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D E B A T E S O F T H E L E G I S L A T I V E

A S S E M B L Y O F

U N I T E D C A N A D A

Volume XII

Part IV

1854 - 1855

DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA
1841-1867

Published under the direction of the
Centre d'étude du Québec
and the

Centre de recherche en histoire économique et sociale du Québec (CHE)

General Editor
Elizabeth Abbott Gibbs

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ASSEMBLY OF
UNITED CANADA

Volume XII, Part IV
1854 - 1855

Edited by
Tamara Dixon

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DU QUÉBEC (CHE)
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MONDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 1854.

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MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, Statement of the Affairs of the Western Assurance Company, received in pursuance of the Order of this House of the 14th of September last.

For the said Statement, see Appendix (E.E.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Angus Morrison,--The Petition of George Wright and others, of the Township of Medonte; and the Petition of John Finch, junior, and others, of the Township of Oro.

By Mr. Southwick,--The Petition of Edward Ermatinger and others, of the County of Elgin.

By Mr. Guévremont,--The Petition of William Craib and others, School Trustees of the Dissentient School of the Borough of William Henry.

By Mr. Chisholm,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Trafalgar.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Andrew Foster and others, of the Town of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Loranger,--The Petition of Pierre Beaubien, M.D., and others, Physicians and Surgeons, Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Louis D. Blanchet and others, practising Pilots for the Port of Quebec, praying that the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Port of Quebec, may not pass into Law.

Of the Reverend L. Roy and others, School Commissioners of the Parish of Trois Pistoles, County of Temiscouata; praying aid for the establishment of a Model School in the said Parish.

Of W.H. Anderson and others, representatives of the several Insurance Companies, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying the adoption of measures for the prevention of Fires and the destruction and loss of property thereat, for ascertaining their causes, and for the taxing of damages in certain cases.

Of George B. Thomson and others, Clerks and Bailiffs of the Division Courts of the County of Waterloo; praying for an increase of the Tariff of Fees prescribed for their duties.

Of the Reverend E. Hallé and others, of the Parish of Sainte Marguerite, County of Dorchester; praying that the County Seat of the said County may be established in the said Parish.

Of George Vandusen and others, of the County of Prince Edward; of Frontenac Division, No. 2, and of Charlesville Division, No. 247, both of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; of A.A. McLaughlin and others, of the Township of Mariposa; and of Elizurd Hurd and others, of the Township of Whitby, County of Ontario; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of George Webster, of the City of Kingston; praying for a pension in consideration of his services as a Messenger to the Legislative Assembly, and of his present advanced age and incapacity of earning a livelihood.

Of Joseph Sampson, M.D., and others, Lecturers of the School of Medicine in the City of Kingston; praying for aid in behalf of the said Institution.

of the Reverend George A. Hay and others, Catholic inhabitants of the

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Diocese of Kingston; praying for the establishment of separate Common Schools, and that they may share in the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves.

Of the Reverend L. Gill and others, of the Townships of Bagot and Laterrière, County of Chicoutimi; praying that the Tax on Registrations and Law Proceedings may be abolished; that Squatters may be protected in their rights, and assessed as Proprietors; that aid be granted to complete the Road from Lake St. John to the Township of Laterrière, and to construct a Wharf in Ha! Ha! Bay, at Bagotville Harbour; that a Resident Crown Land Agent be appointed at Chicoutimi; that the works on the Road leading to Ha! Ha! Bay, may be continued in the spring of next year, and Commissioners and Labourers chosen from the County of Chicoutimi; and that the Seat of that County may be established at Bagotville.

Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying for certain amendments to the Customs Duties Acts, for the encouragement of Trade and Commerce.

Of John S. French and others, of certain Lots in the 1st Concession of the Township of Oxford, County of Grenville; praying that the said Lots may be attached to the Township of Marlborough, for School and Municipal purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Mariposa; praying that the Bill to provide for the election of Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada by the People, may not pass into Law; that certain amendments be made to the Assessment Law; that Boundary Lines of Townships and Counties be placed under control of their respective Councils; that the rate per day of Statute labor may be under the control of Township Councils; and that provision be made for liabilities in cases of separation of Counties.

Of Joseph Dorion and others, of the County of Two Mountains; praying that no Legislative action may be had relative to certain pretended Subscriptions of the said County for Stock in the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, until the parties interested therein be heard relative thereto.

Of Joseph Menard and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase; praying that the Bill to prevent burials in Churches and within the limits of Incorporated Villages, may not pass into Law.

Of H. Taylor and others, Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads; praying that the Bill to repeal certain parts of the Ordinance relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Montreal, may not pass into Law.

Of J.C. Chapais, Esquire; praying indemnity for expenses incurred by him as Member representing the County of Kamouraska in the last Parliament, in disproving the allegations contained in the Petition complaining of his Election to represent the said County.

Ordered, That the Petition of Joseph Dorion and others, of the County of Two Mountains; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Southwold; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Elgin; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Yarmouth; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Bayham; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Malahide; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dunwich, relative to the Southern Union Railway Company; the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of St. Thomas, relative to a Railroad from

Niagara River to Detroit River; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of Vienna, relative to a Railway from Port Dover to St. Thomas, be referred to the Standing Committee on (sic) Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the Petition of George B. Thomson and others, Clerks and Bailiffs of the Division Courts of the County of Waterloo, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Division Courts in Upper Canada.

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Ordered, That the Petition of J.C. Chapais, Esquire; and the Petition of Luc Letellier, Esquire, of the Parish of La Rivière Ouelle, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Masson moved, seconded by Mr. Laporte, and the Question being put, That the Petition of the Reverend William Mair and others, Electors of the County of Argenteuil, complaining of the violence used to obtain the Return and Election of Sydney Bellingham, Esquire, as Member to represent the said County in this present Parliament, and praying relief in the premises, be printed, with the names of the Petitioners, for the use of the Members of this House; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On the motion of MR. CRAWFORD,¹

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Ordered, That the Petition of P.E. Adams and others, Stockholders of the Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Return relative to Licenses for working Mines and Minerals in Lower Canada, which was presented on the third instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Langton, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of J.S. McCuaig and others, and find that sufficient Notice has been given.

Mr. Foley, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Argenteuil, informed the House, That Joseph Papin, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. Foley, seconded by Mr. Ferrie,

Ordered, That Joseph Papin, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, To-morrow.

Mr. Langton, from the Select Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Speaker, and assist him in making arrangements for the better Ventilation of this House, presented to the House the Report of the Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the arrangements for ventilating the House and find them very imperfect. The subject naturally divides itself into two branches, the means of collecting and carrying off the foul air, and those for admitting fresh air, which Your Committee will deal with separately.

In the House itself there are three ways in which it is attempted to carry off the foul air, the openings in the sky-lights, those in the ornamental cornice immediately under the ceiling, and the openings under the galleries; the two former have no immediate access to the outer air, but open into the space between the ceiling and the roof, from which there are again ventilators in the roof itself. This system is very objectionable, as the heated air escaping from the House mixes with the cold air in the large space under the roof, and being thus cooled, the force of the draught is not only impeded, but much of this cooler air, collected from all parts of the building, must necessarily flow down again into the House by the counter-current which always establishes itself in such cases. The openings

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under the gallery communicate by flues immediately with the outer air, through four chimnies; but as they are situated so low in the House, they can carry off very little heated air, which is always above them, and in practice, Your Committee have ascertained that very little air escapes from the House by them, but that the current is generally the other way.

From the staircase and lobby there is no means of escape for the air, except by a hole about one foot square into the space under the roof already mentioned, an aperture totally insufficient for the purpose; and the whole arrangement is subject to the same objection before mentioned, that the air being there cooled forms a sort of reservoir, of which part only escapes out of doors, and the rest becomes the source from which much of the air admitted into the House itself is obtained.

From the kitchens again there is a sort of well between the outer walls and the lath and plaster of the staircase, through which the ventilation is established, and a tin pipe immediately over this has been carried through the roof, but it is not in direct communication with the well, which opens into the space under the roof; a great part of this air therefore mixes in the general receptacle with all the other impurities, as any one may perceive by the smell, on going under the roof about dinner time.

The Water-closets do communicate immediately with the open air by a tin pipe about four inches diameter, but as there is little hot air from that part of the building, the draught must be very inconsiderable.

These difficulties would be obviated by establishing a direct exit to the open air from all parts of the building, without communication with the space under the roof, to accomplish which Your Committee beg to make the following recommendations:--

1. That a wooden box, about four feet wide by one foot or eighteen inches in depth, should be laid over the passage between the sky-lights and that smaller boxes should communicate with it from the openings in the six sky-lights; that this box should be conducted into a chimney, to be built upon the arch over the stage, going through the roof, and covered with a cowl moveable with the wind; a draught up this chimney would be established naturally from the heated air in the House, but if the draught were not sufficient when the House is cool (sic), it might easily be created by gas-burners within the chimney to be used when wanted, or by an air iron grating

or tripod, in which fire might be made as occasion requires. The openings in the cornice may assist in ventilation, and if foul air is not sent into the space under the roof, can do no harm; and the openings under the gallery may easily be closed, if the draught of cold air down them is found unpleasant in winter.

2. To ventilate the staircase and passages Your Committee recommend, that the sky-light in the ridge of the roof be removed, which is said otherwise to be inconvenient in winter, and that a lantern be placed there instead of it, with windows at the four sides, one or more of which may be opened as occasion requires in mild weather, and with a permanent ventilator at the top for winter.

3. That the well from the kitchens be closed up from the general space under the roof, or the tin tube or a wooden one continued all the way down it, as may be found most convenient; if the latter plan is adopted, it might be advisable to turn the pipes from the Water-closets into the tube just under the roof, in order to increase the draught from them.

As to the admission of fresh air and of hot air in winter, Your Committee believe that, when furnaces are not required, sufficient air would be admitted by the windows, and by keeping the large folding doors communicating with the reading room always open, as good ventilation would be secured in the staircase and passages. In winter, although the folding doors may perhaps still be kept open, it will be necessary to enquire into the arrangements of hot-air furnaces; they are four in number, amply sufficient for the purpose of heating, and the subjects of enquiry will therefore divide

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themselves into two,--the sources whence the air is obtained, and the manner of transmitting it into the House.

At present only two furnaces are in operation, and the external air admitted into them is taken from Mr. Caron's yard through tubes giving a section of 96 square inches for each furnace; and this being obviously insufficient, two other openings are made with a section of 85 inches each, or 170 inches together, into the cellar itself. Allowing therefore for the stronger draught from out of doors, still more than half of the air admitted into the Chamber comes from the cellars, which have no access to the open air, except through a back door used occasionally to bring down wood, &c., and through the refreshment rooms to the front door. In the other furnaces, which are not yet completed, there is a similar objection, the external air being drawn from the cellar window facing the street, and the rest from a cellar, with this additional disadvantage, that the cellar itself has no communication out of doors (when the small window is closed in winter) except through the kitchens. The whole of this arrangement is most objectionable. With their present dimensions the air-pipes are totally insufficient, they should be at least four or five times as large, for not only is this the main supply of air, which several hundred people have to breathe, but this evil also arises from the limited supply, that in order to obtain sufficient heat the small quantity must be unpleasantly and unwholesomely hot, instead of there being admitted a large quantity of air only moderately heated. The air indeed is so much heated occasionally, that it is impossible to bear the hand in the openings or on the floor near them, and the resin boils out of the knots in the boards.

The manner of admission is also in the opinion of Your Committee objectionable, at least now when the air is so much overheated. It comes into the House immediately amongst the seats of Members, so as to be exceedingly

oppressive, and sometimes altogether unbearable to those who have the misfortune to sit just over one of the openings. The easiest remedy would be to diffuse the hot air by making more openings, and better still, to have openings in the floor where no Member would be inconvenienced.

The recommendations of Your Committee therefore upon this head, are as follow:--

4. That no air be admitted into the air chambers of the furnaces except from the outside.

5. That larger or more communications with the external air be made.

6. That the hot air be admitted into the House by more openings, and that the largest of them be made in the floor of the House.

In conclusion, Your Committee would recommend the utmost attention to cleanliness in the kitchens and cellars under the House, and that it should be the especial duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms to enforce this, and to superintend the whole of the heating and ventilating arrangements.

Mr. Felton, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee find by their Order of reference, that the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Otter Creek Navigation Company, has been referred to them by Your Honorable House. On examining the Bill, Your Committee find that the Company to which it relates is of the nature of a Canal Company, and Your Committee would humbly submit that the Bill ought rather to have been referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

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Ordered, That the Order of this House of the 14th instant, which refers the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Otter Creek Navigation Company, to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. James Smith, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, informed the House, That Alanson Cooke, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. James Smith, seconded by Mr. Langton,

Ordered, That Alanson Cooke, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, To-morrow.

On motion of MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH,²

(411)

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council to inform their Honors, that this House do give leave to Luther H. Holton, Esquire, a Member of this House, if he thinks fit, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into the accusations made against the Members of the late Administration.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Smith do carry (sic) the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU,³

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Ordered, That the Report of the Post Master General of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1854, presented on the 14th instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the receipts from every source, and the expenditure, on the Rideau Canal during the last two fiscal years, including the name of every officer, servant, or agent, and the salary and other emoluments received by such officers, servants, and agents, or what was severally due to them during that period; and stating what sums have been received or are due for lands sold or leased by Her Majesty's Government on the line of the said Canal, or at its lower terminus.

For the said Return, see Appendix (T.T.)

Ordered, That the 71st Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works, and the Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works.

Mr. James Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Sidney Smith, and the Question being proposed, That during the remainder of this Session, this House do meet at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjourn one hour, from Two to Three o'clock, and from Six to Seven o'clock in the afternoon, each day, commencing Tomorrow;

Mr. Langton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Cartier, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "on Wednesday next this House do meet at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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Then the main Question, so amended, being put, That on Wednesday next this House do meet at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the 71st Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That on and after this day, such Orders as are not proceeded with when read, be placed at the foot of the List, unless otherwise disposed of by the House.

MR. MACKENZIE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal section 6 of chapter 63, and section 5 of chapter 64, of the Statutes passed May 30th, 1849, which authorizes the Government without reference to, enquiry by, or vote of the Legislature, to pension off in all time coming, the Judges, Chief Justices, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas, by giving them severally, for doing nothing at all, an annuity or yearly pension for life equal to two thirds of the amount of what was their several salaries or incomes while acting as such Judges, Chancellors (*sic*), or Chief Justices, and paying them their pensions out of the proceeds of the taxes in the Provincial Chest, in quarterly payments, free and clear of all those assessed taxes and deductions, to a share in which other people are properly made liable or subject.⁴

MR. FELTON spoke with great bitterness of the bill⁵. [He] opposed the motion and said it was a Bunkum Bill, the long title of which the hon. member for Halidimand had allowed to remain for a whole month on the notice paper, with the sole object of making political capital out of it.⁶

MR. LEMIEUX supported it. The law as it now stood created a distinction between the two sections of the Province which ought not to exist. It was passed at a time of confusion when the Parliament required to be guarded by soldiers.⁷

MR. HARTMAN ... liked the title, and presumed that a bill to check the increase of the pension list, without legislative sanction, deserved the usual courtesy of a hearing.⁸ [He] said there was enough on the face of the Bill, to warrant his voting for leave being given to introduce it.⁹

MR. MACKENZIE reproached the member for Sherbrooke with opposing his (Mr. McK's) bill.¹⁰ The hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Felton) was the last man to talk about Bunkum, when he had got his Temperance Bill passed a second reading by a vote of 95 to 5 six weeks ago, and had not moved a step in the matter since. (Hear, hear.) If he (Mr. Mackenzie) had had charge of such a Bill, affirmed by so large a majority, he would have moved the House a dozen times about it in the interval which had elapsed.¹¹ The law he wished to repeal was the work of Mr. Blake, got up for his own purpose at the time he created the Chancelolrship (*sic*) for himself at a salary which he had previously declared to be too high for any Judge in Canada.¹²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB opposed the Bill.¹³ He would not allow it to be introduced, and read, nor printed and considered--the true way was to put it down at once.¹⁴ He did not think it would be wise to deprive the Executive Government of the power of providing pensions for old and meritorious officers of the Crown. The matter, however, would be taken into consideration by the Government.¹⁵

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN spoke to the same effect¹⁶. [He] said that although it was unusual to oppose the first reading of bills, he must do it in this case¹⁷, and promised that the subject would be brought before the House by the Government.¹⁸

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) thought the Government should not exercise their strength to put down the Bill at its first reading.¹⁹ [He] would go as

far as to allow the bill to go to the public, tho' he might not vote for its second reading. It was very unusual to stop members from at least proposing their measures.²⁰ Let it be introduced, and then let a fair discussion take place on its second reading.²¹

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Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Aikins, and the Question being put, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent the Executive Authority from bestowing, in all future time, upon the Judges, Chief Justices, Chancellors, and Vice-Chancellors of Upper Canada, enormous sums of public money as Life Pensions or Annuities, without the special sanction of the Legislature in any case whatever; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Bureau, Church, DeWitt, Dostaler, Fergusson, Ferrie, Foley, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Lemieux, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Niles, Pouliot, Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Wilson, Wright, and Young.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bellingham, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Delong, Dionne, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Laporte, Larwill, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Masson, Meagher, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Patrick, Poulin, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Somerville, Stevenson, and Yeilding.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

MR. BROWN, who had come into the House while the vote was being taken, expressed his astonishment that such a summary and unusual course should be taken, and desired to record his vote for the Bill.²²

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER decided that, not being in the House when the question was put, the hon. member could not vote.²³

On motion of MR. MACKENZIE,²⁴

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Ordered, That the Clerk do lay before the House for its information, a List of the Public Officers, Commissioners, Corporations, or Societies, who, under the Order of the House of the 14th of September last, have been requested by the Clerk to make the Reports or Statements required by Law or by the Standing Orders of the House, and have failed to do so.

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Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Printing.

Mr. Chisholm moved, seconded by Mr. Felton, and the Question being put, That no person who shall have been committed by Order of this House to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, be released from such custody, until he

shall have paid a Fee of One pound to the Serjeant-at-Arms; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bellingham, Brown, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Crawford, Crysler, Delong, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Gill, Hartman, Hincks, Jackson, Labelle, Laberge, Larwill, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Matheson, Meagher, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Munro, O'Farrell, Patrick, Prévost, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, and Young.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Chapais, Jean B. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorian, Ferrie, Foley, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Guévrémont, Holton, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Masson, Mongenais, Niles, Poulin, Pouliot, Robinson, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Taché, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Wright.--(43.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

MR. HOLTON explained that these were merely verbal.²⁵

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The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 26. Leave out from "Steam" to "Vessels."

Page 1, line 30. After "and" where it occurs the third time, insert "Steam or other Vessels."

Page 5, line 32. Leave out "Policy."

Page 5, line 40. Leave out "Policy."

Page 6, line 24. Leave out from "of" where it occurs the first time, to "Stockholders" and insert "a Stockholder or."

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Page 6, line 26. After "given" insert "representing three-fifths in value of the Stock represented by all the Stockholders present in person or by proxy at such meeting."

Page 7, line 35. Leave out "Policies."

Page 8, line 9. Leave out from "Torrance" to "Ira" and insert "Andrew Shaw."

Page 8, line 17. Leave out from "Russell" to "James" and insert "John Frothingham."

Page 8, line 34. Leave out from "be" to "as" and insert "valid and binding upon all the parties thereto, and also upon the Stockholders of the Corporation hereby established."

Page 8, line 35. Leave out from "subsist" to "except" in line 36, and insert "in full force and virtue."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House have agreed to their Amendments.

MR. FERRES moved, that the petitions of John Maguire, Esquire, of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others, of Samuel Snell, of Jean Dion, and of William Wright and others, praying for an investigation into the conduct of the said John Maguire, Esquire, as Police Magistrate or Inspector of Police, be referred to a committee of five members to be named by the House, with power to send for persons, papers and records.²⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND objected to the petition of the Rev. John Cook, D.D., and others, being referred to any committee²⁷. [He] hoped the member for Missisquoi would strike out that portion of his motion having reference to the petition of the Revd. D. Cook, and others, as the Government having named a Commission (*sic*), who had inquired into the subject of complaint in that petition could not consent to a re-opening of the enquiry by the House.²⁸

MR. FERRES thought there was no force to that objection²⁹. [He] thought that notwithstanding the report of the Government Commission, the House might very properly inquire into these charges, the more especially as Mr. Maguire had himself petitioned for an investigation.³⁰ The House had the right to make any inquiries it pleased on its own account.³¹

CAPT. RHODES said he was in possession of affidavits, showing that there were several signatures to the petitions of persons who had no real existence, and that the names of others had been obtained under false pretences. For example, there was the name of William Price; and he had an affidavit from the well known merchant of that name, that he had not signed the petition. There was an affidavit from another person, that he had signed one of the petitions, on being informed that it was with the object of improving the condition of the police cells, and as he had been taken off the streets a few nights previously for disorderly conduct and lodged in a damp cell, he gladly gave his name, in order to have better quarters next time. (Laughter.) He had similar affidavits also from other parties.³² Il croit que, hors ces noms, les signatures sont peu nombreuses.³³ He was surprised that the petitions should have been presented by the honorable member for Missisquoi, and not by some honourable member acquainted with Quebec, who could have satisfied himself that the signatures were genuine.³⁴

MR. FERRES said the persons who made the affidavits entrusted to the hon. member for Megantic were not necessarily the same as those whose names were appended to the petition.³⁵ Possibly the honorable and gallant member

for Megantic had himself been made a tool of, and that the affidavits might be from parties different from those who had subscribed the petitions. The petition of Dr. Cook and 324 others, he had received from two gentlemen, whose names stood as high as any in Quebec, and who, had they been aware that a single signature had been obtained surreptitiously, would not have allowed it to come into his hands.³⁶ It might indeed have happened that some of those to whom was intrusted the task of getting signatures had used improper means to obtain them³⁷. Mais en admettant le fait que quelques noms ne devraient pas s'y trouver, cela n'empêche pas que les autres ne soient bien nombreux et très respectables. Il lit les noms d'un grand nombre des pétitionnaires, et demande s'il y a quelqu'un de plus respectable dans la ville de Québec. Il croit que quand de telles personnes demandent une enquête, et surtout quand M. Maguire la demande lui-même, on doit l'accorder. Il croit que les personnes qui ont signé les pétitions représentent presque tout Québec.³⁸

CAPT. RHODES said--No doubt many of these people were highly respectable and their names fairly obtained, but others had been obtained by false pretences. One of these, that of Paul Poirier, had been obtained by Dion, who told him that the petition was to get better lodgings for the Iroquois³⁹ [OR] pour les ivrognes,⁴⁰ who were arrested by the police in the street,--as Poirier had been a few nights before, and found his lodgings very uncomfortable,--he willingly signed it, not doubting the truth of Dion's story. Finding out his error, he reproached Dion with his deception. Oh! replied he, all goes by "finesse" now; you should have looked twice 'ere you signed the petition.⁴¹

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Mr. Ferres moved, seconded by Mr. Alleyn, and the Question being proposed, That the Petition of John Maguire, of the City of Quebec, Police Magistrate; the Petition of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others, of the City of Quebec; the Petition of Samuel Snell, of the City of London, England, seaman; the Petition of Jean Dion, of the City of Quebec, pilot; and the Petition of William Wright and others, of the City of Quebec; praying for an investigation (sic) into the conduct of the said John Maguire, as Police Magistrate, or Inspector of Police at Quebec, be referred to a Special Committee of five Members to be named by the House, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND repeated what he had previously said⁴²; that after the matter referred to by the Rev. Dr. Cook and others had been enquired into by a commission, consisting of men of the highest integrity, who had been in no way mixed up with the events complained of; and after their report had been laid before this House, he should object to any further enquiry.⁴³ Reading Dr. Cook's petition, [he] said it was too vague and the charges not distinctly enough specified for a Committee to proceed upon.⁴⁴ He should, therefore, move in amendment, that all the words "the petition of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others" be struck out of the motion.⁴⁵

MR. ALLEYN admitted the high respectability of the greater part of the names attached to the petition but said it was drawn up under circumstances to arouse their prejudice.⁴⁶ [He] defended the character of Mr. Maguire, and

said that the petitions against him had been got up under the influence of strong party feeling. He denied that Dr. Cook and the 324 others, whose names were attached to the main petition, represented the city of Quebec.--If that were true, he (Mr. Alleyn) would not now be the representative in parliament of that city. These parties merely represented a minority in the city of Quebec⁴⁷. He regretted that persons of such respectability should renew the discussion of a subject which should be effaced as soon as possible from the minds of all. He proceeded to state Dion's case. He had been arrested for drunkenness and while at the Police Station violently resisted the officers of justice, of which they complained next morning to Mr. Maguire, who dismissed their complaint, but did not give Dion costs. This was his great case. Complaint had also been made of the general conduct of Mr. Maguire, but he had know[n] that gentleman a long time and always found his conduct whether as advocate or citizen, that of an honest man, and he had been a firm supporter of the liberal party, when its principles were not so generally popular as now.⁴⁸ He regretted that a doctor of divinity should have headed a petition which was of so violent a partisan character. He might mention that Snell, one of the petitioners, was now in gaol, under a writ of capias taken out against him by his own lawyer, who had signed the petition for him.⁴⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS said the honorable member for Missisquoi (Mr. Ferres) had read a long catalogue of names attached to the petition--names certainly of the highest respectability. He held, however, that respectability or standing in society in themselves constituted no reasons for the interference of parliament, before which the poor man was entitled to an enquiry equally with the rich man.⁵⁰ [He] read the petition of Dr. Cook and others, to show that it did not complain of the conduct of Mr. Maguire but of the law officers of the Government⁵¹ premièrement parce ... [qu'ils n'ont] pas répondu à la représentation des pétitionnaires, quand ils demandèrent une enquête; secondelement parce ... [qu'ils n'ont] pas fait subir un procès à M. Maguire, lorsque le grand juré l'avait accusé et que le juge avait recommandé à l'officier de la couronne d'instituer un tel procès; en troisième lieu, il y a une plainte contre la police; une allégation qu'aucun des émeutiers à l'église Chalmers n'a été puni.⁵² From the begin[n]ing to the end of it the name of John Maguire, Esq., did not once occur. The words "Police Magistrate" only occurred in it once or twice. (Laughter.)⁵³

MR. FERRES said the designation was sufficiently plain. In the motion he had submitted, the gentleman was designated as John Maguire, Esq. Police Magistrate.⁵⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS said the petition referred chiefly to the outrage of the 6th of June, an event, the sooner it was forgotten the better. It complained that "though a year and upwards has elapsed, no one of the rioters of the 6th June has yet been brought to trial for riot and assault with intent to murder."⁵⁵ Cette dernière allégation est vraie à la lettre, mais elle est propre à induire en erreur; car les prévenus ont subi leurs procès pour une offence (*sic*), et il[s] doivent encore en subir un autre, qui a été remis pour des raisons auxquelles le gouvernement n'a été pour rien. Il est allégué de plus que quelques personnes ont jugé à propos d'aller aux églises protestantes avec des armes pour se protéger; mais M. Maguire n'en est pas responsable.⁵⁶ The rioters were actually tried for a felony,⁵⁷ and

were to undergo another which had been postponed for reasons over which the Government and Mr. Maguire had no control. They had that day demanded their second trial.⁵⁸ Although a trial had been moved for three times and had always from some cause or other failed, the indictment still hung over their heads. The circumstance shewed the ingenuity which men of high character and respectability might sometimes resort to in order to make out a case.⁵⁹ La dernière plainte est contre la chambre elle-même, pour avoir passé une loi qui donne une indemnité dans le cas où une église ou autre bâtie se serait détruite par violence; excepté les cas où on prend de l'argent à la porte, et sans avoir obtenu préalablement la permission du maire. La prière de la pétition est pour la protection des libertés religieuses des citoyens de Québec, et il répète que cela n'a rien de commun avec M. Maguire.⁶⁰

MR. ROBINSON thought this petition one that should command the attention and the action of the Government rather than the House⁶¹; [it] was not one which properly came within the limits of the motion now before the house.--At the same time it was one which demanded at the hands of the government that attention which he hoped it would receive. (Hear, hear.) He entirely dissented from the doctrine laid down by the member for Quebec, that doctors of divinity should not interfere in such matters as this. He thought that Dr. Cook would have ill discharged his duty, if he found persons coming to his congregation armed, and did not bring the circumstance under the notice of the government (Hear, hear.)⁶² Dr. Cook was rather to be praised than blamed for sending in the petition.⁶³ Et quant aux noms des signataires, cela ne fait rien qu'il[s] soient nombreux, ou respectables, ou qu'ils ne le soient point, la vraie question est de savoir si les faits constatés dans la pétition sont vrais.⁶⁴

MR. POULIOT ... strongly opposed any further enquiry into the circumstances referred to in Dr. Cook's petition.⁶⁵

MR. HARTMAN fait remarquer que Paul Poirier a donné un affidavit, qu'il a été induit à mettre son nom sur la pétition de Dion par des représentations fausses. Maintenant, il trouve que le nom de Poirier n'est pas sur la pétition de Dion, qui l'a signée seul. Peut-être on voulait que l'affidavit s'appliquât à une autre pétition; mais alors pourquoi juger quelque chose qui s'applique à celle-ci? Une telle conduite au moins ne donne pas beaucoup de confiance dans les allégations du membre pour Mégantic. Après avoir entendu les raisons du procureur-général et du membre pour Québec, il veut encore que les pétitions soient envoyées à un comité. Le membre pour Québec a dit que les signataires ne représentent pas la ville de Québec--qu'ils sont une minorité. Eh bien! est-ce pour cela qu'ils doivent subir l'injustice. Qu'importe qu'il y ait vingt ou vingt-cinq mille personnes? De telles raisons font entrevoir la vérité et font penser aux difficultés de la position où les signataires se trouvent.⁶⁶ [He] thought all the petitions should be sent to the committee. The honorable member for Quebec regretted that the matter should have been brought up, and said that it ought to be forgotten. But before it could be forgotten, justice must be done. (Hear, hear.) The best way to induce people to forget injuries they had suffered was to do them justice. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁷

CAPT. RHODES dit que Poirier s'est trompé dans son affidavit, mais cela vient de ce que Dion a procuré les signatures pour une pétition autre [que] la sienne; et c'est à celle-là que son affidavit a rapport.⁶⁸

MR. LEMIEUX objecte au renvoi de la pétition parce qu'il n'y vont (sic) rien de défini.⁶⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) thought it would be very much against Mr. Maguire himself, if an investigation asked for by Dr. Cook and other respectable petitioners was not granted.⁷⁰ If the petitioners were not satisfied with the report of the Government Commission,⁷¹ and desired that the matter should be transferred to a committee of this house, who had the power of compelling the attendance of parties to give evidence⁷², they should have the committee⁷³. The country would be glad to find that those charges against Mr. Maguire were unfounded, but it would be considered somewhat suspicious that the Attorney General should rise and endeavour to screen him from investigation.⁷⁴ There seemed a desire to put Mr. Maguire out of danger of all chances of investigation of his conduct.⁷⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--C'est faux! c'est faux! Il répète ce qu'il a déjà dit de l'investigation faite par les commissaires⁷⁶. [He] said he could not understand how the honorable gentleman should say, after the explanations that had been given as to the matter having been inquired into by a commission, that he desired to screen Mr. Maguire. He did not think that the honorable gentleman could have misunderstood him, and he was surprised that he should have made a statement which was not correct. He (Mr. D.) did not desire to screen any man from investigation who did not perform his duties.⁷⁷ Before sitting down he apologised for the warmth with which he had commenced to speak and the intemperate expression he had made use of.⁷⁸

MR. J.S. MACDONALD said he had merely stated that the manner in which the Attorney General had interfered in this matter laid him open to the suspicion of desiring to shield Mr. McGuire (sic) from investigation. He had not brought against him any charges to justify the language he had just used (Hear, hear.) He felt it was due to the country, and particularly to the respectable citizens who had asked this enquiry, that the amendment of the Attorney General should not prevail. (Hear, hear.)⁷⁹

MR. BROWN said it was very much to be regretted that this subject could not be discussed with that coolness which a matter of such grave importance required. He thought it much to be regretted that an hon. gentleman holding so high a position as the Attorney General should have allowed himself to use the language he had done, towards any member of this House. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be well if on all occasions and especially on subjects as that now under discussion, hon. gentlemen should refrain from applying such language towards each other. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the motion before the House he must confess that he had not heard any good reason assigned why the petition of Dr. Cook and others should not be sent to the Committee as well as the others. He did think that there had never been before this House a question of more moment to the country at large, and especially to the citizens of Quebec, than the matters contained in that petition and he did not think the objection of the Attorney General to enquiry, namely that he had already referred it to a Commission appointed by the Government, was at all sufficient. The hon. gentleman knew very well that this petition was got up, after that commission had reported, and that it was based on the allegation that the proceedings of the commission were not satisfactory and that even the recommendations made by it had not been

carried out by the Government.⁸⁰ Il lit cette partie de la pétition qui se plaint de ce que M. Maguire n'a pas été poursuivi sur la représentation des grands jurés⁸¹: "That on the 6th June, 1853, at nine o'clock in the evening, when a large congregation of men, women, and children, were peaceably assembled in Chalmers' Church, in this City, a gang of rioters entered the church, broke up the meeting and severely wounded several persons, in particular attempting the life of Father Gavazzi, who was at the time delivering a lecture, while showers of stones were thrown from without, breaking the windows of the Church, and otherwise injuring and destroying it.... This gross outrage it is the less necessary to describe, as it took place under the eye of various Members of Your Honorable House.

"That at a large and respectable meeting of the Protestants of this City, a Committee was appointed to communicate with the Government, among other matters, in regard to the apathy and inefficiency of the Police Force and the Police Magistrate, but that the said Committee having three several times addressed the Government through the Provincial Secretary, they have not had the honour to have even the receipt of their communication acknowledged."

Does the Solicitor General still say that the Police Magistrate is not once named in the petition?⁸²

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS.--I said that John McGuire (sic), Esq., is not named.⁸³

MR. BROWN continued to read the petition:--

"That the Police Magistrate having been presented by the Grand Jury at the criminal Term in September last for inefficiency and neglect of duty, on the occasion of the riot of the 6th of June, the Crown Officer, notwithstanding the injunction of the Judge who presided, declined to enter a prosecution, and no indictment has yet been made."

Who was the Police Magistrate but Mr. McGuire (sic)?⁸⁴

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--Allow me to state the course which has been taken. The Crown officer can only lay indictments, when he has facts on which to proceed. The injunction of a presiding judge, without those facts, goes for nothing. The Crown officer cannot be expected to undertake the duties of a Grand Jury.⁸⁵

MR. BROWN--very well--all might be right, but he desired to see the public mind tranquil[1]ised by proof, that the Government had done its duty faithfully.⁸⁶ There may be a satisfactory explanation given of all these statements, but that is not before us. Statements are made in this petition by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Quebec, and it is only just that the truth of those statements should be enquired into.⁸⁷ The petitioners said the report was unsatisfactory and he was also of that opinion.⁸⁸ If explanations can be given, it is right and proper that they should be given in an official manner. The petition proceeds:--

"That though shortly before the last Criminal Term, a Commissioner was appointed to report on the state of the Police Force in Quebec, and the conduct of the Police and Police Magistrate on the occasion of the riot of the 6th June, nothing has yet been done to render the Police more efficient or trustworthy; and the Police Force are, with scarce an exception, of the very class which Protestants, in the event of any commotion, have most cause to dread.

"That though a year and upwards has elapsed, no one of the rioters of the 6th June has yet been brought to trial for riot and assault with intent to murder, the crimes which were undoubtedly committed, and evidence of which could and can easily be found identifying the guilty parties.

"That the effect of such apathy on the part of Government, and of the total failure hitherto to bring the rioters to justice, has been to diminish or destroy that confidence in the administration of the law which is essential to public tranquillity and order; and there is reason to believe that large bodies of men have on several occasions thought it necessary to attend Protestant places of worship provided with fire arms for their own defence and that of their fellow-worshippers in case of attack, and your Petitioners humbly represent to your Honorable House, that this state of things cannot continue without leading in the end to some deplorable catastrophe.

"That your Petitioners, immediately after the riot, applied to your Honorable House for a legislative enactment rendering the City or Municipality liable for all damages done, during breaches of the public peace, on the property of the Queen's loyal and peaceable subjects, and an Act was passed to that effect by your Honorable House, and by the Honorable the Legislative Council, which subsequently received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, but which contained a clause rendering the City liable, in the case of lectures or public meetings, when money was paid for admission, only where the permission of the Mayor or the Council of the City should first be obtained for such lectures or public meetings.

"That your Petitioners are humbly of opinion that this clause is unusual, unnecessary, and an infringement on the just rights of British subjects, and that in the circumstances in which the law was prayed for, and in the circumstances in which your Petitioners are, and may generally expect to be placed, it could not but be felt, and was felt by them as an aggravation of the injury which they had sustained, however it might have been otherwise intended by your Honorable House, and they respectfully entreat that such clause may be repealed, and that your Honorable House will take such measures for the vindication of the law and the maintaining the religious liberty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects as shall render it the duty, as it is the desire, of your Petitioners to discountenance those voluntary organizations for self-protection, which, even when called for by stern necessity, are to be dreaded as dangerous to the peace and order of society."

Mr. Brown, having read the above, continued:--The honorable member for Missisquoi has read the names attached to this petition, and any honorable member who will look at those names must be satisfied that no better certificate could be obtained for the truth of the statements. Now the averment of this petition is that the proceedings of the commission have not given satisfaction, that the rioters are unpunished, that even the recommendations of the commission have not been followed up by the government, and that a large portion of the citizens of Quebec are still in the same unprotected state as they were when this riot occurred. I will now, to shew the view taken by the commissioners, read a few short extracts from their report. And I cannot help commenting, however briefly, on the tone which is exhibited throughout this Report. Far from maintaining the great right of freedom of speech, the whole tendency of this report is to cast a slur upon that right, and to represent the parties present at Gavazzi's lecture, and who were only exercising a natural and undoubted right--to represent them as fanatics, and as certainly very indiscreet. They speak of "a foreigner named Gavazzi," and "a foreigner named Paoli." I wonder what difference

it made, whether a party who comes to lecture in a city of Canada is a foreigner or a citizen of this country. (Hear, hear.)⁸⁹ He had a right to protection.⁹⁰ I think every one, whether a foreigner or not, should be entitled to come to any city of Canada, and speak freely and boldly what he considers right and proper. (Hear, hear.) I think there should be no fetters laid on the freedom of discussion in this country--⁹¹

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order! The hon. gentleman is not speaking to the question.⁹²

MR. BROWN.--I consider that this whole question hinges on the liberty of speech, and if I am put down in speaking to that, there is an end to all freedom of debate in this House. (Hear, hear, and cries of order!)⁹³

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order!⁹⁴

MR. BROWN.--If I am not allowed to go on, I will sit down at once, but if I am stopped in speaking to this question, freedom of debate is prevented, and that very system is carried here, which was attempted against Gavazzi. (Hear, hear, and interruptions.)⁹⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order! The question before the chair is whether this petition shall go to the committee.⁹⁶

MR. FELTON asked that the report might be discussed.⁹⁷

MR. BROWN.--I hold that I was speaking directly to the point under debate. The Attorney General has moved to strike out the reference of Dr. Cook's petition to the committee on the ground that its contents have been disposed of by a government commission. I was going on to prove from the character of this report, that it should not be held as final, but that the matters contained in this petition should be enquired into. (Hear, hear.) I am not expressing any views of my own as to the correctness of the statements in the petition. I have not looked into the matter until it was brought up by the honorable member for Mississquoi. I am simply speaking to the (sic) documents before us, and I say that on the face of them there is as clear a case as could be made out, that we are bound to grant what these gentlemen ask, and to institute an enquiry into the subject of their complaints. (Hear, hear.)⁹⁸ The request of the petitioners was a reasonable one.⁹⁹ I do not see on what grounds we are asked to stifle enquiry. (Hear, hear.) To illustrate the tone which characterizes the report, I will quote one or two sentences further from it. In speaking of the evidence, the commissioners say, "due allowance must be made for the different religious opinions and opposite sympathies of those who gave it." They say that the lectures of Gavazzi "in subject, and in the theatrical manner of treatment especially, were calculated to produce strong feelings of annoyance in those whose faith he reviled; and, not having any apparent tendency to advance the cause, or defend the distinctive tenets of any religious sect." What title had these commissioners to place themselves in the position of judges of what is calculated to advance any religious or other cause? What right have they to say whether a lecturer takes a right or wrong way of discussing his subject?¹⁰⁰ How did they know it?¹⁰¹ A little farther down the commissioners speak of "the fanatical indiscretion" that got up these lectures--¹⁰²

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order! The report of the commission is not the subject before the House.¹⁰³

MR. BROWN.--I want to shew what ground these parties have to urge an enquiry. But I will now go on and read a part of the report, in which the commissioners pronounce an opinion on the evidence that came before them. They say--

"The number of riotously disposed individuals composing the crowd could not have been less than one hundred, and may have possibly been double that number. To contend successfully against these men and to disperse or overawe them could undoubtedly have been effected by a body of forty Policemen properly disciplined and armed, and acting energetically under one command; but it would have required a greatly increased Force, composed like that of the Quebec Police, which, while numerically inferior, was in no respect of organization or discipline superior to the mob against whom they were opposed. It would therefore have been imprudent in the authorities to have attempted an attack upon the crowd with the knowledge that they had only such a force to rely upon; and it cannot reasonably be a reproach to the men that they were incapable when no means had been adopted by their employers to make them efficient."

"The conduct of the Police, when the Rioters rushed into the Church, admits of a very different construction. It must have been obvious to the Police that the men congregated in the street were not there with the purpose of peacefully attending the lecture, and the communications between these men and some of the persons inside, must have satisfied them that some combined attack was intended. The plain and undoubted business of the Police then was, if they could not disperse, at least, to prevent the crowd from entering the Church, where alone immediate mischief could have been effected."

"It can hardly be doubted that twenty men, if so disposed, even without other arms than their batons, might have maintained the door of the Church against almost any odds, and for any length of time, but certainly long enough, to have enabled the audience to come to their assistance, and, if necessary, to have sent for the troops. Instead, however, of the Police defending the door, there is no amount of testimony to shew that any attempt was made to prevent by force the ingress of the Rioters; and instead of the audience being called upon to assist in keeping the door of the Church, the first intimation they had of the disturbance was the rush of the Rioters up the aisle, simultaneously with the breaking of the windows. After having effected their object, the guilty parties were allowed to retire unmolested and marched off in triumph from the scene of their violence;--not a blow struck, nor an arrest made, to intimidate the unruly, and prevent the recurrence of similar outrage. The conclusion is then inevitable, that the Police did not perform their duty on the sixth of June last, but on the contrary the greater part, if not all of them, whol[ly] abstained from so doing."

If ever there was a condemnation of a body, surely we have it here! And, observe how the commission conclude their report:--"Repeating then that a duly organized police would undoubtedly have prevented or put down the disturbance, and that the failure to maintain quiet was wholly attributable to the inefficiency of the force--is it just or reasonable to hold the officers responsible for the inaction of the men on the sixth of June?" Who else could have been responsible? If twenty could have prevented the riot,

and forty policemen were on the ground, surely their leaders were responsible for not putting down the riot? (Hear, hear.) The report went on to say that the direction of the police rested with the Police Committee.¹⁰⁴ The government desired to throw all the blame on the Police Committee, but this should not be in a city where a Magistrate was appointed and paid by government to take charge of these matters.¹⁰⁵ That is merely an attempt to shove off the difficulty.--The idea is absurd of a police committee attending a riot, and directing a police force, who have an officer at their head, who is paid for the very duty of commanding those men. (Hear, hear.) The Commissioners say:--

"The immediate officers of the force could neither punish nor reward for good or ill conduct, and of course possessed no effective control over the men, and it would be unreasonable to impute to them the responsibility for the misconduct of a body undisciplined and insubordinate, and incapable of being rendered (under the existing system) either disciplined or obedient and which, sympathising with the violent and disorderly, was as little effective as a like number of the mob to which it was opposed."

And yet, Mr. Speaker, we find that this state of things continues to this day, without any change having been made. But when these petitioners come and point to this state of matters, and say that they are suffering still from it, the Attorney General gets up and says their petition should not be regarded! (Hear, hear.)¹⁰⁶ Yet the Attorney General sought to stifle enquiry.¹⁰⁷ I give no opinion of my own on these matters. I say not whether the riot might have been prevented, had Mr. Maguire done his duty. But I say that with such evidence as was given before that commission--that twenty men could have stopped the riot, and that Mr. Maguire had forty men under his control on that occasion--I say that, in leaving him in his situation, the commissioners and the government should have found some better excuse for his conduct, than is contained in that report. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that the public mind can never be properly quieted, and that the parties now complaining will never feel that justice has been done them, if we strike out this petition, and only send the others, which are infinitely less important, to the committee. I give my hearty support, therefore, to the motion of the honorable member for Missisquoi.¹⁰⁸

MR. FELTON defended the report, but said it had nothing to do with the question before the House. They had only to enquire if Mr. Maguire had already been tried.¹⁰⁹ [He] said that the hon. member for Lambton had only quoted those portions of the Report which suited his own purpose. Had he quoted the remainder of it, he would have produced a different impression on the mind of the House. He (Mr. Felton) maintained that Mr. Maguire, having been acquitted by the Commission¹¹⁰ appointed according to law,¹¹¹ should not be put on his trial again.¹¹² The members of that commission had used every exertion to get evidence. This being so, it did not matter whether the commission had acted well or not, for an officer whose conduct has once been enquired into ought not to be subjected to a second investigation. The police had clearly failed to do their duty, but Mr. Maguire was not responsible. He did not command them. He was a Judge, and if he absented himself from the riot, he was not blameable.¹¹³

MR. CAUCHON supported the amendment.¹¹⁴ [He] thought the government had acted properly in not acting upon the suggestions contained in the report before submitting them for the approval of the House, and he opposed the

reference to all the petitions, because they should separate the general accusations against the government [from] those which are directed especially against Mr. Maguire.¹¹⁵ Celles-ci doivent être définies, afin que la personne accusée puisse y répondre, ce qu'elle ne pourrait pas faire dans le cas contraire. Quant à la police, il aimerait bien la voir sous le contrôle du gouvernement, mais il ne peut blâmer le gouvernement pour n'avoir pas mieux réglé ce qui était en son pouvoir.¹¹⁶ He did not think the Commissioners were at all guilty in calling Gavazzi a foreigner. If he was not a British subject, what else could they call him?¹¹⁷

MR. WILSON could see no reason why this petition from Dr. Cook should not be referred to the Committee as well as the others.¹¹⁸ There is one request clearly enough defined. It is that which asks the repeal of the obnoxious clause of [t]h[e] Quebec Riot Act.¹¹⁹ He thought there was enough in it to call for enquiry. The matter referred to in the last paragraphs, that under the existing law citizens would not be protected in assembling together, in a public meeting, unless they paid money for admission, and had the consent of the Mayor--that of itself was a just ground of complaint, and was a proper matter for enquiry.¹²⁰ Les personnes qui étaient dans l'église Chalmers le 6 juin, avaient certainement le droit d'y être, quand elles étaient paisiblement assemblées--pourquoi ne seraient-elles pas protégées?¹²¹ The hon. member for Sherbrooke said that it would be unjust to put Mr. Maguire on his trial a second time, but he (Mr. Wilson) denied that he had yet been put upon his trial at all. The Commissioners were not authorized to try him, and they in no way exculpated him from any neglect in the discharge of his duty. To say that the matters contained in this petition should be kept distinct from the charges in the other petitions, would have some show of argument, but this was not the ground that the Attorney General took up. The hon. gentleman simply said that the subject had already been enquired into by a Commission. But that certainly did not preclude this House from taking any further action. It was for the Commission to elicit the facts, and it then devolved on this House fairly to draw its own deductions from the facts so ascertained.¹²²

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH supported the amendment of the At[t]orney General.¹²³

MR. FERRES said he agreed in the sentiments of the member for Quebec, that it was time that those events were passing into oblivion, but, before that could take place, the offenders must be brought to justice. Eighteen months have passed by, and the rioters are not even yet indicted.¹²⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS.--They have been indicted.¹²⁵

MR. FERRES.--They were indicted for an attempt to destroy a house, a crime for which they could not be convicted--and they were not indicted for a riot with intent to murder, a crime of which they could be convicted.¹²⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS.--They are so indicted now.¹²⁷

MR. ALLEYN.--The indictment for misdemeanor has been hanging over the heads of these men for several terms, and this very day I applied to the Court to fix a day for their trial.¹²⁸

MR. FERRES.--I am glad to hear it.¹²⁹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said that the Government had at present under consideration, the question of reorganizing the Police Force of Quebec, and they had come to the conclusion to deal with in connection with another question--that of our Provincial Defences--thinking that the two questions should go together. He had one other remark to make. He made it a point as much as he could to abstain from giving offence to any hon. gentleman, but some of his friends had informed him that they thought he had spoken rather harshly in reference to his hon. friend from Glengary. He had said that it was false that the Government desired to screen Mr. Maguire from enquiry, but he certainly did not wish to impute to his hon. friend any intention of making a false statement. (Hear, hear.)¹³⁰

(414)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the words "the Petition of the Reverend John Cook, D.D., and others, of the City of Quebec" be left out;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bellingham, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Cook, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guévrémont, Jackson, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Niles, Poulin, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(58.)

(414-415)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Chisholm, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Fergusson, Ferres, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Murney, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright, Yeilding, and Young.--(27.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(415)

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Resolved, That the Petition of John Maguire, of the City of Quebec, Police Magistrate; the Petition of Samuel Snell, of the City of London, England, seaman; the Petition of Jean Dion, of the City of Quebec, Pilot; and the Petition of William Wright and others, of the City of Quebec; praying for an investigation into the conduct of the said John Maguire, as Police Magistrate, or Inspector of Police at Quebec, be referred to a Special Committee of five Members to be named by the House, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferres, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Loranger, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Ferrie, do compose the said Committee.¹³¹

The Order of the House of Friday last, for the attendance of William Frederick Powell, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Powell not attending in his place;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That William Frederick Powell, Esquire, being one of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Montmagny, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee (sic) on Friday last, and not having attended in his place in the House this day, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain parts of the Ordinances relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Montreal, being read;

Mr. Darche moved, seconded by Mr. Guévremont, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

DR. MASSON moved in amendment that it be read a second time in six months. He said the law had proved a very useful one, particularly in the County where he resided, and through which great numbers of Upper Canadians passed in winter.¹³²

MR. GUEVREMONT and MR. MARCHILDON supported the bill.¹³³

DR. VALOIS also spoke in its favor.¹³⁴

DR. MASSON, in reply, said he did not wonder that the member for Jacques Cartier supported the old plan, for in that County they still tied their cattle by the horn.¹³⁵

MR. POULIOT supporte le bill, et ne peut concevoir que la loi des voitures puisse être agréable au peuple du district de Montréal, quand ce système est si impopulaire dans les districts de Québec et des Trois-Rivières, il admet toutefois que le traineau cause des cahots, mais il se soumet à la volonté du peuple.¹³⁶

MR. MONGENAIS opposed the bill.¹³⁷ [Il] dit que le bill serait très impopulaire dans son comté, où on est bien convaincu de la supériorité du système des sleighs.¹³⁸ They had much better roads under the present law than they could have under the old system. The people of Upper Canada now came and traded with the people of his County, and Montreal carters passed that way which could not be done with old roads.¹³⁹ Ils ne pourraient venir dans le Bas-Canada qu'avec difficulté, si le mode actuel était changé. Il remarque aussi qu'à présent les charretiers de Montréal passent par l'Ottawa,

pour aller dans le Haut-Canada, au lieu de suivre une autre route comme ils faisaient lorsque les chemins dans le Bas-Canada étaient faits pour le traineau seul.¹⁴⁰

(415)

Mr. Masson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Terrill, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(415-416)

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Bellingham, Brodeur, Brown, Cartier, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Crysler, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Ferres, Ferrie, Octave C. Fortier, Hartman, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Macbeth, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Masson, Matheson, Mattice, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Niles, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Terrill, Wilson, and Wright.--(45.)

(416)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cauchon, Darche, Dionne, Fournier, Gill, Guévrémont, Marchildon, Poulin, Pouliot, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes in Montreal;

A good deal of discussion took place on one of the clauses which proposed to give a pension of £400 a-year to Mr. Leprohon, the present inspector at Montreal, during the remainder of his life, although it was stated that for forty years he has been in the receipt of from £1000 to £1400 a year.¹⁴¹

MR. BROWN, MR. J.S. MACDONALD, (Glengarry), MR. FERRES¹⁴² and others strongly¹⁴³ opposed this clause¹⁴⁴.

MR. CARTIER and others ... supported [it]¹⁴⁵.

[It was] carried on a division.¹⁴⁶

[MR. FERRES] proposed an amendment to limit it to two years, which was lost, and the Committee assented to the several claims of the bill, and the Committee rose.¹⁴⁷

(416)

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bellingham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Bill to amend the Act to revive the Act authorizing the Inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniory, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniory."

Ordered, That Mr. Gill do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts to secure the independence of Members of the Legislative Assembly, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Merchants, Traders, and others, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute the Electoral County of Argenteuil into a separate Municipality, being read;

(417)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill in relation to the solemnization of Matrimony in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Act, intituled, "An Act to authorize limited Partnerships in Upper Canada," to Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed (sic) of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, Mr. Bellingham, the Honorable Mr. Young, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the Employés of the Government of this Province in certain Departments of the Public Service, from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to secure the more convenient assembling of the Provincial Parliament, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday the eleventh day of December next.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Brown,
The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 27 NOVEMBER 1854.

[WITHDRAWN MOTION TO AUGMENT MEMBERS' SALARIES.]

MR. O'FARRELL moved a Committee of the whole House on the Statute of this Province, intituled "an Act to indemnify members of the Legislative Assembly for their expenses in attending the sessions of the Legislature," with a view to amend the same. He said he thought an additional indemnity should be paid to members coming from a distance, although he thought no addition was necessary to gentlemen residing at the Seat of Government, who could to a great extent pursue their ordinary avocations, even while Parliament was in Session. If four dollars a day was a sufficient indemnity in 1849, it ceased to be so in 1854, under the great change of circumstances which had taken place.¹⁴⁸

MR. MACKENZIE hoped the indemnity would not be increased. Some indemnity was necessary, otherwise none but the rich could be elected members of this House, but he considered \$4 a day was quite enough.¹⁴⁹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said the Government had not as yet directed their attention to the subject, and they could not consent to the motion in the meantime.¹⁵⁰

MR. A. DORION of Montreal ... spoke against the motion.¹⁵¹

MR. DEWITT opposed any change. If they increased their own pay, the country would look to the fact that they had been here now for nearly three months, and had done almost nothing at all.¹⁵²

MR. WILSON considered the present rate was sufficient to pay the expenses of members. If it were increased, the country would say that members staid here for the sole purpose of profitably occupying their time. That was even said now, and sometimes not without good reason for it.¹⁵³

MR. YOUNG was surprised that this motion should have been brought forward by the hon. member for Lotbinière, after the lecture he had given them not long ago about the undue influence of the Almighty dollar. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)¹⁵⁴

MR. CARTIER was opposed to any increase. Suppose the indemnity were made eight dollars, and that the increasing business of the country required a session of seven months as would soon be the case, membership would become quite an office, and the same evils would be experienced as at Washington. For his own part he was willing that it should be diminished to fifteen shillings.¹⁵⁵

MR. HINCKS said he differed from several of his hon. friends, in thinking that the amount paid to members of this House ought to be increased. Hon. members might think that it would be a very unpopular thing in the country. He did not believe that such would be the case. Some hon. gentlemen were very reluctant to have it supposed that they took anything for their services, and instead of the old term "wages" which used to be applied to the matter in the Parliament of Upper Canada, they had now become very delicate and used the word "indemnity." He thought there need be no delicacy in the matter, but that gentlemen who rendered services to the country should be paid for those services. The way he looked upon the question was this.¹⁵⁶ The fact was \$4 now was no longer worth so much as when it was fixed as the "per diem" of members.¹⁵⁷ If four dollars a day were a reasonable indemnity to members for attending the Parliament in 1849, then six are

right now, when the wages of all the labourers and mechanics throughout the country had been so greatly increased, and when they had to raise the salaries of all the officers of this House and of the Government employees, in consequence of the increased expense of living. There was no doubt that members who came here to live during the session had had to pay considerably more than formerly, and in increasing the indemnity they would only be taking the course that was being applied to every department throughout the country. If they did not pay a reasonable compensation, better pay none at all.¹⁵⁸ He had heard this House compared to the American Congress but more work was done here in one day than was done in three in Congress.¹⁵⁹ Eight dollars a day were allowed in Washington, and he ventures to say that more real labour was gone through by this Legislature every session, than by any Congress that ever sat at Washington. For those reasons he was prepared to support the resolution brought forward by the member for Lotbinière.¹⁶⁰

MR. J. SMITH (Victoria) said that in the States the duration of the Session was limited during which members could receive their allowance. He thought the same thing should be done here¹⁶¹; that, if the indemnity were to be increased it would be well to limit the time during which it should be drawn to 100 days from the commencement of the session.¹⁶²

MR. O'FARRELL said that those who came to the House to attend to public affairs did so at a very great personal loss, and those members who occupied most of their time were just those who now opposed a just regulation of their allowance. He hoped that an increase would be adopted, and with it the plan referred to by the member for Victoria.¹⁶³

MR. MARCHILDON thought that if the meeting of Parliament were fixed for the first of February each year that members would have no reason to complain of the loss of time, little other business being done at that season.¹⁶⁴

MR. CAUCHON said those who were well off should not oppose an increase of allowance to those who were not and could not afford to give their time without compensation.¹⁶⁵ Etant chez lui, il peut agir même sans aucune indemnité; mais il aurait eu autrefois de la difficulté à pouvoir législater loin de chez lui avec un salaire moindre que celui que les membres reçoivent. Il y a bien des membres qui disent que \$4 ne sont pas assez pour les faire vivre décemment par le temps qui court.¹⁶⁶ He thought the allowance should be \$6 per diem.¹⁶⁷

MR. LORANGER said the classes of members opposed to this motion were those who feared their constituents, those who were residents at the Capital, and those who were rich enough to do without an allowance. As he belonged to neither of these he should vote for it.¹⁶⁸

MR. RANKIN understood the allowance to members to be not as a compensation for their loss of time but to cover their expences¹⁶⁹. [He] said he would like to see the time when the people could find a sufficient number qualified of gentlemen in a position to secure them, without exacting anything for their services. But as matters stood at present, he considered a pound a day too little to maintain a person in the status of a gentleman in Quebec, and he did not think the people would be at all satisfied if their representatives had to live in garrets and cellars, while attending to their Parliamentary duties. He would therefore readily concur in any proposition materially to increase the present indemnity.¹⁷⁰

At the request of MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN ... the motion was withdrawn for the present¹⁷¹.

[WITHDRAWN MOTION TO AUGMENT SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.]

MR. RANKIN moved the following resolution: "That in view of the high price of all the necessaries of life, and considering the increase which has taken place in the cost of those necessaries, since their incomes were fixed, it is expedient to increase proportionally the salaries at present allowed to the various officers and servants of the Departments connected with the Civil service." He said the Crown servants were a class of people who were rendering important services to the country for an inadequate remuneration, while at the same time they were kept so closely employed, that it was impossible for them to embark in any other pursuit. It was well known that many of them were gentlemen who had enjoyed a liberal education, and who were qualified to discharge much more important duties than those which they were now discharging. Some of them were not inferior in intellect or education to many members of the House, and yet they were only allowed a paltry pittance on which they were scarcely able to subsist. He trusted the Government would take up the matter in a favourable spirit, and give it that consideration which it deserved.¹⁷²

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER held that the motion was out of order: all motions having for their object the augmentation of taxes should commence in a Committee of the whole House with the approval of the Government.¹⁷³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN was aware that the motion was irregular, but hoped that it would afford an opportunity of eliciting the views of honourable members on the subject to which it related.--Every necessary of life had increased enormously in price¹⁷⁴. The employees in the public offices had not been allowed to starve but the Government had given each a bonus¹⁷⁵, last winter¹⁷⁶, according to the number of his family.¹⁷⁷ The Government had not lost sight of the propriety of increasing those salaries, but they would like to hear the views of members of the House on the subject.¹⁷⁸

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) said the Government was in possession of all the information, on which any resolution for an increase of the salaries of the officers in the civil service could be based, and he did not think it becoming in them to allow a private member to bring down a motion, and take the responsibility off their shoulders. The House would no doubt be glad to give every assistance in the matter, for it was well known that the high price of the necessaries of life demanded that some change should take place--but it was for the Government themselves to make a proposition.¹⁷⁹ [He] begged to call attention to the fact¹⁸⁰ that the leases of the public offices and of the dwellings of the employees of the Government would expire on the 1st May¹⁸¹, and they would be compelled to incur heavy expenses if they were not shortly informed of the intentions of Government with respect to a removal.¹⁸² If it was the intention to remove next year to Toronto, it would be necessary to make arrangements for a renewal of the leases merely for another quarter, so as to save many thousand pounds which would be the rent of another year.¹⁸³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB denied that the Government avoided assuming any responsibility that properly belonged to them. The motion now before the House was put on the notice paper without the knowledge of any member of the Government.¹⁸⁴ Although Government must take the initiative in this

matter he¹⁸⁵ naturally desired that it should have the effect of eliciting the views of members on the subject. For his own part he considered it would be nothing more than an act of justice to raise the salaries of those individuals, and place them on a proper footing. As to what had been said about the leases expiring in May, it would be for the Government to take action in that matter, when they knew the intentions of Parliament.¹⁸⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, who had come into the House during the discussion, said he had prepared some memoranda on the subject of the salaries of the public officers, and intended to bring the matter before Parliament previous to the recess.¹⁸⁷

MR. RANKIN repudiated the insinuation that he had introduced his motion in consequence of any previous understanding with the Government. If a supporter of the Government at all, he was only a very doubtful supporter. (Laughter.)¹⁸⁸

The motion was then withdrawn.¹⁸⁹

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: SLANDER AGAINST MR. BELLINGHAM.]

MR. BELLINGHAM called the attention of the House to the fact that a petition had been inadvertently ordered to be printed on the motion of the member for Soulange (Mr. Masson) which contained slanderous and libellous matter against himself, (Mr. Bellingham). He moved that that order be rescinded.¹⁹⁰

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER decided that the motion was irregular, to rescind any motion of the House on the same day on which it was passed.¹⁹¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said it might be understood that the petition should not be circulated, and any one who sent it over the country, or any editor who printed it, would do so at his peril.¹⁹²

The motion was then withdrawn.¹⁹³

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO DAMAGES AT FORT COVINGTON.]

DR. MASSON moved for all correspondence relative to damages at Fort Covington, but on the request of Mr. Chabot, withdrew his motion till after the recess.¹⁹⁴

[MOTION TO SUSPEND HOUSE RULES RE: RAILWAY BILL.]

MR. HARTMAN [moved] to suspend the rule of the House to introduce a Railway Bill, in consequence of public notice not having been given in the local papers.¹⁹⁵

Leave was refused.¹⁹⁶

FOOTNOTES: 27 NOVEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 8 December 1854.
6. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
8. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 8 December 1854.
9. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
11. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
13. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
14. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 8 December 1854.
15. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
16. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854, reports Mr. Morin's comment but places it before Mr. Mackenzie's speech.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
18. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
19. IBID.
20. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 8 December 1854.
21. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 November 1854).
26. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
27. IBID.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
29. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 November 1854).
30. QUEBEC GAZETTE, 7 December 1854.
31. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 November 1854).
32. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
33. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
34. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
36. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
38. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
39. QUEBEC GAZETTE, 7 December 1854.
40. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
41. QUEBEC GAZETTE, 7 December 1854.
42. IBID.
43. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
44. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
45. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
47. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
48. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 6 December 1854, reports: "He [Mr. Dion] had been arrested on a suspicion of theft ..." which differs from the MORNING CHRONICLE's report that Mr. Dion was arrested for drunkenness.

49. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
50. IBID.
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
52. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
53. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
57. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
58. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
59. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
60. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
61. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
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124. IBID.
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126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. Telegraph (LE PAYS, 28 November 1854) and Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 November 1854), report that the committee was composed of Mr. Hartman, Mr. J.B. Dorion, Mr. Powell, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Ferres.
132. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854, attributes this speech to Mr. Polette.
137. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
138. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
139. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
140. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
141. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
142. IBID.
143. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
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146. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
147. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
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149. IBID.
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151. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
152. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).

153. IBID.
154. IBID.
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156. IBID.
157. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
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166. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
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185. MORNING CHRONICLE, 1 December 1854.
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187. IBID.
188. IBID.
189. IBID.
190. IBID.
191. IBID.
192. IBID.
193. IBID.
194. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 28 November 1854).
195. IBID.
196. IBID.

TUESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER 1854.

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A MESSAGE from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody William Frederick Powell, Esquire, in consequence of the severe illness of that Gentleman.

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The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Frazer,--The Petition of Richard Hendershot and others, of the Village of Thorold, County of Welland.

By Mr. Guévremont,--The Petition of Prisque Milette and others, School Commissioners of Sorel.

By the Honorable Mr. Young,--The Petition of the Honorable A.N. Morin and others, of Canada, and of the United States of America.

Ordered, That the Petition of Eugène Philippe Dorion, of the City of Quebec, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Loranger, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the United Counties of Lenox and Addington, informed the House, That the Committee had determined,

That on the twenty-seventh day of November instant, the contestation of the said Election was abandoned by the Petitioners.

That David Roblin, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was duly elected and returned as the Representative of the said United Counties.

That the Petition of Benjamin Seymour and others, was not frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Determinations were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House.

Mr. Felton, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee would at the same time respectfully recommend that this Bill be exempted from the operation of the 67th Rule, so far as regards the payment of the Fee and Expenses.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee: which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company, referred to them, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. James Smith, seconded by Mr. Langton,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Megantic Election Petitions have leave to adjourn until the second day of January next, if the House be then sitting, and if the House be not then sitting, then until the second Monday after the House shall sit again, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Mr. Jobin, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

In consequence of an anticipated adjournment of Your Honorable House, Your Committee, upon the suggestion of the Clerk, recommend that a further advance of Twelve thousand pounds Currency, be made to meet demands for the Contingent Expenses of Your Honorable House.

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On motion of Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Galt,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Twelve thousand pounds Currency, towards defraying the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of MR. CRAWFORD,¹

(419)

Ordered, That the Return relative to Emigrants, which was presented on the third instant, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of Joseph Papin, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Papin not attending in his place;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Joseph Papin, Esquire, one of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Argenteuil, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, and not having attended in his place in the House this day, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Joseph Papin, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Foley acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Papin to state, That on Saturday last, about a quarter past four o'clock, he received a Telegraphic communication, advising him of the serious indisposition of a member of his family at Montreal; that he thereupon considered it his duty to leave for Montreal the same day, and that he was unable to return until this morning; and the same having been verified upon oath by Mr. Papin;

Ordered, That Joseph Papin, Esquire, be discharged out of custody, without payment of Fees.

On motion of MR. CAUCHON,²

(419)

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals,

and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of Alanson Cooke, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Cooke not attending in his place;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That Alanson Cooke, Esquire, one of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Megantic, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, and not having attended in his place in the House this day, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

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The Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken Alanson Cooke, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. James Smith acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Cooke to state, That he went home to the County of Ottawa immediately after the adjournment of the Committee on the 13th day of November instant, intending to return in time for the meeting of the Committee yesterday, and came to Montreal on Saturday last, and took passage on board the Lady Elgin Steamer, that day, for Quebec, and went on board for the purpose; and that after the Mail Steamer Saguenay had left that evening, the order for the sailing of the Lady Elgin was countermanded, and she did not leave Montreal until Monday evening, when he left and arrived at Quebec this Tuesday morning, the 28th day of November, and was consequently too late for the sitting of the Committee yesterday; and further, that on the said 13th instant, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Cooke by this House, for two weeks; and the same having been verified upon oath by Mr. Cooke;

Ordered, That Alanson Cooke, Esquire, be discharged out of custody, without payment of Fees.

Ordered, That the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, be taken into consideration To-morrow, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, and be then the first Order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, seconded by Mr. Holton,

Ordered, That that part of the 67th Rule of this House which relates to the payment of Fees and Expenses on Private Bills, be suspended in so far as it affects the Bill to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, from the Select Committee to inquire into the effect which has been produced on the Commercial interests of this Province by the system of keeping the Public Deposits in one of the Chartered Banks, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (E.E.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of MR. BELLINGHAM,³

(420)

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be now read.

And the Order of the day being read, for the House in Committee to consider of the Motion made on Monday the twentieth instant, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that the House go into Committee of the whole to consider the motion made on the 20th instant,--That a supply be granted to Her Majesty.⁴

MR. A. DORION (Montreal) said it was evident that an adjournment was shortly to take place, and that no opportunity would be had before the recess of considering various matters on the orders of the day, and particularly the question of the Seat of Government. At the same time there was a rumour afloat, and he believed it had been given circulation to by a paper understood to be one of the organs of the Government in Upper Canada, that the sums of money voted for constructing public buildings in Toronto would be expended immediately, and that the construction of those buildings was to be proceeded with forthwith. He would like to know what truth there was in those rumours.⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he was not aware of those rumours, and the Government were not responsible for speculations which might appear in the public prints.⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said, if the subject had been discussed in the Government, it was without his knowledge. He was perfectly certain that the previous understanding would be adhered to.⁷

MR. ROBINSON.--Are we to understand that the public buildings in Toronto are not to be proceeded with?⁸

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--I understand it is the intention of the Government, not to proceed to spend the appropriation for public buildings in Toronto, until the Parliament have come to some decision on the question of the Seat of Government.⁹

MR. BROWN.--I am only sorry that the gallant knight at the head of the Government is not in his place, that we might have some distinct understanding whether preparations are to be immediately made for the removal to Toronto during the summer of 1855. If any influence has been brought to bear to prevent the deliberate decision of Parliament being given effect to, the matter requires explanation. (Hear, hear.) I see the gallant knight now entering the House, and I hope he will now state the views of the Government on the subject.¹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The appropriation was not found sufficient, and it was agreed not to proceed in expending it, until there had been some further action on the part of the Legislature.¹¹

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER here stopped debate by declaring that the question was not before the chair.¹²

MR. FERRES demande à M. Drummond si les officiers du gouvernement se proposaient de faire, pendant le terme actuel de la cour criminelle à Québec, le procès des personnes poursuivies pour émeutes et assaut avec intention de meurtre [à Chalmers' Church], lors des affaires du 6 juin 1853.¹³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The Crown prosecutors will take the first opportunity of bringing those parties to trial. But the hon. gentleman must bear in mind that the first duty of a Crown Prosecutor is to deliver the goal (sic), and the Court will not allow him to proceed with other matters, until that object has been attained.¹⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS.--Having been charged personally with the conduct of this matter, I may explain that there has been no delay except what has been absolutely necessary.¹⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order! No discussion is allowed, in giving answer to an inquiry.¹⁶

The motion of the Inspector General was then carried¹⁷.

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Casault reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings Banks, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings Banks. He said that as the law stood now, there was no security whatever to Depositors. No matter how high the character of the persons who placed themselves at the head of these institutions, they could not be expected to devote the greater portion of their time to their proper management, and it was on the careful management of such Institutions alone that the Depositors could rely for the repayment of the sums they deposited. The House would recollect the case of one of those Institutions in Montreal, in whose hands an immense sum had been placed by the poorest classes of the city, and the result was that they suspended payments, and only repaid a portion of the sums deposited with them for safe keeping. The directors of that Institution had included some of the most respectable names in Montreal, but even under their management, the loss had occurred. The Bill which he now introduced proposed that a certain number of persons who took an interest in promoting provident habits among their fellow citizens, might establish such a bank by subscribing for shares, not less than £100 each, and that none should be a Director who did not hold shares to the amount of £500. The Bank would be obliged to purchase Provincial securities to the extent of not more than one-fourth, and at least one-eighth of their capital, which should not be less than £20,000. The Directors should be liable for the whole amount they had subscribed, and also for any error arising out of their mismanagement. Provision was also made for a periodical inspection of the banks by a Government Inspector. The security given by the Bill to the depositor's was the very highest that could be obtained, and the only objection to it was that it did not hold out sufficient inducements to men of capital to invest money in establishing such banks. But it was not intended that they should be made instruments of speculation, but simply to put it in the power of benevolent men who had the means, to establish such institutions for the benefit of the poorer classes of society.¹⁸

MR. HOLTON hoped there would be some delay allowed before pressing through a measure of such importance. He would like to hold some communication on the subject with an Institution of the kind in Montreal, which was one of the most successful and prudently managed that had ever been in the country, and which held a deposit account of £200,000.¹⁹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said that the institution already in existence might or might not take advantage of the provisions of the Bill, as they chose. He had had communications with the institution referred to by the hon. member for Montreal, and had learned that it was prepared to bring itself under the operation of the Bill.²⁰

After some further conversation, the Bill was read a second time, and committed for Friday, to be then the first order of the day.²¹

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Laberge, seconded by Mr. James Smith,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Montmagny Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the second day of January next, if the House be then sitting, and if the House be not then sitting, then until the second day after its next Sitting thereafter, in order to allow time to the Petitioner and the Sitting Member to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee Lists of the Voters whose votes are objected to.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider of the several Acts regulating the Duties of Customs in this Province, and the propriety of making certain amendments thereto, being read;

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY,²²

(421)

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged; and the Report recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of reconsidering the Duties imposed on Wines, Coffee, and Ground Ginger.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the other evening the subject was very fully discussed, and a good deal of heat had been displayed, but he trusted the discussion would now be conducted in the calm spirit which was due to such a subject. He would briefly explain the additional changes which he proposed to make on the scheme formerly submitted. The Government were desirous of encouraging as far as possible the temperance movement, by facilitating the introduction of those articles which would supply a beverage to persons giving up the use of ardent spirits. Consequently, having already made an ample reduction in the article of tea, he was now prepared to make a further reduction on the item of coffee, but as he was not able to allow a further reduction of the tariff generally, he would propose an addition on wines. He therefore moved that the duty on green coffee be changed from a penny to a half penny a pound, and that the duty on wine worth more than £15 a pipe, be 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. a gallon. He proposed also to remove the discrimination between ground and root ginger, so as to tax all classes of the article equally at 3d. a pound.²³

The alterations proposed were agreed to without discussion.²⁴

MR. MACKENZIE called the attention of the House to the duty on paper which was now becoming a very scarce article. He thought it an improper distinction that, while they admitted paper printed and bound up into books into the country free, they should impose a duty of 12½ percent on the raw material itself. No reason could be assigned why paper should not be admitted free.²⁵

MR. HINCKS called the hon. gentleman to order. It was irregular to discuss the duties on paper, when an instruction was given to the Committee only to alter the duties on wine, ginger and coffee.²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY was proceeding to say that the question of the duty on paper was at present occupying the attention of the Government, when he also was called to order by²⁷--

MR. HINCKS, who insisted that the Committee had no right to consider any questions beyond those that were sent to them.²⁸

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Terrill reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Terrill reported the Resolutions accordingly; and the same were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Duties of Customs, specific and ad valorem, imposed by the Act 12 Vic. c. 1, and the Schedule A, or Table of Duties of Customs inwards, annexed to the said Act, or by the Act 16 Vic. c. 85, on the following articles: Sugar of all kinds, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco of all kinds manufactured or unmanufactured, including Cigars and Snuff, Wine of all kinds in wood or in bottle, Whiskey, Rum, Geneva, Brandy, and other Spirits or Strong Waters except Rum and Whiskey, Spirits, Cordials, and Liqueurs sweetened and mixed with any article so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, with a view to the better adjustment of the Tariff by imposing specific Duties only on the said articles.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose the following specific Duties of Customs inwards, on the articles mentioned in the preceding Resolution, viz:--

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed or Candy, or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, the Cwt.....	0	12	0
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto.....	0	8	6
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, the Cwt.....	0	6	6
Molasses, the Gallon.....	0	0	2
Tea, the lb.....	0	0	2
Geen (<u>sic</u>) Coffee, the lb.....	0	0	0½
Coffee, other than Green, the lb.....	0	0	2
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, other than Cigars and Snuff, the lb.....	0	0	2
Cigars, the lb.....	0	2	0
Snuff, the lb.....	0	0	4
Wine of all kinds, in wood or other vessels, not being bottles, and not exceeding in value £15, the Gallon.....	0	1	6

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	£	s.	d.
Wine of all kinds in bottles, per dozen Quarts.....	0	7	6
do do per dozen Pints.....	0	3	9
Whiskey, the Gallon.....	0	0	5
Rum, the Gallon.....	0	1	8
Brandy, the Gallon.....	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
--	---	----	----

Geneva or Gin, and other Spirits or Strong Waters not being Whiskey,

Rum or Brandy, the Gallon..... 0 2 6

Cordials, Liqueurs and Spirits sweetened or mixed with any other article, the Gallon..... 0 4 0

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of thirty per cent ad valorem, imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, on Spices and Fruits, Nuts, Vinegar, Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Sweetmeats or Fruit preserved in Sugar, Candy, or Molasses, with a view to the better adjustment of the Tariff by imposing specific Duties only on the greater part of the said articles, and by reducing the Duties on the remainder.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose the following Duties of Customs inwards, on the articles mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, viz:--

	£	s.	d.
--	---	----	----

Almonds, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Prunes, Raisins, and other dried Fruits,

the lb..... 0 0 1

Pimento, Allspice, and Pepper, the lb..... 0 0 1

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Ginger, the lb..... 0 0 3

Mace and Nutmegs, the lb..... 0 0 7½

Maccaroni and Vermicelli, the lb..... 0 0 1

All unenumerated Spices, the lb..... 0 0 3

Vinegar, the Gallon..... 0 0 3

Sweetmeats, or Fruit preserved in Sugar, Candy, or Molasses, and other Confectionery, for every £100 value..... 12 10 0

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of twenty per cent ad valorem, imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, on Animals of all kinds, Meats of all kinds (except Mess Pork,) Butter, Cheese, Flour, Barley, Buckwheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas, Meal of the above Grain and Wheat not bolted, Bran in shorts, and Hops; and that the said articles be admitted Free of Duty, except only in the case mentioned in the seventh Resolution.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of two and one-half per cent ad valorem, imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, or the Act 16 Vic. c. 85, on the following articles, viz: Anchors, Chain Cables, Veneers, Hay, Pig Iron, Green Fruits, Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables, Woods and Drugs used solely in dyeing, and Indigo, Bristles, Burr-Stones unwrought, Coal and Coke, Grease and Scraps, Hemp, Flax and Tow undressed, Hides, Junk and Oakum, Lard, Lead, Pig or Sheet, Marble in blocks unpolished, Oil Cocoanut, Pine and Palm only, Ores of all kinds of Metals, Pipe Clay, Resin and Rosin, Saw Logs, Ships' Water Casks in use, Teazles, Broom Corn, Wood used in making Carpenters' or Joiners' Tools, Tallow, Tar and Pitch, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, Caoutchouc, Cordage of all kinds, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars, rods, or in sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or in sheets, Bright and Black Varnish, Marine Cement, Treenails, Bunting, Felt Sheeting, Printing Presses, Printing Types, Printers' Ink, Printing Implements of all kinds, Book-Binders' Tools, Presses and Implements of all kinds, Old Nets and Ropes, Cotton and Flax Waste, Rags, Fire Clay, and Russia Hemp Yarn; and that the said articles be admitted Free of Duty, except in the case mentioned in the next following Resolution.

7. Resolved, That it is nevertheless expedient to provide, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time, under the provisions of the Act passed

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during the present Session, declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the

Schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the Duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall be admitted Free of Duty unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 31, and of any subsequent Act, authorizing the manufacture of certain articles in Bond to the refining of Sugar, so that any Sugar may be refined in this Province in Bond.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient that so much of any of the Acts aforesaid as may be inconsistent with the foregoing Resolutions be repealed.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Smith, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

MR. YOUNG, before the report was received, desired to move the resolutions of which he had given notice. The principal difference between his proposition and that of the hon. Inspector General was that he gave the preference to the system of ad valorem over the specific duties proposed by the Government. He had received representations from no less than 68 firms in Montreal, condemning the proposed Government alterations to the tariff, and there were then five or six gentlemen in town as a deputation from them to urge the matter on the attention of members and the Government. It was obvious that specific duties were injurious to the poor man who was obliged to pay from 50 to 100 per cent²⁹ [OR] 150 per cent more than the rich man who consumed a superior article. (Hear, hear.) He was to propose, therefore, that sugar and molasses be rated at a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, the rate charged in the United States, that coffee and tea be admitted at 10 per cent ad valorem, tobacco, cigars and snuff at 30 per cent, wines at 40 per cent, whiskey at 30, and rum, brandy, gin, and cordials at 100 per cent. The Inspector General estimated that the effect of his changes would be a reduction of £100,000³⁰, [OR] £110,000³¹, taking as the basis of his calculations the quanti[ties] imported in 1853. Instead of taking the quantities, he (Mr. Young) had taken the value of the articles in the same returns, and by the changes he proposed, there would be exactly the same reduction of £100,000.³² Those he proposed would amount to very little, if anything, more; so that the Government could not object on the grounds of apprehension of a deficient revenue, and he contended it was better both for the trade and for the laboring classes that the reduction should be made in the manner he proposed. The great objection urged against ad valorem duties was their difficulty of collection, and frauds in the invoices. In the United States³³, since 1851,³⁴ they had obviated this difficulty by the appointment of arbitrators as appraisers for the whole country, who travelled through it, and fixed a uniform rate of valuation.³⁵ The result was a degree of security to the revenue, fully equal to that of any system under which specific duties were collected. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the duties under the Reciprocity Bill, he took the same view as the Inspector General, but³⁶ he believed that the greater part of the articles now charged with a 2½ per cent. duty, should be admitted free of duty. He thought it for the advantage of the country, that the duties on heavy articles, such as all sorts of bar and railway iron should be admitted free also. This would tend to build up the trade by the St. Lawrence. Now the freights were higher by that way for Western produce, than by New York, because we had no up freights to give shipping, and cargoes hence must pay the cost of the ships' voyage both ways. We had at immense expense built canals and improved our inland water communication, and it now did not pay 1 per cent. on the cost, because we did not take care by the tendency of our own legislation to secure Western

traffic for these works. Now if these heavy articles were admitted duty free, they would seek this channel and furnish freights for vessels trading out here, and up freights on our inland waters, and increased tolls to our public works. He might be told that this was only advocated in the interest of Lower Canadian trade, but this was not so. The farmers in Upper Canada were interested in having cheap freights for their produce; and that the revenue of tolls should be increased so as to lessen the burthen of the other taxes. It was for the same reason that he proposed to³⁷ take the duties off all iron and other heavy goods which formed the great bulk of the freight upwards. He was also to move that the duty of 12½ per cent on earthen ware, crockery, and rice, be taken off. By the Reciprocity Act rice was admitted free from the United States,³⁸ but he found last year 22,000 cwt. from the British East Indies, amounting in value to about £25,000. He thought it unjust to admit foreign goods free of duty, and levy a duty on that coming from British possessions. He proposed also to reduce the duty on enumerated articles from 12½ to 10 per cent³⁹, but he would move that separately from the others.⁴⁰ This would not reduce the revenue more than was now proposed.⁴¹ During the former debate he had heard no mention of the great importance in this country of giving employment to our public works. A large portion of the public debt of this Province was incurred by the construction of those public works, which yielded almost nothing. He did not think they were yielding at present 1 per cent on their whole cost. About £200,000 were sent annually out of this Province in payment for those works which yielded little or no revenue, and he thought it should be one of the chief objects of the Inspector General to devise means to make those works yield the Province a revenue. He had no doubt they would yield a large revenue, if a proper policy were adopted.⁴² He had heard it said that Upper Canadians preferred going to New York to coming to Montreal for their goods. He did not believe this; they would as soon come to Lower Canada if the same advantages were offered them; and he was sure Montreal people did not want them to come upon any other terms. They asked no protection, but he believed the people of Upper Canada were as much interested as those of Lower Canada in the trade of the St. Lawrence. The reason they go to New York is, that they have been provided with greater facilities of communication.⁴³ Upper Canadians, he believed, would rather pay Canal tolls which would go to augment their own revenue, than tolls which would go to the State of New York, if they could procure their goods in Montreal on equally favorable terms as in the United States. If the ad valorem principle were adopted, he was satisfied that a large proportion of the trade now done in New York could be done in the St. Lawrence, and that much revenue which now went elsewhere could be kept in the Province for our own necessities. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁴ M. Young procède à dire que quoique la ville de Montréal ne demande aucune protection, elle mérite au moins assez de considération pour ne pas être exposée à une compétition inégale⁴⁵. The Inspector General, in bringing forward his tariff, should have paid more attention to the feelings of the mercantile community. The ministry was composed of eight Lawyers, one physician, and he believed an editor. There was not a single merchant connected with it, and it appeared to him that a Ministry so composed should have obtained the opinions of some men practically engaged in business, which might have saved them from coming down with a tariff that was obnoxious to the whole mercantile community. (Hear, hear.) He could speak at least for Montreal, where one half of the whole Customs' revenue was collected, and say that there the proposed tariff was universally condemned.⁴⁶ He would take a few of the principal articles of import. The whole amount of duty on sugars last year was £264,000; £105,000 collected at Montreal; on refined ditto Montreal collected £16,000 out of £32,000; on tea

£125,500 out of £390,000; on molasses £28,000 out of £53,000; on wines £31,814 out of £51,000; on brandy £20,500 out of £31,000; on gin £7,250 out of £13,000; on rum £3,200 out of £5,400. Of the 12½ per cent. duties on manufactures and unenumerated articles, there were collected £212,000 at Montreal; £53,000 at Quebec; £67,000 at Hamilton; and £92,000 at Toronto. He did think that the interests and opinions of the representatives of such a trade, were entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government and this House.⁴⁷ He begged to submit the following amendments, reserving the 6th to be moved separately from the others.⁴⁸

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The Honorable Mr. Young moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Holton, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add instead thereof the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view to consider of adopting the following Resolutions in lieu thereof:--

1. "That it is expedient to repeal all Duties of Customs, specific and ad valorem, imposed by the Act 12 Vic. c. 1, and the Schedule A, or Table of Duties of Customs inwards, annexed to the said Act, or by the Act 16 Vic. c. 85, on the following Articles: Sugar of all kinds, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco of all kinds manufactured or unmanufactured, including Cigars and Snuff, Wine of all kinds in wood or in bottle, Whiskey, Rum, Geneva, Brandy, and other Spirits or Strong Waters except Rum and Whiskey, Spirits, Cordials and Liqueurs sweetened and mixed with any article so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, with a view to the better adjustment of the Tariff by imposing ad valorem Duties only on the said articles.

2. "That it is expedient to impose the following ad valorem Duties of Customs inwards, on the articles mentioned in the preceding Resolution, viz:--Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed or Candy; Sugar, Raw, Bastard and other kinds; Molasses; Tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, other than Cigars and Snuff; Cigars; Snuff; and Whiskey, thirty per cent; Tea and Coffee, ten per cent; Wine of all kinds in wood or other vessels, forty per cent; and Rum, Brandy, Geneva or Gin, and other Spirits or Strong Waters; and Cordials, Liqueurs and Spirits sweetened or mixed with any other article, one hundred per cent.

3. "That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of twenty per cent ad valorem, imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, on Animals of all kinds, Meats of all kinds, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Barley, Buckwheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas, Meal of the above Grain and Wheat not bolted, Bran in Shorts, and Hops; and that the said articles be admitted Free of Duty, except only in the case mentioned in the sixth Resolution.

4. "That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of two and a-half per cent ad valorem, imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, or the Act 16 Vic. c. 85, on the following Articles, viz: Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables, Woods and Drugs used solely in dyeing, and Indigo, Bristles, Burr-Stones unwrought, Coal and Coke, Grease and Scraps, Hemp, Flax and Tow undressed, Hides, Junk and Oakum, Lard, Lead, pig or sheet, Marble in blocks unpolished, Oil Cocoanut, Pine, and Palm only, Ores of all kinds of Metals, Pipe Clay, Resin and Rosin, Saw Logs, Ship's Water Casks in use, Teazles, Broom Corn, Wood used in making Carpenters' or Joiners' Tools, Tallow, Tar and Pitch, Type Metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, Caoutchouc, Cordage of all kinds, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or in sheets, Yellow

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Metal in bars or in sheets, Bright and Black Varnish, Marine Cement, Treenails, Bunting, Felt Sheetings, Printing Presses, Printing Types, Printer's Ink, Printing Implements of all kinds, Book-Binders' Tools, Presses and Implements of all

kinds, Old Nets and Ropes, Cotton and Flax Waste, Rags, Fire Clay and Russia
Hemp Yarn, Candle-Wick, Fire Bricks, Fishing Hooks, Nets, &c., Bar, Rolled, Rod,
Sheet Iron, Bars and Sheets of Iron not otherwise manufactured, Boiler Plate,
Chains, Cranks, Hoop, Pig, Scrap and old Iron, Railroad, Bar, Round and Square
Iron, Steel, Roll Sulphur, Tin and Zinc, Wire, Telegraph and Bridge; and that
 said articles be admitted Free of Duty, except in the case mentioned in the sixth
 Resolution.

5. "That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of twelve and one-half per cent
ad valorem, now imposed by the said Act 12 Vic. c. 1, on Earthenware, Crockery,
 and Rice, and that the same be admitted Free of Duty.

6. "That it is nevertheless expedient to provide, that if the Governor of
 this Province shall at any time, under the provisions of the Act passed during
 the present Session, declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty
 and the United States of America, signed on the 5th June, 1854, then, while such
 suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the Schedule to
 the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States,
 shall be subject to the Duties to which they are now subject, and no such article
 shall be admitted Free of Duty unless it was so admitted immediately before the
 passing of the said Act.

7. "That it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Act 10 & 11 Vic.
 cap. 31, and of any subsequent Act authorizing the manufacture of certain arti-
 cles in Bond to the refining of Sugar, so that any Sugar may be refined in this
 Province in Bond.

8. "That it is expedient that so much of any of the Acts aforesaid as may
 be inconsistent with the foregoing Resolutions be repealed;"

MR. BELLINGHAM complained that the alteration of the tariff proposed by the government seemed based on no broad general principle.⁴⁹ [He] desired some expression of opinion from the ministry whether their policy was to be protection or free trade.⁵⁰ In fact their financial future was in obscurity as was their political and religious since the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. He went on to contend that the true interests of the country dictated a policy which should direct the trade down the St. Lawrence⁵¹, which nature had stamped in broad characters as the natural channel of trade from the west. He could not believe that the merchants of Upper Canada had any reluctance to resort to Montreal for their supplies, if they could get them there on as favorable terms as in New York, and he thought it was worthy of the consideration of the government, whether they could not reduce the duties on those articles which were purchased by the western merchants.⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY had heard no valid argument from the other side against the proposed charges. That of the hon. member for Montreal, so far as he could understand it, was that a return to the use of specific in place of ad valorem duties might divert trade from Montreal.⁵³ He was not prepared to make concessions to the merchants of Montreal at the expense of the rest of the mercantile community, ... when he had communications from the Boards of Trade of Hamilton and Quebec approving of the government scheme. He did not think that Montreal had much right to complain, when already, according to the statement of the member for that city, she enjoyed one half of the trade of the country.⁵⁴ As for the alleged interest of the people in securing a revenue for the canals, he had always understood the object of their construction was not to make a profitable investment of money, but to secure facilities for the transmission of Western produce to the sea, and he believed it better that they should be without more revenue from traffic than would keep them in repairs than to shape taxes so as

to direct trade into one channel rather than another.⁵⁵ He had no desire that they should yield a large revenue at the expense of those who made use of them.⁵⁶

MR. WILSON, after referring to the reasons why Upper Canada people had got a distaste for coming to Montreal for their goods, went on to say that gentlemen opposite did members on his side of the House injustice when they insinuated that they supported ad valorem duties in order to benefit the trade of Montreal. For his part, he could not see, how it was to affect that trade. If sugar were imported via the St. Lawrence and via New York paying each way the same ad valorem duty, he could not discover how it could effect (sic) the channel through which the importation should be made.⁵⁷ We have now before us, and have had some time to consider the proposed reduction on the tariff by the present Government, and truth compels us to say of it, that in every respect it falls far short of what the country expected. He adopted as fixed principles, that we should abandon discriminating duties, and that we should not levy imposts with any view of encouraging Provincial manufactures, but for revenue purposes only. He would not now discuss the propriety of adopting them, but assume them as established principles. Now if a people are to be taxed for revenue purposes only, it is quite clear that every one, according to his means, should contribute to the maintenance of the State, and if we were far enough advanced to see our true interests, we should at once resort to direct taxation. Failing this, we should as far as possible do the same thing indirectly. The poor and the rich alike require the necessities of life. Those only possessing means beyond bare existence can indulge in the luxuries and superfluities of life. Nothing can be plainer than this, that if you tax the necessities of life, you tax the rich and the poor alike, and make the burden fall upon those who can least bear it. In European countries, sugar, tea and coffee have sometimes been classed among the luxuries of life; but happily for us, we have no people so poor as not to consider these as necessities, not luxuries. But by taxing specific duties on these articles, you are not taxing luxuries, you are not taxing men according to their means; you are taxing alike the man of great means and of small, contrary to the true principle.⁵⁸ He supported ad valorem duties because they were most fair, and bore equally on the poor and rich. The true basis of taxation is that each man should contribute according to his means, and this was pressed so far by some, and among them by his hon. friend the member for Lincoln, as to desire the abolition of all indirect taxes and impose taxes only directly on people's property, and this was perhaps the true course.⁵⁹ You tell us, no doubt, that it is the easiest thing in the world to raise a revenue from these articles; but do you think, when shrewd men become aware of the fact that you levy from thirty to forty per cent. on the article of sugar, and only twelve and a-half on the most expensive and luxurious articles of dress and personal equipment, they will be satisfied with your tariff and statesmanship? Will they not feel that you are doing injustice, when they know that for 100 lbs. of sugar, which in Cuba costs 15s., you put a tax of 6s 6d. upon it in the hands of the importer, who charges his profit, as much upon the 8s. 6d. (sic) you levy as upon the 15s., the original cost of the article? Will they be content in knowing that on the next class of sugars you levy 6s. 6d. per cwt., and on the refined, 12s. 6d.--adding, without exaggeration, to the prices of these articles of sugar in the hands of the retailer, 1d. 1½d. and 2d. a pound? In the article of tea, you apply the same false principle. The original cost of the teas brought to this country ranges from 1s. to 5s. a pound. You do not levy the duty on the value of the article, but upon its weight. You say you will levy 2d. per lb. on all teas. Is not the injustice palpable?⁶⁰ It was clear that with specific duties such as proposed by the government the consumer of cheap tea imported at a

shilling, would pay 2d. or one-sixth of value; while the rich man consuming 5s. tea would only pay one-thirteenth⁶¹ [OR] one-thirtieth!⁶² The system of specific duties had been exploded in the States and Britain.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--No. 64

MR. WILSON.--Well, if not exploded by legislation it was by all eminent writers, and by Walker's celebrated report in the United States. These specific duties bore heavily on the poor man, while they let the rich man go comparatively free.⁶⁵ From the hard earned shilling of him who can but afford to buy the worst, you take 2d.--from the dollar of him who feels it not, you take the same 2d. When proposing your duty on wine, you tell us you wish to encourage the use of the best article, but you apply the same untenable principle. You leave ordinary wines about as they were; you tax poor sorts heavily, expensive kinds lightly; and you tell the country, ironically, no doubt, that you wish the better sorts to be more extensively used. You who sit on the treasury benches know well, that so little wine is used in this country, except among the wealthy classes, that not one man in a hundred knows good from bad wine. And by your mode of taxation, when a poor man, perhaps for medical purposes, gives a fair price for a bottle of wine, expecting from its price that it is good, he is but paying for trash, and with it your heavy duty! But in this unprincipled mode of taxation, you are adopting what you tell us is done in England, but what you know is not adopted in a neighboring country, and what the former Inspector General announced as the true one, and which at least himself carried out half way--I mean taxing according to value. The late Inspector General adopted the two modes; the specific, and the one according to value, and our present imposts which you do not propose to alter, remain according to this half specific, half ad valorem mode. We understand from the late Inspector's enlightened views, that he partially introduced the ad valorem system with a view of fully carrying it out. You no sooner assume the reins of power than you go back to the old plan, so far as you alter his. If the ad valorem system be wrong, why leave it applicable to nine-tenths of the duties you impose? If it be right, why abandon it in part, and allow it to work the injustice which has been demonstrated. It remains now to be shown that no such duties are required by the existing state of our affairs; on the contrary, they admit of such a reduction as will fully satisfy the reasonable demands of the country. When the present high tariff on these necessities of life was first imposed, it was consented to because our financial affairs were deranged and our credit prostrated under the management of the very Inspector General who now holds that office; but the country was then assured that it was only temporary, and intended to meet with certainty the exigencies of that crisis. Times have changed. We have in our treasury nearly a million pounds, with all its corrupting influences. We have a revenue of £300,000 over and above all our wants and all our contingencies; and there is positively no need, and no good pretence even, for continuing these duties at any higher rate than the ordinary impost of 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and honourable members on the other side of the House will soon discover that the country will not sustain unjust and injurious exaction.⁶⁶

MR. HINCKS said that, in the previous discussion, the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Holton) had been pleased to accuse him of having greatly changed his opinions in regard to the kind of duties to be levied--a change in which that hon. member said that he could not follow him. And now the hon. member for London seemed to say that he (Mr. Hincks) had expressed himself on a former occasion strongly in favour of ad valorem duties, and that he had merely combined the ad valorem and specific systems, because the ad valorem system could not

be fully carried out at once. Now, whatever views he might have expressed on the subject, he had a distinct recollection that he had on all occasions stated that he did not think it expedient to collect ad valorem duties beyond a certain point. Whether 12½ per cent. was or was not that limit, he would not say, but he believed that exacting ad valorem duties as high as 40 or 100 per cent, according to the scheme of the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Young), would lead to frauds of the grossest description⁶⁷ and were most difficult or almost impossible of collection. He observed that the member for Montreal, proposed some as high as 100 per cent., which he thought highly objectionable.⁶⁸ He knew there was a wide difference of opinion on the subject, but notwithstanding all that had been stated on the other side, he must say that his own experience convinced him that the feeling of⁶⁹ persons engaged in trade generally were in favor of specific duties, and he could not understand how such a difference existed between people in different localities as the members for Montreal will have the House believe.⁷⁰ The hon. member for Montreal said that the trade should have been consulted on the subject of this tariff. He (Mr. Hincks) was not prepared to assent to that doctrine, and he believed that there was not a single instance in which an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, before bringing forward any scheme of taxation, thought it necessary to consult the various Boards of Trade or other commercial bodies on the subject. It should be remembered also that those engaged in commercial affairs were more or less interested parties,⁷¹ and their opinions seldom impartial.⁷² The Government would not be doing their duty if they altered their plans on account of the representations of those interested parties. Whatever might be the representations in this House as to the injustice to be done to the poorer classes, out of doors the whole opposition to the Government scheme was put expressly on the ground that it might injure the trade of Montreal, by interfering with the importation of a few cargoes of tea direct from China, which at present paid a lower rate of duty than the Upper Canada merchant had to pay on tea imported from New York. He believed the opposition was mainly got up by the Montreal trade, who desired to derive some benefit from their local position. The hon. member for Montreal spoke of the measure as affecting the trade of the West, but he could not agree with that hon. member or with the hon. member for Lincoln, in their idea that there was anything at all in the tariff which prevented trade being carried to the far west by our waters, if it could be carried cheapest by that route.⁷³ As for the heavy goods which the hon. member said would furnish up freights, he could not believe that the mere trouble of bonding at Quebec now prevented the Western States from importing through the St. Lawrence. There had hitherto been little complaint about the high specific duties, why now?⁷⁴ It was absurd to say that the mere formality of bonding goods either at Montreal or Quebec caused any real obstruction. He had said that he had a strong objection to levying high ad valorem duties. At the same time he must say that he still had a leaning in favour of ad valorem, as against specific duties, if they were not liable to the objection of opening the door to frauds. But most unquestionably he did not think there was anything in this tariff so objectionable on that account, as to call for opposition on his part. On nearly every article embraced in the proposition of the Inspector General, large specific duties were exacted under the old tariff, and there had been no great complaint on the subject, even from the parties who were complaining now. But even if the tariff were more objectionable than it was, he should not be disposed under existing circumstances to offer any opposition to the Government.⁷⁵

Ironical cries of hear, hear.⁷⁶

[MR. HINCKS continued:] He did not understand the ironical cheering of the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Holton). That hon. member was pleased to charge

him (Mr. Hincks) that he was trying to get the Inspector General into a scrape, with the idea that he would be likely to succeed him in his present office the sooner. He doubted very much whether his hon. friend from Montreal really believed that he was so very anxious to get back into that position. But most unquestionably the position he had taken in supporting the present Government was such that he was not prepared on slight grounds to offer them any opposition whatever. (Hear, hear.) When he said distinctly that he was a supporter of the Government, every one who knew him must have understood that he really meant to support them, in a fair, cordial, and liberal manner, and it would not be on a question about this tariff, because the Government had adopted entirely specific instead of combined specific and ad valorem duties, that he would be inclined to offer them any opposition. But even those who might charge him with inconsistency in this matter must see that the proposition of the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Young) was a far greater departure from the old tariff than the proposition of the Inspector General. The hon. member for Argenteuil (Mr. Bellingham) complained that there was no broad line of commercial policy laid down in the tariff, but there was nothing to prevent that hon. member from voting any alteration he chose, with the question of bringing free trade or protection to bear on the tariff. He (Mr. Hincks) believed that if it were proposed to raise the duties on manufactures from 12½ to 20 per cent for protective purposes, there would be great dissatisfaction in the country. At the same time he did not think it expedient to reduce them. The article of paper, referred to by the hon. member for Haldimand, was an exceptional case, being in one sense a manufactured article, and in another the raw material out of which books were made. Being an article manufactured to a considerable extent in this country, he thought it should be left on the same footing as other manufactures. He should vote against the amendment of the hon. member for Montreal. He did not think he had made out any case to induce the House to depart from the opinion it had already arrived at, and he could not believe that the passing of this tariff would create any serious dissatisfaction on the part of the mercantile community.⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that, when interrupted in the remarks he was about to make in committee on the subject of paper, he had intended to say that that was one of the articles on which the Government were authorized to make a change in the duty, and that they had at present the matter under consideration. He wished also to take this opportunity of offering one or two observations to refute the insinuations that had several times been thrown out,⁷⁸ from the other side (which would not have proceeded from a generous mind)⁷⁹, as if he were content to hold his seat at the good will and pleasure of the honorable member for Renfrew. (Hear, hear.) If it were true that he held his position at the option or beck of that gentleman, he had taken a strange course⁸⁰ with respect to the tariff⁸¹ to continue in possession of it. With regard both to the bank question and the tariff he had taken a diametrically opposite course to that always advocated by the late Inspector General. On both those questions he had taken a course which he might have expected would have elicited the opposition of the honorable member for Renfrew, but the very fact that that hon. member had fallen in with his (the Inspector General's) views, shewed that neither on the one side nor on the other did there exist that discreditable arrangement which had been spoken of. And if it were true that that honorable gentleman sought to replace him, (Mr. Cayley) he certainly took an extraordinary course to attain that object, in admitting that his views had changed on the free banking system, and also on the system of ad valorem duties, and that he had come round to the views advocated by himself (the Inspector General.) He would now address himself to

some of the remarks made by the hon. member for London.⁸² It was said the system of specific duties was exploded in England. On the contrary, the last tariff there was largely made up of specific duties. He then read several items.⁸³

MR. WILSON.--But classified?⁸⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--So have I classified the duties on different kinds of sugar.⁸⁵ That honorable member complained that injustice would be done to the poor man, and instanced the article of tea, the price of which he said in China was from 1s. to 5s. a pound. Now according to the scheme of the honorable member for Montreal (Mr. Young), tea would be charged 30 per cent, so that on the lowest quality of tea the poor man would pay a duty of 3½d., while according to the Government scheme, he would only have to pay 2d., a clear saving of 1½d.⁸⁶

MR. BROWN and MR. LANGTON rose simultaneously to correct the Inspector General, by pointing out that the scheme of the honorable member for Montreal only imposed a duty of 10 per cent on tea; which on the cheapest kinds would only be one half of the duty proposed by the Inspector General. (Hear, hear.)⁸⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY admitted he had made a mistake. He maintained, however, that his tariff went to take off the duties on the necessaries of life, and so to benefit the poor man. The reduction of £115,000 might be thought paltry by some, but he did not think so.⁸⁸ The reduction on tea would amount to £27,000 and on sugar to £30,000.⁸⁹ Under the circumstances he considered it was a large reduction. He did not wish to be a croaker, but the very latest news from England showed that they were still in very unsettled times, such as would not warrant a greater interference with the revenue at present.⁹⁰

MR. A. DORION (Montreal), in French, stated the various arguments⁹¹ against the principle of specific and in favor of ad valorem duties.⁹² [Il] dit qu'il y a deux modes d'arranger le système de taxes qui est nécessaire dans tous les pays. Le premier est la taxe directe, la seconde la taxe indirecte. Il dit qu'aujourd'hui les impôts indirects ont été adoptés dans le Canada; mais il y a eu différence d'opinion sur les moyens de régler l'échelle sur laquelle les droits doivent être perçus. En 1854, l'inspecteur général imposa les droits (sic) fixes; mais son successeur a suivi l'autre système, et en le faisant il a agi en conformité aux opinions les plus accréditées aux Etats-Unis et en Angleterre. Il n'y a pas de doute que c'est le seul moyen juste, parce que de cette manière chacun contribue aux charges de l'état en proportion de ce qu'il achète, où ce qui est la même chose, de ce qu'il dépense. Le pauvre donc ne paye pas plus que sa juste proportion; pendant que selon l'autre méthode celui qui, étant pauvre, se trouve forcé de se servir d'articles communs, paie autant que celui qui, étant riche, consomme des articles d'une valeur bien plus élevée. Le consommateur de thé commun est ainsi forcé de payer le même impôt que celui qui n'achète que les meilleures qualités, et l'exemple peut servir pour ce qui concerne le sucre et bien d'autres articles.

Il a dit que l'inspecteur général a déjà essayé le système des droits fixes; mais le membre pour Renfrew en lui succédant changea ce système jusqu'à un certain point, où il s'arrêta probablement parce qu'il trouva que c'était impossible d'adopter l'autre méthode entièrement tout de suite. Il (M. D.) s'étonne de ce que l'Inspecteur-général retourne à un plan qui a déjà failli. Il n'impute pas le manque de succès de la part de ce monsieur entièrement à cette cause; mais il ne peut pas s'empêcher de sentir que cette erreur y a été pour beaucoup. Il est donc du devoir de la chambre non pas de restreindre l'application du meilleur système, mais d'avancer toujours vers sa perfection. Au lieu de cela le gouvernement propose un changement des impôts sur le sucre, thé, eau-de-vie,

épices, et autre chose, sans autre but que de remplacer les droits ad valorem par les droits fixes. L'inspecteur-général n'a offert aucune justification de son plan. L'injustice, en effet, est trop évidente, puisqu'il fait payer par l'acheteur du thé à 5s la livre justement le même impôt que celui qui ne le paie que 2s.

La proposition du membre pour Montréal son élève (*sic*) donc la question si on doit adopter l'une ou l'autre manière de prélever l'impôt, et il (M. D.) est sûr que quand on ne considère que l'intérêt du consommateur il ne peut y avoir de doute, et c'est cet intérêt auquel on doit avoir égard, puisque l'inspecteur-général lui-même a dit, et il (M. D.) est très aise de l'avoir entendu, qu'il ne consulte ni les intérêts des commerçants ni ceux des manufacturiers, dans la liste qu'il a soumise à la chambre. Il y a trente ou quarante articles sur lesquels il va imposer un impôt fixe; mais il y a encore trois ou quatre cents articles sur lesquels il laisse les impôts ad valorem. Il n'y a donc aucun principe qu'on puisse croire avoir présidé à l'arrangement proposé. D'ordinaire on pense que la plus forte taxe doit tomber sur les articles de luxe, et suivant cette règle le membre pour Montréal veut ôter les droits sur beaucoup d'articles de première nécessité, et faire peser le fardeau de la taxe sur le whiskey, les eaux de vie, et les marchandises semblables. C'est là un autre avantage que le plan du membre pour Montréal possède sur celui de l'inspecteur-général, et surtout dans un temps où il paraît qu'on va adopter une loi prohibitive contre l'usage des boissons fortes.

Les réductions de l'inspecteur-général se montent à £100,000; celles du membre pour Montréal à £93,000, de sorte qu'il n'y a pas beaucoup de différence par rapport au revenu en autant qu'il serait affecté par les cinq premières résolutions de ce monsieur. Toutefois il y a cette grande différence que l'une des deux propositions diminue les droits sur les articles de la plus grande importance pour les classes pauvres, et l'autre diminue ceux qui tombent sur les marchandises de luxe ou qui sont même pernicieuses. On a voulu démontrer que l'effet du tarif tel que proposé par M. Young serait pour l'avantage de Montréal ou plutôt de la route par le St. Laurent au préjudice de New-York ou de Boston. Il ne s'arrêtera pas à examiner si cela est vrai ou non; mais il demande dans le cas même où ce serait vrai, quel dommage il y aurait que le St. Laurent ait un avantage indirect, en préférence au commerce étranger. Il peut aller plus loin et peut demander s'il ne serait pas même avantageux qu'un plus grand nombre de vaisseaux visitassent les eaux du St. Laurent, pour réduire le prix du fret, et permettre au peuple du Canada de faire ses exportations en Angleterre ou ailleurs à meilleur marché? Il n'y a aucune augmentation sur les frais de la route de New-York, tandis qu'il pourrait y avoir une diminution en faveur de la route du St. Laurent. D'ailleurs cette différence est très faible, et ne peut excéder 1 ou 1½ pour cent, et en retour le peuple du Haut-Canada y gagnera une réduction de fret. Il dit donc que la proposition du membre pour Montréal n'est pas pour l'avantage de Montréal seulement, mais pour celui du pays entier; l'avantage de faire contribuer chacun selon sa fortune.

Si le pays se trouvait assez avancé, le meilleur mode serait d'imposer des taxes directes; mais cela étant impossible, on doit mettre en pratique la même doctrine par un autre moyen. Au lieu de cela, le tabac est frappé d'un impôt de 4 sous par livre, qu'il soit de la meilleure ou de la pire espèce. Les vins en bouteilles paient 7s 6d par douzaine quoiqu'il y ait des vins qui ne valent pas plus que 1s 3d par bouteille. De cette manière on empêche l'importation des vins français qui sont sains, et propres à favoriser la tempérance, puisque tous les voyageurs conviennent qu'en France où on boit beaucoup de vin, on voit rarement des ivrognes. Au lieu d'encourager la consommation de pareils vins, on impose les vins qui ne coûtent pas plus que 7½d par bouteille 7s 6d la

douzaine. Il en résulte ceci, c'est qu'on n'importe de bons vins que pour les mêler avec des liqueurs mauvaises pour faire des vins à bas prix dont le tarif empêche l'importation.

Mais cela n'est pas tout. La caisse publique déborde; il y a de fortes balances au crédit de la Province dans toutes les banques; mais on ne veut pas faire une réduction plus considérable que £100,000, et cela avec un grand nombre d'émigrés qui s'établissent tous les jours sur les terres incultes, et augmentent la consommation des marchandises. Le membre pour Montréal a voulu aussi tenir compte de cet état de choses, et il a proposé un autre projet, qui est de réduire tous les droits de 12½ pour cent qui se paient à présent sur les marchandises manufacturées à 10 pour cent. Cette réduction avec l'autre, proposées par le même monsieur montera à £200,000, et après l'avoir faite il n'y aurait aucun danger que le trésor public ne fût mis à sec. Il y aura encore un surplus de £500,000. Il croit donc que le pays approuverait le plan du membre pour Montréal et qu'il aimerait mieux l'impôt ad valorem, que le plan contraire. Il y a deux articles sur lesquels le membre pour Montréal, avec beaucoup de raison, propose d'ôter tout l'impôt, sur la faïence et la ferronnerie, parce que l'importation en serait très favorable à la navigation du St. Laurent.⁹³

MR. HOLTON did not hope then to change the opinion of the House, for the fiat of the hon. member for Renfrew had gone forth, and without doubt Lower Canada members would allow the interests of their part of the country to be sacrificed, as they always did.⁹⁴ (Hear, hear.)⁹⁵ The Commissioners of Crown Lands and Public Works would sit still and hear the Inspector General urge as an argument against the plan proposed on his (the opposition) side of the House (which had been supported by no local arguments) that it would give an advantage to Lower Canada. They did not answer that argument, although it was clear that any such advantage was only sought to be obtained on broad, sound principles of political economy. No they must answer that they were compelled to sacrifice the interests of their constituents to the demand of the ministers with whom they were associated.⁹⁶ Nevertheless, though he had little hope of carrying conviction to those who had adopted a foregone conclusion, he should not shrink from the discharge of his duty, but should repeat some of the arguments he had brought forward on a former occasion, and should reply to some of those which had been advanced on the other side.⁹⁷ Il répondra premièrement aux arguments du procureur général ouest, qui en réponse aux remontrances qu'il (M. H.) adressa l'autre soir au gouvernement sur la hâte qu'il mettait à presser l'adoption du tarif, répliqua que cette hâte était en accord avec la pratique anglaise.⁹⁸ He was of the contrary opinion at the time, but deferred for the time to the erudition of the hon. and learned Attorney General.⁹⁹ Il (M. Holton) croit que la pratique anglaise est de permettre un court délai, comme il sait que cela a été la pratique dans ce pays-ci, depuis l'union.¹⁰⁰ He had found English precedents which fully sustained his own previous opinions. Sir Robert Peel when he introduced his great tariff reform in 1842, moved the House into committee on the 6th May, and it was not until the 28th of June that the bill was read for the third time.¹⁰¹ Le procureur-général a aussi dit qu'il est contraire à la coutume anglaise de soumettre le tarif au jugement du pays pour permettre aux chambres de commerce et autres corps, de faire leurs représentations au gouvernement. Pour répondre à cela il (M. H.) lit alors quelques observations de Sir Robert Peel expliquant la convenance de publier le tarif après qu'il est introduit dans la Chambre afin de recueillir les opinions des classes commerciales avant qu'il ne devienne loi. Il pense donc qu'il a répondu complètement sur les deux points qui ont été soulevés l'autre soir.

Maintenant venant aux arguments qui ont rapport à l'impôt ad valorem, il a été justement remarqué par le membre pour London que le premier principe est de

distribuer les fardeaux nécessaires parmi tous les membres de l'état dans la proportion des moyens de chacun, ou en d'autres mots, en proportion des intérêts que l'état protège pour lui. Appliquant ce principe aux droits sur les marchandises, le système des impôts ad valorem est la conclusion nécessaire; et jusqu'ici personne n'a essayé de nier les conséquences logiques qui découlent d'un principe incontestable. Tout ce qu'on affirme de l'autre côté est qu'il y a des obstacles pratiques--des fraudes qui empêchent ce système de fonctionner; que les difficultés sont si nombreuses qu'il faut, pour sauvegarder la moralité, adopter un autre système. Eh bien! il nie entièrement la vérité de l'assertion que les fraudes sous ce système soient si grandes qu'elles demandent la substitution d'un autre système. Mais dans le cas même où elles le seraient, l'Inspecteur-général doit être d'accord avec moi qu'en y substituant des droits fixes, on doit tâcher d'obtenir les mêmes résultats qu'on obtiendrait par le système ad valorem; en d'autres termes, qu'on doit adopter une échelle différente pour les articles de qualité différente afin que le riche porte encore une plus grande partie du fardeau que le pauvre. On a essayé de faire cela jusqu'à un certain point, car on a changé la proposition qui a rapport aux sucres dans ce sens. Mais ce changement est encore très éloigné du point où conduiraient les principes correctement appliqués.¹⁰² Again if these frauds are to be feared in the collection of ad valorem duties, why is it that he continues seven-tenths of the items in his tariff subject to such duties, and embracing all the articles about which frauds are likely to be committed.¹⁰³ Il parle maintenant de soieries, des laines manufacturées et autres articles dont il est bien difficile d'obtenir les prix, quoiqu'il soit très aisé de connaître au juste le prix des sucres et des thés, sur lesquels l'Inspecteur-général met des droits fixes. Quant aux vins il admet qu'il peut y avoir quelque difficulté, mais certainement pas autant qu'il y en a par rapport aux marchandises sèches.¹⁰⁴ The hon. Inspector General had spoken of the approval of his scheme by the Boards of Trade of Quebec and Hamilton. He did not agree with those bodies nor did he think their opinions were supported by reasons of very great value. But even if it could be proved that specific duties were favorable to merchants, that was no reason why they should do a great injustice to the great body of consumers.¹⁰⁵ C'est l'intérêt de ces consommateurs que le gouvernement doit surtout regarder; et s'il est nécessaire de le faire encore, il y a bien des moyens pour montrer l'injustice des impôts fixes. Par exemple, entre la différence des valeurs des différentes qualités du même article, il y a souvent une forte différence entre les valeurs du même article à des époques différentes. (Ici il lit quelques notes pour faire voir combien les prix de certains articles ont varié de temps à autre.)¹⁰⁶ But not to weary the House with figures he would turn now to another matter of importance,--he referred to our direct foreign commerce. There was a time when "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce" formed a watchword in Britain, and the spirit of the saying had been preserved among all the nations springing from a British stock. He thought the building up of a foreign commerce ought to be esteemed worthy of the serious attention of any statesman, but it seemed we had fallen on evil times, and our leading men regard nothing but the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada, and deem the interests of the petty locality where they reside as alone worthy of their consideration. He believed the trade of the St. Lawrence deserved to be fostered, not indeed by exploded schemes of protection--but in extending to it the largest measure of commercial freedom. Why had the Province spent large sums, and mortgaged its future energies for the construction of public works, if not to make the St. Lawrence a great channel of trade for the West with the ocean.¹⁰⁷ Il regrette que l'Inspecteur-général ait écouté d'indignes préjugés, en essayant d'indisposer la chambre contre la ville de Montréal.¹⁰⁸ It would seem that no measure could be proposed in which the interests of Montreal are any

way affected without arousing the hatred of gentlemen who should be above such feelings. Montreal asked no privileges--she did not ask that goods should be admitted at a less rate via the St. Lawrence than by any other route: all she asks is that true principles of taxation should be adopted, which will give the poor man the necessaries of life upon the same conditions as the rich man his luxuries. If by the adoption of such a principle advantage should accrue to Montreal, surely it was no matter of reproach against that city. He did not agree with all the details of his colleague's scheme.¹⁰⁹ Il a déjà dit que c'est absurde d'imposer le sucre de plus de 30 pour cent, quand l'impôt sur le sucre dans les Etats-Unis, quoiqu'il y ait là une politique de protection en faveur des producteurs de sucre, n'est pas plus que 20 pour cent.¹¹⁰ He thought 20 per cent. quite enough for revenue purposes. He was surprised at the little interest manifested by Lower Canada members in this matter, especially among those representing rural constituencies. It was the inhabitants of those constituencies who were most interested in such a question.¹¹¹ He then concluded by repeating what he had started with, that the fiat of the hon. member for Renfrew having gone forth that the Government should be supported, all further debate was useless, as far as any result in this House was concerned.¹¹²

MR. TURCOTTE.--You are mistaken.¹¹³

MR. HOLTON said that not one of the Lower Canada supporters of the Government had opened his mouth in vindication of the scheme of the Inspector General, but he was quite certain that every one of them would vote in its favour¹¹⁴, but they might rely upon it that their constituents would call them to account.¹¹⁵

MR. STEVENSON dit qu'aucun membre n'a indiqué la manière dont le Bas-Canada doit souffrir une injustice quelconque par ce tarif. Il a ent[er]ndu dire que le changement proposé va détruire le commerce de Montréal, mais il ne serait peut-être pas hors de propos de considérer un peu combien le Haut-Canada a souffert pour le commerce du Bas-Canada. Premièrement, il y a les canaux qui ont été construits pour apporter les produits du Haut-Canada à Montréal, pendant que les habitants du Haut-Canada aimeraient autant les envoyer à New-York.--Après cela il y a les petits péages qui sont prélevés sur les canaux par la générosité du peuple du Haut-Canada, qui pourrait demander des péages calculés sur une échelle à faire payer l'intérêt entier du coût des canaux par le commerce qui passe par cette route. Ensuite il y a la liste des marchandises libres qui a été arrangée pour l'avantage des armateurs de Québec et des propriétaires de steamboats de Montréal, afin que ces derniers aient beaucoup de marchandises pesantes pour leur faire payer du fret. Il ne voit pas comment le bill maintenant devant la chambre peut jeter aucune entrave au commerce du St. Laurent.¹¹⁶ The maxim "ships, colonies, and commerce" had been struck out of our banners, by gentlemen opposite with their free trade notions. Now they seem desirous of re-imposing differential duties. If not, there was no meaning in the speeches of the members for Montreal. With regard to the lack of a general principle in the tariff, he thought there were some articles on which specific duties should be imposed, others on which ad valorem duties were preferable.¹¹⁷

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN could not see how members from Lower Canada should be taunted with voting for the scheme of the Inspector General, which was not in any way injurious to Lower Canada.¹¹⁸ The views advanced by the opposition were based upon the old system of differential duties, which had been abolished.¹¹⁹

MR. TURCOTTE pense que rien n'est plus clair qu'avec un droit fixe les pauvres devront payer infiniment plus que les riches en proportion de leurs

revenus, parce que l'impôt étant à tant la livre, on paie autant sur ce qui coûte 2s la livre que sur ce qui coûte 4s. On paie aussi la même chose si les marchandises sur lesquelles le droit est prélevé viennent de New-York ou des Indes, et ainsi il y a un désavantage pour la route directe par le St. Laurent, de sorte que toute espèce de commerce doit être attiré à New-York ou à d'autres villes[s] commerciales de l'Union. Il ne parle pas des villes, mais de la route du St. Laurent, quoique s'il voulait parler d'une localité plus que d'une autre il peut bien dire que Montréal est la plus grande ville de l'Amérique Britannique, et elle ne doit pas être oubliée, encore moins opprimée. Il ne veut rien obtenir pour les commerçants, mais beaucoup pour la route du St. Laurent, et encore plus pour le peuple du pays.¹²⁰ Although generally a supporter of the Government, having been appealed to by the member for Montreal (Mr. Holton) he must say that he did not think the Inspector General's scheme did full justice to Montreal, and to Lower Canada generally.¹²¹ Il ne veut pas dire que l'inspecteur-général a été influencé par des raisons de localité; mais il croit néanmoins que le Haut-Canada voterait en masse sur cette question. Dans cette circonstance le reproche du membre pour Montréal n'est peut-être pas bien déplacé.¹²² It was too true that French Canadian members very often had no opinion of their own on such subjects. They had no financiers amongst them, and they suffered greatly in consequence¹²³, for the leading financiers who got power seemed all to come from Upper Canada.¹²⁴ Il aimeraient bien avoir l'avis du secrétaire provincial, et du commissaire des travaux publics.¹²⁵

MR. LANGTON regretted that any question of differing local interests had been made. He should vote in favor of ad valorem duties as the most just, though he could not support all the scheme of the hon. member for Montreal.¹²⁶

MR. GALT would propose as an amendment to the resolution of his hon. friend from Montreal that the duty on raw sugar should be fixed at 10 per cent.¹²⁷ He hoped that hon. gentleman [Mr. Holton] would vote according to their convictions (Hear, hear.) They might do so without fear of displacing the present Government. Even although the Government were defeated on the tariff, they would not dare to dissolve the House, and go to the country upon it, until they had given the Royal assent to the important measures now before the Legislative Council (Hear, hear.)¹²⁸ He believed the hopes of the country would be disappointed by the petty reductions of taxation proposed by the Inspector General, and was disappointed at the absence of any definite principle in the new tariff. Part of the duties were to be specific and part ad valorem. It resembled the image spoken of in Scripture whose head was of brass and feet of clay. He feared a system of finance so constructed would prove but weak. The House was now in a different position from that in which it was a few weeks ago. The members were asked to support the coalition government at any sacrifice in order that they might pass two great measures urgently demanded by the country.¹²⁹ A présent ces deux mesures ont été passées, il n'y a plus de danger de la chute du ministère, et les membres de la Chambre doivent se rappeler que dans ces circonstances,¹³⁰ the country would demand of members that they should act independently in guarding their material interests, and they ought not to be contented with a reduction of £100,000 in the taxes.¹³¹ The total reductions contemplated by the resolutions of the hon. member for Montreal were £100,000 on the articles embraced in the Inspector General's scheme, besides another £121,000 if the 12½ per cents were reduced to 10 per cent. If his (Mr. Galt's) amendment were carried, a still farther reduction would be made of £52,000, making a total of £273,000, which would reduce the Customs' revenue for 1855 to £756,000.¹³² The surplus now in the Treasury is £850,000 and the extraordinary charges against it about £700,000, leaving a net surplus of £100,000 to £150,000, with a revenue of £1,450,000. The

expenditure could not be more this year than last, because all the extra[ordinary] charges are taken out of last year's surplus. Thus a sum of £800,000 would remain in hands at the end of the year.¹³³ Mais quand même, le revenu ne ferait qu'égalier celui de 1853¹³⁴, [and] allowing that there would be no increase in the revenue over 1854, there would remain after all the reductions a revenue of over £1,000,000. Calculating the expenses at £750,000 there would be a total surplus of £1,600,000, from which there would have to be taken £500,000 to meet a portion of the debt falling due¹³⁵. Il ne veut pas entrer dans cette partie de la question excepté pour dire qu'il ne pense pas qu'il soit nécessaire de mettre un lourd impôt sur le peuple pour payer tout d'un coup une somme si considérable, quand il serait si aisément distribuer les paiements dans un nombre d'années. Le peuple demande une réduction des taxes, et tout gouvernement qui le refusera aura certainement tort, à moins qu'il n'y ait une nécessité absolue pour le faire.¹³⁶ But that question was not now before the House. What he wished to call the attention of hon. gentlemen to was this--that the country demanded a great reduction in its taxation, and would not be satisfied without it. (Hear, hear.) At a time like this, when in Lower Canada there was great difficulty in obtaining the necessities of life, it was most unstatesmanlike and wrong in principle to keep up the taxes unnecessarily. (Hear, hear.) Unless it could be demonstrated that the money was wanted to keep up the credit of the country, he maintained that this was not the time to make such great demands on the people of Canada. Was there ever such a thing heard of in England, as a proposal being deliberately made to leave in the hands of the Government a surplus equal to 25 per cent of the revenue,¹³⁷ [where] their revenue amounted to more than £50,000,000¹³⁸, which on the public income of England would be upwards of 12 millions sterling? (Hear, hear.)¹³⁹ If such were the custom in Britain, how could any intelligent Canadian support a different course here.¹⁴⁰ And yet this was what the Inspector General now proposed to do. How could he expect that the intelligent people of Canada would quietly submit to such a monstrous proposal? (Hear, hear.) If there was one thing more than another that the people of Canada felt strongly upon, it was in reference to economy in the administration of their affairs, and that their taxation should be made as light as possible, consistent with maintaining the efficiency of the public service. It was only by taking that course that we could hope to attract population to our shores--(hear, hear)--to see our trade developed, and to keep up among our people the spirit of enterprise and independence. (Hear, hear.) That being the case, it was the duty of the Government to meet the wishes of the people by making such reductions as would assimilate the revenue to the necessary expenditure of the country, and, if the Government failed in its duty, it belonged to the Legislature to compel them to take that course. (Hear, hear.) The country expected that the 12½ per cent duties would be reduced to 7½, and he believed the revenue could stand that, but the proposition of the hon. member for Montreal only went the length of reducing them to 10 per cent, which, there were scarcely two opinions, could be done with the most perfect safety. His own amendment to reduce the duty on sugar and molasses to 10 per cent, would relieve the people of another £52,000.¹⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he looked forward to the probability of making further reductions on some future occasion. But he believed the country would consider it weakness in the Government, if they carried the reduction farther at present than they believed they could do with safety to the public credit. It was far more statesmanlike to reduce by degrees, than to jump at once to a position from which they might be compelled to recede. A great deal had been said about the large balances in the hands of the Government, but, as he had

formerly explained, of the balance at the commencement of this year of £860,000, only £150,000 remained after all engagements had been met. As regarded the present year, until they knew what the demands on it were, they could not tell what the surplus would be, and he thought it was improper to calculate it by the figures which the very flourishing year that preceded it afforded. During the last three years, their revenue had been rising in an enormous ratio, but he was not satisfied that next year it would be anything like so much.¹⁴²

MR. BROWN.--How much?¹⁴³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he could not tell, but it would be very imprudent to assume that it would be the same. All he asked now was, that before making further reductions they should await the result of a few more months, to see at least how the next year opened.¹⁴⁴

MR. FERRES dit qu'étant un représentant d'un comté rural du Bas Canada il se trouve obligé de répondre à quelques observations du membre pour Montréal.¹⁴⁵ [He] said he regretted the question had been treated as a question of locality. He next spoke to the question of the requisite revenue, and stated Mr. Galt's figures to be erroneous, and that the surplus would be much less than stated by that gentleman. In proof of this assertion he also adduced a statement of revenue and expenditure for the past and present year. He thought the Inspector General was only acting with necessary prudence in refusing to make any larger reduction at such a critical period. His own convictions were in favor of specific duties, as he knew that with the exception of the transactions in the large commercial cities where business was in the hands of men of wealth and high standing who would not stoop to fraud, more than three-fourths or perhaps nine-tenths of goods entered for ad valorem duties were not entered at their full value. The entries of articles from the United States, very generally made by Americans, were notoriously almost always very much below their value. In order then to secure the fair collection of the revenue specific duties were preferable, since no disputes could arise as to the amount on any entry. As a representative of a Lower Canada constituency, he must confess that if any advantage was to be given by a change of tariff it should be made in favor of Upper Canada, because the greater part of goods imported were consumed there. The wants of the Lower Canadians were fewer, they were more simple in their tastes, more easily contented, while artificial necessities had been created among the population of Upper Canada which must be gratified by the consumption of articles the imports of which furnished the revenue. He could not see how specific duties would harm¹⁴⁶ la route du St. Laurent¹⁴⁷ [and] the trade of Lower Canada. If a New York merchant now sent to China and bought tea, he paid the same price as the Montreal merchant,--if he sent it into Canada, he only paid the same duty, and under the new tariff, both would do the same. In the part of the country which he represented, he believed the people were quite indifferent as to whether the duties were specific or ad valorem. They would be glad of a reduction and that was all they cared about it. If the Inspector General counted on a falling off of £100,000 in consequence of his reductions, he might also count on another £100,000 in consequence of his diminished importation. As to the effect of specific duties in making the poor man pay more on his cheap goods, it might be replied that the lessening of the duty on the better sorts would tend to bring them within the reach of the poor man, in place of the cheaper and less wholesome kinds. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. member for London, about the dread the merchants of Upper Canada had of coming to Montreal, lest they should be taken in, he would remark, that if the matter were investigated, he thought those merchants could show that the taking in had been on the other side,

and if the books were fairly balanced between them, Upper Canada would be shown to be largely indebted to them.¹⁴⁸

MR. WILSON desired to explain. He had not intended to make any insinuation against the character of the merchants of Montreal, but Upper Canadians complained of being forced there, by legislation, as their only market.¹⁴⁹

MR. MERRITT, in reply to the remark made by gentlemen on the ministerial side, said the true policy was to admit as many articles free as possible, and get a revenue from the traffic on the canals, which would be borne in good part by the foreigners, and lighten the burthen of taxation on our own people.¹⁵⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU spoke in French in favour of the government scheme.¹⁵¹

MR. MACKENZIE opposed it, and strongly advocated the principle of ad valorem duties, as the only way in which equal justice in taxation could be given to the rich and the poor.¹⁵²

MR. BROWN desired to say a word on a point which had not yet been touched in this evening's debate. He thought it was very much to be regretted that the Inspector General in coming down a second time with this tariff had still neglected to lay before the House the estimates for the current year. (Hear, hear.) He believed that since the Union there had been but one other occasion in which the tariff had been proceeded with previously to the estimates being laid before the House. The Inspector General was bound to have met the arguments on that side of the House as to the state of the finances by submitting the estimates in detail for this year, and a brief estimate for next year, before asking the House to come to a vote on this question. (Hear, hear.) The figures which had been given, shewing the large surplus that would be in the hands of the Government, had not been met by the Inspector General. (Hear, hear.) Even the hon. member for Peterborough admitted that at the end of the year the Government would have a surplus of 690,000 $\text{l}.$, and that, keeping in view the probable income of next year, a reduction might with perfect safety be made of 250,000 $\text{l}.$, instead of 100,000 $\text{l}.$ as proposed by the Government. (Hear, hear.) It appeared that the surplus on the 1st January, 1854, was 834,000 $\text{l}.$ On that surplus the Inspector General had said that only 150,000 $\text{l}.$ was really available. But how did he make that out? Why, by taking out of it a large number of extraordinary expenditures that occurred during this year--(hear, hear,)--and another sum of 330,000 $\text{l}.$ still in the public chest, appropriated in past years to various public works, but not yet expended. The Inspector General said the Customs' revenue for this year would amount to 1,150,000 $\text{l}.$ The excise, the territorial revenue, the public works and other sources of revenue would yield at least 250,000 $\text{l}.$ --he believed 75,000 $\text{l}.$ more than that, but certainly 250,000 $\text{l}.$ which would make a revenue of 1,400,000 for the present year. Taking the revenue for next year at the same amount, and, adding the 150,000 $\text{l}.$ allowed as a surplus from 1853, by the Inspector General, they would have altogether for the two years 2,950,000 l over and above the 330,000 l of unexpended appropriations, which would bring up the total to 3,280,000 $\text{l}.$ Putting the ordinary expenditure of this year at 800,000 $\text{l}.$ a large estimate, and the same for next year, 800,000 $\text{l}.$ together 1,600,000 $\text{l}.$ there would be a balance of 1,350,000 $\text{l}.$ besides the 330,000 l to which he had referred. But the Inspector General said he had a debt to pay next year of 500,000 $\text{l}.$ besides 75,000 l towards Lord Sydenham's Sinking Fund, included in the ordinary expenditure. He (Mr. Brown) quite concurred with the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) that in the present circumstances of the country, it would be highly imprudent to pay off so large an amount of debt, [since] with what had been paid during this year, it would make a reduction of four millions of dollars on the

public debt in the course of eighteen months. (Hear, hear.) But supposing he paid off every sixpence of the debt that would fall due, the hon. gentleman would still have a surplus at his disposal of £850,000 over and above the £330,000 still unspent, which would place nearly £1,200,000 in his hands by the end of next year, if the revenue of 1855 equalled that of 1854. (Hear, hear.) Imagine the effect of such a large sum being constantly at the disposal of the government--taken out of one bank and deposited in another--and keeping the whole interests of the country subservient to the honorable gentlemen on the treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) And look at the great loss of interest which will result and the effect such a large balance will have in encouraging extravagance in the public expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Look at our public accounts, and observe how from year to year the career of extravagance has been going on, and the useless items of expenditure increased, and all caused by the immense balances left in the hands of the government. (Hear, hear.) Ah, but! the honorable gentleman says, we have a year of distress coming on, and we may be called upon to pay a large amount of interest on bonds lent to railway companies. But the honorable gentleman was not asked to give up the whole of his enormous surplus--only a moderate portion of it. The utmost demand that had been made for reduction was from £250,000 to £300,000. (Hear, hear.) They would be quite content if they obtained a reduction of 250,000*l*, and even with that the Inspector General a year hence would have a surplus in his hands of something like 600,000*l*--far more than he could lose by any falling off in the revenue, or from any other cause. He did not see how the house could for a moment entertain the proposition that the honorable gentleman should be allowed to carry his tariff for the coming year, without first laying before the house a statement of the public accounts for last year. It was quite incomprehensible to him how honorable gentlemen could feel that they were doing their duty to their constituents, if they took the mere ipse dixit of the honorable gentleman for the amount of the reduction in the taxation which the present state of the finances would admit of, and especially with the fact staring them in the face, that at this very moment the government had a balance of a million, or eleven hundred thousand pounds floating in the hands of their bankers here, or their agents in London. (Hear, hear.) Was that a proper system of finance?--Could they go on taxing the people at a high rate, in the face of such enormous balances as these? (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman talked of statesmanship. This was the very worst statesmanship he had ever heard of. (Hear, hear.) No such balances were permitted to accumulate in England, even with their enormous transactions. (Hear, hear.) The honourable Inspector General's proposition would reduce the revenue about £100,000. Now it should be kept in view that the scheme of his honorable friend, the member for Montreal, leaving out the reduction of the 12½ per cents to 10, which would be put separately, would make precisely the same reduction, but in a different mode. The matter was thus narrowed down to the question whether the taxes should be levied by specific or by ad valorem duties. (Hear, hear.) The amendment of the honourable member for Sherbrooke, reducing the duty on sugar and molasses to 10 per cent. ad valorem, would make a further reduction of £50,000, so that the whole reduction, if the scheme of the member for Montreal, with the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke were adopted, would amount to £150,000--which the revenue could certainly very easily bear. After all that had been said, he would not enter into the argument in favour of ad valorem duties. It was undoubtedly the fairest system; under it the rich man paid his fair share of the taxes, and the poor man paid his. He could not understand the argument of the Inspector General that the one system was more favourable to Upper Canada as compared with Lower Canada than the other.¹⁵³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he had merely stated, in reply to the member for Montreal, that he did not think specific duties would be injurious to Montreal. He did not mean to say that the system would make any difference as between Upper and Lower Canada.¹⁵⁴

MR. BROWN said that being so, he hoped honourable gentlemen from Upper Canada would dismiss from their minds any idea that specific duties favoured Upper Canada, as compared with Lower Canada, or vice versa. It was a great pity that such an argument should have been introduced into the debate at all. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure that the question of ad valorem duties was one in which the poor man was deeply interested, in whichever section of the Province he resided. (Hear, hear.) With these observations he would sit down, remarking in conclusion that he was quite sure the country expected a much larger reduction than the scheme of the Inspector General embraced. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵⁵

Mr. Galt's amendment for the reduction of the duty on raw sugar and molasses to 10 per cent. ad valorem, was then put and rejected¹⁵⁶.

(424)

Mr. Galt moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the ad valorem Duty of thirty per cent proposed to be imposed on "Sugar, Raw" and "Molasses" be reduced to ten per cent;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Langton, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Murney, Papin, Prévost, Scatcherd, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, and Young--(32.)

(424-425)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Crawford, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Stevenson, and Terrill--(55.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(425)

And the Question on the Amendment to the Original Question being again proposed;

Mr. Ferrie moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Foley, That the ad valorem Duty of thirty per cent proposed to be imposed on "Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, Candy, or Bastard," and "Molasses" be reduced to twenty per cent, and on "Sugar, Raw" to fifteen per cent;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Langton, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Papin, Prévost, Scatcherd, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, and Young.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Crawford, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Stevenson, and Terrill.--(53.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question on the Amendment to the Original Question being again proposed;

Mr. Ferrie moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Foley, That an ad valorem Duty of ten per cent be imposed on "Earthenware" and "Crockery;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(426)

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Papin, Prévost, Scatcherd, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, and Young.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Crawford, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Ferrie, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Southwick, and Stevenson.--(57.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Young moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Holton, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view to consider of adopting the following Resolution: 'That it is expedient to repeal the Duty of twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem now imposed by the Act 12 Vic., c. 1, on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise not otherwise charged with Duty, and that in lieu thereof a Duty of ten per cent ad valorem be imposed'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Darche, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Guévrémont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, Valois, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, and Young.--(25.)

(426-427)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Munro, O'Farrell, Patrick, Rankin, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Stevenson, Terrill, and Thibaudeau.--(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(427)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Frazer, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to add the following Resolution: 'That all Woollen, Cotton, and Linen Manufactures and Threads, and all Machinery, Iron, and Hardware, now paying an ad valorem Duty of twelve and one-half per cent, be admitted on payment of ten per cent'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Guévrémont, Hartman, Langton, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Matheson, Papin, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, and Young.--(24.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Munro, O'Farrell, Patrick, Rankin, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Thibaudeau moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the same, by reducing the Duty on Tea and Coffee to ten per cent, and on Tobacco to twenty-eight per cent" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

(428)

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

MR. LARWILL moved in amendment to the main motion, That the said Resolutions be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of substituting the following in place of the second Resolution:--That all Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Raw and Bastard Sugars, Tea and Rice, be admitted free of duty; and that upon the following articles, the duties be doubled:--Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Choice Wines, Cordials, Snuff and Tobacco. (Laughter.)¹⁵⁷ [He] said the people of Canada expected a reduction of duties--they expected that reduction to be made on those articles which had become necessities, such as tea and sugar. This was decidedly an agricultural country, and he (Mr. L.) had the honor of representing a large agricultural constituency, that interest was a paramount one. But what had been done by the present Parliament to lighten the burdens of the farmer--nothing. It had been proposed by the hon. Inspector General to reduce the duties on customs to the amount of £100. Much had been said about the respective merits of ... specific and ad-valorem Duties, his amendment would do away with the difficulties connected with both. The gross amount of duties paid last year upon the articles he proposed to submit free was £203,724, those articles upon which he proposed to double the duties yielded last year a revenue of £97,621. He had no reason to expect any falling off in the importations of these articles, so the real loss to the revenue if his policy was adopted, would be, £134.82. The Hon. Inspector General had admitted, and so did every member in that House, that the Reserve would have this reduction without any detriment to the public service, why then not adopt this plan in preference to any other. Take the duties of these articles and there will be no more frauds in the Custom upon them, our policy should assimilate as near with that of the Mother country as possible, the removal of every commercial restriction should be our object and aim, this was the only policy that could ever make the St. Lawrence (sic), the great high way, for the produce of the far West. The adoption of free trade in the commodities alluded to would be the means of increasing their consumption, to a very great degree. They were all articles which the laboring man wanted. Brandy, Rum, and such stuff, might well be dispensed with. How often had the condition of the Canadian Farmer, as contrasted with the American, been pointed out always to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the former. Take then the causes away, while you have an opportunity. The country requires it, and the people will have it, (Hear, hear.) Yes, Hon. Gentlemen might say hear hear and while there were forty lawyers upon the floor of that House, they were obliged to hear, and hear at times, not a few that were both car[e]less & unmeaning. Was the farming interest properly represented in that House, they would hear some good hearty facts and see a more agreeable state of things than at present existed. He hoped to have the cordial support of both sides of the House. They had pledged that House to the prohibitory Liquor Law, by a vote of 95 to 5; was the House honest in its intention, or were members merely manufacturing buncum (sic)? This amendment will test the question, it is a step in the right direction, he must say that when he saw the amended prohibitory law of Mr. Felton, he saw nothing in it to prevent importation of spirit[ulous] liquors, and when he presented the new Tariff, he saw the Hon. Inspector General had looked upon them in rather a commendable light. He, Mr. L., did not pretend to be a seer, but he must say there was something ominous in the appearances. However this vote would undeceive the country which were already in doubt.¹⁵⁸

(428)

Mr. Larwill moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Darche, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the second Resolution, and inserting the following: 'That all Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Raw and Bastard Sugars, Tea and Rice, be admitted Free of Duty; and that upon the following articles the Duties be doubled: Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Choice Wines, Cordials, Snuff, and Tobacco'" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Darche, Antoine A. Dorion, Frazer, Larwill, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Brodeur, Brown, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Ferres, Ferrie, Foley, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Guévremont, Hartman, Jackson, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Angus Morrison, Munro, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Rankin, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Whitney, and Young.--(58.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the said Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts imposing Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Smith,

The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 28 NOVEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). In reference to the rumour afloat, TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 4 December 1854, reports that, "Mr. A. Dorion informed the House that the Leader had stated that the grant for public buildings in Toronto would at once be expended."
6. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. LA MINERVE, 30 December 1854.
14. GLOBE, 6 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
30. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
31. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
32. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
33. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
34. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
35. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
36. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
38. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
39. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
40. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
41. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
42. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
43. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
44. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
45. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
46. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
47. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
48. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). The sixth resolution was moved by Mr. Young on JOURNAL page 426.

49. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
50. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
51. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
52. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
53. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
54. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
55. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
56. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
57. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
58. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
59. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
60. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
61. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
62. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
63. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
67. IBID.
68. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
69. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
70. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
71. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
72. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
73. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
74. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
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90. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
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92. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
93. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
94. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
95. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
96. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
97. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
98. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
99. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
100. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
101. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
102. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.

103. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
104. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
105. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
106. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
107. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
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110. LE PAYS, 5 December 1854.
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112. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
113. IBID.
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115. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
116. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
117. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
118. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
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120. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
121. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
122. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
123. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
124. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
125. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
126. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
127. IBID.
128. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
129. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
130. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
131. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
132. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
133. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
134. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
135. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
136. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
137. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
138. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), reports that England's revenue amounted to over £50,000,000, while the SHERBROOKE GAZETTE, 9 December 1854, is more specific and reports that the revenue amounted to £90,000,000.
139. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
140. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
141. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
142. IBID.
143. IBID.
144. IBID.
145. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
146. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
147. LE PAYS, 7 December 1854.
148. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
149. IBID.
150. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), ends its report following Mr. Wilson's speech, but states: "Several other amendments were proposed, which have been reported by telegraph, and a long, rambling, discursive debate on them kept up till midnight." In the course

of it, Mr. Merritt makes his remark which is placed here since GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), is the only other newspaper carrying further account of debate but omits mention of Mr. Merritt.

151. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
152. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 15 December 1854, reports: "Mr. Speaker decided that the following motion, which I [Mr. Mackenzie] offered, seconded by Dr. Frazer, the truly independent member for Welland, in amendment to some part of Mr. Cayley's meagre reductions of taxation, was not in order, viz:

'Resolved, that, in 1853, Raw Sugar, value £264,919, was imported, paying £107,692 of tax, while Silks, value £360,330, were only charged an aggregate duty of £45,011; and that it is unjust toward the humbler portion of society that the poor man's sugars should be taxed thrice as heavily as the rich man's silks.'

"I had, of course, to withdraw it, but it is to be regretted that the rich man's luxuries, wines, silks, pickles, sauces, jewellery and plate can, by Messers. Hincks, Spence, Cayley, Morin, Morris, and Macnab's management, be admitted at one-third of the tax levied upon muscovado and all raw sugars."

153. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. IBID.
157. IBID.
158. WESTERN PLANET, 13 December 1854.

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Holton,--The Petition of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society.

By the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of Messieurs Buchanan, Harris and Company, and others, of the City of Hamilton.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of George Wright and others, of the Township of Medonte; of John Finch, junior, and others, of the Township of Oro; and of the Municipality of the Township of Trafalgar; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Edward Ermatinger and others, of the County of Elgin; praying for certain amendments to the general Banking Law.

Of William Craib and others, School Trustees of the Dissentient School of the Borough of William Henry; praying aid for the support of the said School.

Of Andrew Foster and others, of the Town of St. Catharines; praying for the passing of an Act to make Vessels passing through the Canals in this Province, liable for payment for stores and provisions furnished, although the Captains of such Vessels may be changed or removed.

Of Pierre Beaubien, M.D., and others, Physicians and Surgeons, Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal; praying for aid in behalf thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the Act, intituled, "An Act to authorize limited Partnerships in Upper Canada" to Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Petition of John S. French and others, of certain Lots in the 1st Concession of the Township of Oxford, County of Grenville, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Church, Mr. Delong, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Frazer, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Mr. Alleyn moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the 71st Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works, and the Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be now read.

And the Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the call of the House on Tuesday the seventh day of November instant, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the twentieth day of December next.

Mr. Foley, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the mat-

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ter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Argenteuil, informed the House, That the Committee had determined,

That in consequence of a Poll not being held in the Townships of Harrington, Howard, Arundel, Montcalm, Wolfe, Salaberry, and Grandison, at the last Election for the said County of Argenteuil, the said Election is void.

That the Poll for the Parish of St. Hermas, in the said County, was, as appears by the Poll Books, illegally closed at ten minutes past One of the clock of the second day of the said Election, without any adequate reason therefor; and that the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer, Jean George Lebel, Esquire, of the said Parish, in so illegally closing the said Poll, was highly reprehensible.

That neither the Petition [n]or the Defence is frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Determinations were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House.

On motion of Mr. Foley, seconded by Mr. Ferrie,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the County of Argenteuil, in the room of Sydney Bellingham, Esquire, whose Election has been declared void.

MR. CAUCHON, before the motion passed, wished to direct the attention of the Government to the necessity of enacting a law to compel the registering of votes in Lower Canada, so as to prevent the recurrence of such events as had taken place in the Argenteuil and Saguenay elections.¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD said there must be something wrong in our election law, which could have allowed three gentlemen to sit here for the last three months and vote through thick and thin for the Government, while they had no title whatever to a seat in this House.²

MR. A. DORION considered it to be the duty of the Government to take some steps for the punishment of those returning officers who had been found guilty of such gross violation of ... duty. It was the duty of the Government to punish those who infringed the law, and if that were found insufficient, to introduce a better law.³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB denied that these matters lay within the province of the Government. It was the Chairman of the Election Committee alone who could know what had been the conduct of those returning officers, and it was his duty to report the facts and to move the course which he thought should be adopted.⁴

MR. PAPIN.--The Chairman has reported the facts.⁵

MR. BROWN was afraid that, through the Government trusting to the members of the House, and the members trusting to the Government, to take action in the matter, those guilty parties might escape. Unquestionably most important disclosures had been made by those Election Committees, and he should imagine the Law Officers of the Crown were the proper parties to judge what course should be taken. It was not to be expected that private members of the House should take up serious matters like those, and perhaps commit grave errors. (Hear, hear.)⁶

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the Government had no more to do with the conduct of returning officers than any independent member of the House. It was for the Chairman of the Committee to report the facts to the House, and to move whatever he thought necessary to be done. He saw that one of the facts alleged in the Argenteuil Election was that the returning officer had closed the poll at one o'clock. He could imagine that that might have been done very innocently. On the occasion of his own election at Hamilton, the poll was closed at one or two o'clock on the second day, and he (Sir Allan) was not even consulted in the matter.⁷

MR. A. DORION said he did not complain that the Government had not taken action in reference to the Argenteuil Election. But he did complain that, although the report on the Saguenay Election had been before the House for a fortnight, ... no steps had yet been taken by the Government in reference to the conduct of the returning officer at that election. (Hear, hear.)⁸

MR. HINCKS did not consider that it was the business of the Government to take up questions affecting the privileges of this House. As to the conduct of those returning officers, it was the Chairman of the Committee, and not the Government who should have brought the matter before the House.⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the opposition themselves would be the very first to find fault, if the Government hunted out the returning officers, charged with improper conduct, with the view of punishing them. It (sic) the Select Committe[e] reported the facts, and made out a proper case, he had no doubt the House would take action in the matter.¹⁰

MR. FOLEY thought the Report sufficiently brought out the facts of the case (Hear, hear.) It stated that the poll was closed at 10 minutes past 1, without any adequate reason. As regarded the detailed facts, he had never seen them embodied in a report of this character.¹¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I would like to know how the committee ascertained that fact. Was the returning officer before them, or did they simply ascertain it from the poll books? (Order!)¹²

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order! I do not think this is the proper time to discuss that matter.¹³

The motion for the issue of a Writ for the election of a Member for the County of Argenteuil, in the room of Mr. Bellingham, whose election was declared void, was then agreed to.¹⁴

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Mr. Terrill, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Kamouraska, informed the House, That the Committee had come to the following Resolutions and Determinations:--

1. Resolved, That Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, the Sitting Member for the County of Kamouraska, was, at the time of the last Election for the said County, the Post Master for the Parish of St. Denis, in the said County of Kamouraska; and as such Post Master was, under the provisions of the Provincial Statute 16 Vic. c. 154, holding an office of emolument at the nomination of the Crown, and therefore ineligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee, the Evidence adduced shews conclusively that at the last Election for the said County of Kamouraska, the agents, representatives, and partizans of Luc Letellier, Esquire, the Petitioner, entered into and concocted a deep laid scheme of fraud and corruption, and in furtherance thereof, and in violation of law and the freedom of Election caused a large number of persons from Parishes without the said County of Kamouraska, to vote, as usufruitiers, without qualification at the Poll held at Rivière Ouelle, and also caused a large number of names to be illegally and fraudulently inscribed on the Poll Book at said Rivière Ouelle.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee, Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, Deputy Returning Officer for the said Parish of Rivière Ouelle, has been guilty of a gross breach of duty, has acted corruptly and fraudulently, and has

in violation of law and his oath of office, assented to the perpetration of frauds, by suffering a large number of persons from the Parishes of St. Jean and St. Roch, and other places without the limits of the said County of Kamouraska, to vote at the said Parish of Rivière Ouelle, as usufruitiers, he the said Deputy Returning Officer refusing to administer the qualification oath, as required by law.

4. Resolved, That the said Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, Deputy Returning Officer for the said Parish of Rivière Ouelle, has been guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly of this Province; and the Committee recommend that the said Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to be then further punished as the Honorable the Legislative Assembly shall think proper.

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5. Resolved, That the Evidence shews further that at the last General Election for the County of Kamouraska, violence and illegal practices of a glaring kind were resorted to at the several Polls held in the Parishes of Ste. Anne, St. Denis, Mont-Carmel and Ixworth, and to such an extent as to interfere materially with the freedom of the said Election, and to render the same an undue, illegal, and void Election.

6. Resolved, That the Committee are persuaded, from all the Evidence adduced, that the violence and illegal proceedings at the above named Polls of Ste. Anne, St. Denis, Mont-Carmel, and Ixworth, were resorted to by the friends, partizans, and electors of Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, as a means of counteracting the fraudulent and illegal proceedings at the Poll of Rivière Ouelle; nevertheless, the Committee is constrained to declare the said proceedings illegal and in open violation of the freedom of Elections.

7. Resolved, That a very considerable proportion of the names inscribed on the Poll Books for the Parishes of St. Denis, Ste. Anne, Ixworth, Mont-Carmel, and Rivière Ouelle, were fictitious names, illegally and fraudulently inscribed, and under such circumstances of fraud and violence as to render such proceedings null, illegal, undue, and absolutely void.

8. Resolved, That Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, is not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament as the Representative for the County of Kamouraska.

9. Resolved, That the said Election for the County of Kamouraska is illegal, null, and void.

10. Resolved, That there has been no Evidence adduced to shew that either the Sitting Member, Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, or the Petitioner, Luc Letellier, Esquire, participated in or promoted the said frauds, violence, and illegal proceedings, and the Committee therefore resolve that upon these points, neither the Petition [nor Defence thereto, is frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Resolutions and Determinations were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House.

MR. TERRILL moved, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the Election of a member for the County of Kamouraska, in the room of John Charles Chapais, Esquire, whose election has been declared void.¹⁵

MR. HINCKS said that this Report contained most serious charges, and he thought they should delay issuing the writ till to-morrow. If in England a constituency had acted in the manner described in the Report,¹⁶ it was thought advisable sometimes to suspend the issue of the writ for a considerable period, or sometimes to disfranchise the constituency altogether, in very flagrant cases. He was not prepared then to advise such a course in this case, but¹⁷ in England

it had often been done for reasons less than those which apparently would be disclosed by the report.¹⁸

MR. TERRILL.--If such is the desire of the House, I have no objection to delay the matter till to-morrow. But if we are to follow the precedent set in the Saguenay election, the writ should be issued at once. (Hear, hear.)¹⁹

MR. HINCKS.--I think the Ministry should be prepared to say, with regard to the Election Law for Lower Canada, whether they are prepared to introduce the same system of registration of votes, which has been introduced into Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.)²⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said that this was a most important report, and he would prefer that the motion for the issue of a new writ should not be put at once, to allow the House an opportunity of reading a report which contained charges so serious not only against the returning officers, but against the whole constituents (*sic*) of that section of the country.²¹ On doit certainement considérer si les électeurs ne doivent pas être défranchisés pour une conduite telle que rapportée par le comité.²²

MR. FELTON thought the House should take the same course as had been taken in the Saguenay election case. The report was final to all intents and purposes, and²³ according to the election law the report must be forthwith acted on and²⁴ the House had no other alternative than to issue the writ at once. He agreed with the hon. member for Renfrew that it was a subject for serious consideration whether the constituency in question should not be disfranchised, but that could only be done by an Act of Parliament suspending the operation of the writ. Until the constituency were actually disfranchised, it was unconstitutional to delay the issue of the writ for a single day.²⁵

MR. A. DORION (Montréal) et MR. MACKENZIE parlent en faveur de l'émanation du warrant tout de suite, et font remarquer la différence de la décision d'aujourd'hui d'avec celle qu'on prit lors du rapport touchant l'élection pour Saguenay.²⁶

MR. HINCKS dit qu'il n'a pas été compris. Quand il s'agissait de l'élection pour Saguenay l'objet pour lequel on voulait arrêter le warrant était pour considérer la justice de la décision du comité. Il regarde toute décision par un comité d'élection comme définitive; mais il s'agit d'une autre chose maintenant; savoir, si on ne doit pas prendre quelque moyen de punir les coupables, et d'empêcher de pareils actes dans l'avenir. On ne peut douter du pouvoir de la chambre de suspendre le warrant.²⁷ It had been done numerous times in England under an election law of which ours was an exact copy.²⁸ Est-ce que le membre pour Montréal le nie? Il en appelle au ministère de prendre des mesures pour s'assurer d'une meilleure conduite (*sic*) à l'avenir.²⁹

MR. A. DORION (Montréal) dit qu'il doute de la légalité d'un tel procédé, mais il a parlé seulement au point de vue de l'expédience.³⁰ [He] strenuously maintained that the House had no option in the matter, but were bound to issue a new writ at once so soon as the seat was declared to be vacant. The disfranchising of the constituency was a matter for future consideration.³¹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH said that this case was very different from the Saguenay one. It was not intended for a moment to interfere with the decision of the Committee, but when there had been such intimidation and violence as were reported in this case, it was always the practice in England to delay issuing the writ until it should be considered whether any extraordinary action was called for in the circumstances.³² [Il] cite des exemples où le parlement anglais

a suspendu ou quelquefois refusé entièrement l'émanation des writs; il cite aussi un cas de le (*sic*) Haut-Canada.³³

In reply to a question from Mr. Hincks, MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said the Government was intending to lay before the House a motion providing by registration of voters, or otherwise for the prevention of these election abuses, but thought it would be impossible to do so before the recess.³⁴

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD took the same view of the case, and quoted several precedents in support of his opinion, among others the case of the Leeds election in Upper Canada and the St. Albana election in England.³⁵ [Il] lit partie d'un discours de Sir R. Peel où il a dit qu'il est très dangereux d'arrêter l'émanation d'un warrant. Et il prétend que les officiers de la couronne doivent prendre des mesures pour punir les officiers rapporteurs qui ont agi de la manière constatée par les rapports des comités sur les élections de Saguenay et Kamouraska.³⁶

MR. CAUCHON urged immediate action lest the same scenes should be repeated at the election during the recess.³⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS expressed his gratification that his learned colleagues and the House generally had come round to the views which he advocated in the Saguenay election case. (Oh! Oh! and laughter.)³⁸ He had desired a postponement for the same grounds now urged in the case.³⁹

After some further discussion, MR. TERRILL consented that the matter should be delayed for a day, and, with the permission of the House, withdrew his motion⁴⁰, MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN promising that on Monday he would introduce a law to restrain by registration or otherwise the gross irregularities which had been proved to have taken place in Lower Canadian elections.⁴¹

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The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes in Montreal, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Young moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Order of the day be discharged, and the Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to amend the 3rd Clause, by leaving out the Pension of Four hundred pounds per annum, proposed to be secured to Edouard Martial Leprohon during his natural life" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Ferres, John S. Macdonald, and Matheson.--(5.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Gill, Guévremont, Hincks, Holton, Langton, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Solicitor General Ross, Spence, Terrill, Whitney, and Young.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Young reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Casault, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider of the Motion made on Monday the twentieth instant, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY,⁴²

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Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

A Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest in Edward Shortis, of Toronto, Esquire, the Road or Concession allowance between Lots fifteen and sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Thorah, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Rectories, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, in Upper Canada, to admit

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John Jermy Macaulay to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, respectively, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend

and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define the boundary line between the fourth and fifth Concessions of the Township of Cornwall, being read;

Mr. Roderick McDonald moved, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day ten months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for the purpose of erecting an Hotel in the Town of London, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the holding of the several County Courts in Upper Canada in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the County Judge, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sidney Smith reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Reports into consideration.

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And the Fourth Report being again read;

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report, with the exception of that paragraph which has reference to the Fee on Private Bills.

And the Fifth Report being again read;

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Upper Canada with respect to the solemnization and registration of Marriages, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to afford relief and make compensation to persons who, as Tenants under Emphyteotic Leases, improve the houses and buildings in obedience to certain By-Laws of the City of Quebec, passed for the prevention of accidents by fire, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish and confirm the original Survey of the Concession Lines in the Township of Niagara, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Bartholemew Galvin, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language, being read;

MR. ALLEYN moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the congregation of Catholics at Quebec speaking the English language.⁴³

MR. BROWN hoped the hon. member would defer the consideration of his Bill till after the adjournment, as it could not fail to lead to a lengthened discussion. After some conversation this course was agreed to, and the second reading of the Bill deferred till this day fortnight.⁴⁴

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Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Toronto Esplanade Act, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to abolish the Right of Primogeniture, and to afford relief to parties succeeding to the Real Estate of persons dying intestate in certain cases in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws for the prevention of damages to and deterioration of property either under seizure or hypothecation, to the prejudice of the seizing or hypothecary creditor, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain the Act 16 Vic. cap. 184, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts and Ordinance concerning the civil erection of Parishes, and the building and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Churchyards, with respect to the levying of monies for the purposes mentioned in the said Acts and Ordinance, being read;

Mr. Jobin moved, seconded by Mr. Valois, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Jobin, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, Mr. Polette, Mr. Prévost, and Mr. Thomas Fortier, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Crown Prosecutors in the Counties of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Casault, Mr. Charles Daoust, Mr. Dionne, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Gill, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, to enable the said Association to construct Branch lines, and to subscribe for Stock in other Electric Telegraph Companies, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating the City Bank, and to add to its Capital Stock:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the tran[s]fer of Shares in certain cases:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of La Banque du Peuple, and for other purposes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank."

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, being read;

Mr. Valois moved, seconded by Mr. Jobin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Young moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Roderick McDonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brown, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Crawford, Crysler, Dionne, Fergusson, Ferres, Ferrie, Fournier, Frazer, Galt, Hincks, Lumsden, Macbeth, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Sir A.N. MacNab, Matheson, Mattice, Meagher, Morin, Murney, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Wilson, Yeilding, and Young.--(46.)

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Messieurs Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Burton, Cooke, Jean B. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Felton, Foley, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, J.S. Macdonald, Marchildon, Masson, Merritt, Mongenais, Papin, Patrick, Poulin, Prévost, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(35.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the prevention of Intemperance in this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Pilotage for and below the Port of Quebec, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the College of Monnoir, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec Friendly Society;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. O'Farrell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to ascertain and determine the powers of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to give Mechanics and others a Lien on buildings for work done by them to or upon the same, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the Public Printing and Legal Advertizing, being read;

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Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec, Chaudière, Maine, and Portland Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Statutes of this Province respecting Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada, and to consolidate the same, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Jurisdiction of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of last Session to extend the provisions of an Act empowering certain Municipal Councils to take Shares in certain Railroad Companies, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Oakville and Arthur Railway Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Judicature Acts of Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Papin, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Loranger, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the time for completing the Louth Harbour, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Provincial Statute 25 Geo. 3, cap. 2, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Educational and Evangelical Society established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal, being read;

MR. DEWITT moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Educational and Evangelical Society, established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN said he was compelled to oppose this Bill also, as he found it contained the objectionable clause, allowing the Society to lock up lands in mortmain to an extent that would yield £1,500 of yearly revenue.⁴⁶

MR. DEWITT said he intended to strike out the real estate clause from the Bill. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁷

MR. CAUCHON said the hon. member for Lambton had not made a powerful speech on the present occasion on the subject of Ecclesiastical incorporations, because this was a Protestant Institution (Hear, hear and laughter.)⁴⁸

MR. BROWN.--If the House desire it, I am quite ready to repeat the views I have so often expressed on this question, (No! no! and laughter.)⁴⁹

The Bill was then read a second time on the understanding that the real estate clause should be expunged and referred to the Standing Committee on private Bills.⁵⁰

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the original Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the relief of a Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated the German Evangelical Church; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the taking of Trout with Nets in the Lakes of the County of Saguenay, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Casault, Mr. Valois, Mr. Jobin, Mr. Taché, and Mr. Larwill, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the registration of Voters, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain and amend an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal Authorities of that part of the Province," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to declare that all Township and other Municipal Councillors shall be ex officio Justices of the Peace, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Law of Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the Village of Oshawa to construct a Harbour on Lake Ontario, and to make a Tram Road therefrom to the Village, with power to extend the same to Scugog Lake, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to extend the Elective Franchise, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enforce Arbitration upon Litigants in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal in part an Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Quebec, in case of injury to property by any Mob during Riots in the said City," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey or demise certain Lands held by him in trust; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stevenson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 16 Vic. cap. 183, intituled, "An Act to provide for the recovery of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils in Upper Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Corresponding Committee at Montreal of the Colonial Church and School Society, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 96, to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations and friends without being thereto authorized by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their power to Notaries; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Papin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the proceedings of forced Licitations, and to give them the effect of Sheriff's Sales (Décrets,) being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Bible Society, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to prohibit Interments in certain Burial Grounds in the City of Quebec," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Alleyn, Mr. Solicitor General Ross, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Casault, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the means of publishing and obtaining a correct and impartial Report of the Debates of the House, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was on Tuesday the seventh instant, proposed to be made to the proposed Amendment to the Question, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency that, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the place of convening Parliament, than at present exists: That the present system of alternate Parliaments is inconsistent with a proper regard to the economical expenditure of public money, uncalled for by the necessities of the country, injurious to the preservation and methodical arrangement of the Public Archives and Library, and productive of great inconvenience and injustice to permanent Officers in the Public Departments; and that the same ought to be changed, and a permanent place selected for the assembling of Parliament, suited, as far as possible, to the convenience of all sections of the Province; and which proposed Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is

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inexpedient to interfere with the arrangement in regard to the Seat of Government adopted by this House in 1849, and re-affirmed in 1851" inserted instead thereof; and which Amendment to the said proposed Amendment was, That the words "and that in accordance with that arrangement the Public Departments should be removed to Toronto in 1855" be added at the end thereof;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the fourteenth day of February next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of Water Works, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to require Educational Institutions receiving aid from the Province to lay certain Returns before the Legislature yearly, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 105, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time when the said Act became Law," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the International Exploring, Mining and Manufacturing Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Statute 16 Vic. cap. 124, sec. 4, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Laberge reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

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Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Laberge reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to legalize certain transactions and to alter the tenure of Indian Lands in the Township of Durham, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbour, and to

authorize them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Hartman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to renew the Charter of the Humber Harbour Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of a Lot of Land appropriated for School purposes in that Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the name of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the same; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Act, by extending the said Road from Thorold to Port Colborne, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Somerville reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, and for other purposes, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to improve the Law relating to Betterment, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bureau reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Bureau reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Angus Morrison, seconded by Mr. Felton,

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Controverted Election for the County of Saguenay having reported to this House, that the facts connected with the last Election for the said County, and especially the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officers for the Parish of St. Urbain, the Parish of St. Agnès, the Parish of St. Fidèle, the Parish of Les Eboulements, and the Parish of St. Etienne, were such as to demand the serious consideration of this House; it is ordered, that John McLaren, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Fidèle, Michael McCarty, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Urbain, Antoine Guay, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Agnès, Louis Lavoie, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of Les Eboulements, and Edouard Tremblay, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Etienne, in the said County, respectively, do appear at the bar of this House, on Thursday the first day of March next, each severally to answer for his conduct as such Deputy Returning Officer at the said Election; and that a Copy of the present Resolution and Order, certified by the Clerk of this House, be served by the Serjeant-at-Arms, or his Deputy, on the said Deputy Returning Officers respectively.

MR. A. MORRISON fait motion que M. l'Orateur émane son warrant pour l'arrestation des officiers rapporteurs du comité de Saguenay. Il dit qu'il agit ainsi par suite de la recommandation du rapport du comité dont il était président.⁵¹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH prie M. Morrison de changer sa proposition en insérant le mot summons au lieu de warrant. Il est certain qu'on doit prendre des mesures pour empêcher les scandales qui se font sous la loi actuelle.⁵²

MR. A. MORRISON n'a aucune objection à changer sa motion, comme recommandé par le solliciteur général.⁵³

MR. CAUCHON--Jusqu'ici les officiers rapporteurs qui ont été traduits à la barre de la chambre, au lieu d'être punis, ont joui d'un triomphe.

Ils ont fait quelque excuse qui a été acceptée de suite, et ils ont été congédiés. La seule punition qu'ils ont subie est quelques petites dépenses encourues pour y venir. Dans le cas où la chambre en enverrait un en prison, ce ne serait que pour un temps court, et pendant qu'ils y seront, ils auront tout l'éclat du martyr. Ils souffriront pour un parti, et leurs partisans les feront vivre mieux qu'ils n'auraient vécu chez eux. Il y a besoin d'une punition plus sévère. Les coupables de ce genre peuvent être punis comme des criminels, et il pense que le meilleur moyen serait d'ordonner aux officiers de la couronne de les poursuivre devant les cours criminelles.⁵⁴

La motion est agréée⁵⁵.

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The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Huntingdon Academy; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Shaw reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to authorize the construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph;

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Masson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill

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to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Rankin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received.

Mr. Rankin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Bedford, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thibaudeau reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lyn Manufacturing Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Companies of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Alleyn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Sorel, Drummondville and Richmond Railway Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Saint Francis Bank, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the twentieth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships' Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to erect the Town of Bytown into a City, under the name of the City of Ottawa;

and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mattice

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reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mattice reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Fort Erie Canal Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province, to solemnize Matrimony therein; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ferres reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Canada Copper Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Poulin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Poulin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to empower the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee to exchange certain Concession Lines in the said Township; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the County of Middlesex to negotiate a Loan of One hundred thousand pounds to consolidate the County Debt, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,

The House adjourned. 56

FOOTNOTES: 29 NOVEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
18. Telegraph (PILOT, 1 December 1854).
19. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
23. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
25. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
26. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
27. IBID.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
29. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
30. IBID.
31. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
32. IBID.
33. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
35. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
36. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
38. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 4 December 1854.
40. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
41. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 November 1854). Telegraph (PILOT, 1 December 1854), reports that Mr. Morin promised not to introduce a law to restrain irregularities in Lower Canadian elections. This appears to be a reporting error since he gave notice on November 30, 1854 that he would move certain resolutions to prevent frauds.
42. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.

- 49. IBID.
- 50. IBID.
- 51. LE PAYS, 12 December 1854.
- 52. IBID.
- 53. IBID.
- 54. IBID.
- 55. IBID.
- 56. GLOBE, 7 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), reports: "The House adjourned shortly after midnight, having sat for upwards of 12 hours".

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Patrick,--The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Prescott.

By Mr. Papin,--The Petition of John Dalrymple and others, of the Parish of St. Roch de l'Achigan, County of L'Assomption.

By Mr. Pouliot,--The Petition of Marcel Fortier and others, of Ste. Hénédine, and other Parishes, in the County of Dorchester.

By Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion,--The Petition of Pierre Nolin, junior, and others, of that part of the Township of Arthabaska commonly called the Gore of Arthabaska.

By Mr. Dionne,--The Petition of J.A. Roy and others, of the Parish of St. Arsène and the Townships of Wentworth and Viger.

By Mr. Holton,--The Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade; and the Petition of Messieurs Gillespie, Moffatt and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of Montreal.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Richard Hendershot and others, of the Village of Thorold, County of Welland; praying for the passing of an Act to make Vessels passing through the Canals in this Province liable for payment for Stores and Provisions furnished, although the Captains of such Vessels may be changed or removed.

Of Prisque Millette and others, School Commissioners of Sorel; praying aid for the erection of two School buildings.

Of the Honorable A.N. Morin and others, of Canada and of the United States of America; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Holton, seconded by the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for certain amendments to the Tariff of Customs Duties now before the House.

Ordered, That the Petition of Messieurs Gillespie, Moffatt and Company, and others, Merchants and Traders of Montreal, be now received and read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying that Tea and Coffee when imported direct from the places of their growth by way of the St. Lawrence, may be admitted Free of Duty.

On motion of MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD,¹

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Ordered, That the Petition of George Webster, of the City of Kingston, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Fergusson, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of Quebec, informed the House, That the Committee had come to the following Resolutions, as their final determination, upon the merits of the Petition of George Okill Stuart, Esquire, without prejudice to the merits of the other Petition referred to the Committee:

1. Resolved, That Jean Blanchet, Esquire, one of the Sitting Members for the

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City of Quebec, had, previous to his Election, held the Office of a Visiting Physician to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, which Office renders the person holding it ineligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

2. Resolved, That the said Jean Blanchet duly resigned his said Office in sufficient time to render him eligible as such Member of the Legislative Assembly.

3. Resolved, That the said Jean Blanchet was duly elected and returned Member to represent the said City of Quebec in the present Parliament, so far as relates to the matters alleged in the Petition of George Okill Stuart, Esquire, against his Election and Return; but without prejudice to the rights of the said George Okill Stuart, or any other party in regard to the Petition of George Okill Stuart and others, also referred to this Committee.

4. Resolved, That neither the Petition of the said George Okill Stuart, on which these Resolutions are founded, nor the Defence of the said Jean Blanchet thereto, is frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Resolutions and Determination were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House.

Mr. Jobin, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have had laid before them the Account Current of the Clerk of Your Honorable House, being for the period commencing at the date of audit of the last Account Current, 21st June last, to the 30th September following; and find by the vouchers laid before Your Committee by the Accountant, correct evidence of payment of the several sums included under the following heads, viz:--

	£.	s.	d.
Indemnity to Members, 2nd Session, 4th Parliament.....	1826	3	0
Salaries to Officers of the House.....	2918	18	11
Extra Translators and Writers.....	66	10	0
Messengers.....	292	17	6
Library.....	437	6	0
Printing and Binding.....	3165	6	8
Stationery.....	230	17	1
Postage.....	163	3	3
Newspapers and Advertizing.....	301	5	10
Tradesmen and others.....	3826	16	2
Miscellaneous.....	2610	13	8
	<u>£15,839</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>

Your Committee beg further to report, that the sums acknowledged to have been received are correct, being, including the sum of Eight thousand and forty-nine pounds four shillings and two-pence as balance in the hands of the Clerk at the last audit, Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds four shillings and two-pence, leaving a balance in the hands of the Clerk on the 30th September, 1854, of Seven thousand and fifty-four pounds six shillings and one penny, to the credit of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have had their attention particularly drawn to the payment of Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one pounds nineteen shillings and nine-pence, for various objects, which appears to have been paid upon the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, principally for the preparation of the Buildings required for the use of the Legislative Assembly. Your Committee consider

such payments as not properly falling within the Contingent Expenses of Your Honorable House, and they desire to express their decided disapproval of Your

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Honorable House being made responsible for expenditure incurred under the orders of the Board of Works, without the sanction of Your Honorable House. They therefore recommend, that the sums so paid be included in the ordinary Estimates, and replaced at the credit of the Contingencies of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee feel it their duty to direct attention to the payment of One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one pounds eleven shillings and three-pence, on the 11th September last, as one quarter's Salary to the Officers of Your Honorable House, which they understand to have been paid for extra compensation for the year 1853, from which date their Salaries have been increased; and among ... the names of those receiving such quarter's Salary, appear those of W.B. Lindsay, Clerk, £187 10s.; G.B. Faribault, Assistant Clerk, £137 10s.; and G.W. Wicksteed, Law Clerk, £125.

Your Committee, without reflecting either upon the character or abilities of those gentlemen, refer to the following Extract from the Journals of 1846, fixing the Salaries of the Clerk and Assistant Clerk: "W.B. Lindsay, £750 per annum, to be taken as in lieu of all fees, allowances, and per centage, and to be continued only during the continuance in office of the present incumbent, in consideration of his long and faithful services; and thereafter to be fixed at £600 per annum. G.B. Faribault, Assistant Clerk, £550 per annum, to be taken in lieu of all allowances, and to be granted to the present incumbent only, in consideration of his long and faithful services, and in collecting Historical documents for the Library of the House and other services during the recess, and thereafter to be fixed at £450 per annum;" and are of opinion that the Salaries of those gentlemen are most ample, and that they have been improperly included in the said list, and Your Committee recommend that the Clerk be directed to cause the said sums to be repaid.

Your Committee also observe the payment of Ten pounds to E.T. Fletcher, a Clerk in the Crown Lands Office, for tracing maps. It is the opinion of Your Committee that information or work of this kind should be supplied by the Public Departments without charge to Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have had brought under their consideration the case of the Extra Writers in the different Offices who are at present allowed Twelve shillings and six-pence per day, and they recommend that from the commencement of the present Session, such Extra Writers be allowed at the rate of Fifteen shillings per day.

(450) Account Current of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, of the monies received and disbursed by him as Contingencies, from 21st June to 30th September, 1854, both days inclusive.

			£	s.	d.			
June	21, 1854..	To balance in hand.....	8049	4	2			
		To three Fees on Private Bills, omitted in last Account, at £15 each.	45	0	0			
July	8, do ..	To Warrant on balance of Address of 14th June, 1853.....	3000	0	0			
do	do do ..	do for Indemnity (2nd Session, 4th Parliament).....	1800	0	0			
do	do do ..	do for payment of Printers, &c. for Indemnity (1st Session, 5th Parliament).....	4000	0	0			
September	27, do ..	do for Indemnity (1st Session, 5th Parliament).....	6000	0	0			
			—	—	—			
		October 1, 1854..						
			£ 22894	4	2			
October 1, 1854 ..		To balance in hand brought down.....	£ 7054	6	1			
			£ 22894	4	2			

October 1, 1854 .. To balance in hand brought down..... £ 7054 6 1

Thos. Vaux, Accountant.

E. and O. Excepted.
Quebec, 1st October, 1854.

Wm. B. Lindsay, Clerk, Assy.

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Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration on Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

Mr. Felton, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each of the same, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:--

Bill to incorporate the Educational and Evangelical Society established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal:

Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works:

Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works:

Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal:

Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships' Bank:

Bill to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships' Bank, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Langton, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of W.H. Ponton and others, and find that the Notices required have been fully given.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Educational and Evangelical Society established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Cooke have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

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Ordered, That Mr. James Ross have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Bay of Quinté Canal Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Roderick McDonald be added to the Special Committee to which was referred the Letter of the Clerk of the House in reference to the appointment of an additional Clerk Assistant, in the place of Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, whose Election has been declared null.

Ordered, That Mr. Gill have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the Canonical erection of Catholic Parishes for civil purposes, to regulate the erection and repairing of Churches, Sacristies, Parsonage Houses, and Churchyards, and to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next.

DR. T. FORTIER (Nicolet) moved, that during the recess, the members of this House be permitted to send to their constituents, postage free, all such Parliamentary documents as they may think proper; and that orders to that effect be given to the Postmasters in both sections of the Province.²

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said the documents would be sent free of postage from the Seat of Government to the members, who would then have no great difficulty in distributing them among their constituents. He did not think the plan of the hon member for Nicolet practicable. It would occasion a great deal of trouble, and might lead to abuse.³

The motion, after some further discussion was negatived on a division.⁴

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Mr. Thomas Fortier moved, seconded by Mr. LeBoutillier, and the Question being put, That during the recess, the Members of this House be permitted to send to their Constituents, Postage free, all such Parliamentary documents as they may think proper; and that Orders to that effect be given to the Post Masters in both sections of the Province; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to revive the Act authorizing the Inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniory," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company"; and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 9. After "purpose" insert "among other things."

Page 1, line 10. Leave out from "Steam" to "between," and insert "Vessels."

Page 1, line 11. Leave out from "Steam" to "navigation."

Page 1, line 27. Leave out "with" and insert "and."

Page 1, line 34. Leave out from "Steam" to "Vessels."

Page 1, line 38. After "and" where it occurs the third time, insert "Steam or other Vessels."

Page 2, line 20. After "Currency" insert "Provided always that the said Company shall have paid up the sum of Fifty thousand pounds Currency before receiving any passengers or freight."

Page 6, line 25. Leave out from "Steamers" to "as."

Page 6, line 29. Leave out "Vessels" and insert "Steamers."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

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A Bill to extend the Act, intituled, "An Act to authorize limited Partnerships in Upper Canada," to Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Young do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes in Montreal, being read;

MR. YOUNG moved, That the Bill to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes be now read the third time.⁵

MR. MACKENZIE called for a division. He objected to the clause pensioning Mr. Leprohon, considering it unjust that a man who had held for 40 years an office worth £1,000 or £1,200, a year, and was now one of the wealthiest men in the country, should be pensioned with \$1,600 a year as long as he lived, for perhaps twenty years longer.⁶

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The Honorable Mr. Young moved, seconded by Mr. Holton, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyne, Blanchet, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Crawford, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dewitt, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Guévrémont, Hincks, Holton, Langton, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Prévost, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Valois, Yeilding, and Young.--(50.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Burton, Cook, Crysler, Darche, Fergusson, Hartman, Jackson, Laporte, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Masson, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Sidney Smith, James Smith, and Wilson.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Young do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of a Lot of Land appropriated for School purposes in that Town; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Town of London to raise Sixty thousand pounds to consolidate the Debt of the Town, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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A Bill further to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec Friendly Society," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society."

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the relief of a Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated the German Evangelical Church, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Young do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey or demise certain Lands held by him in trust, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey, or to demise, certain Lands held by him in trust."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations and friends without being thereto authorized by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Prévost do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Alleyn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Huntingdon Academy, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Somerville do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act to authorize the construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, an amendment was made to the Bill in Page 7, line 46, by leaving out "ten per cent" and inserting "twenty per cent."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Alleyn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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A Bill to amend the Statute 16 Vic. cap. 124, sec. 4, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Upper Canada Joint Stock Pier, Wharf, Dry Dock, and Harbour Company Act."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Smith do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbour, and to authorize them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. James Smith do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to change the name of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the same, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. James Smith, seconded by Mr. Langton, an amendment was made to the Bill in Page 2, line 11, by inserting after the word "award" the words "into any Chartered Bank of this Province for the party entitled to the same."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. James Smith do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to confirm a certain Survey in the Township of Bedford, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Smith do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Papin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to erect the Town of Bytown into a City, under the name of the City of Ottawa, being read;

*Mr. Powell moved, seconded by Mr. Yeilding, and the Question being proposed,
That the Bill be now read the third time;*

MR. POWELL moved, That the bill to erect the town of Bytown into a city under the name of the City of Ottawa, be now read the third time.⁷

MR. ROBINSON moved in amendment, that the bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the word "Ottawa" and inserting the word "Bytown," and also by leaving out so much of the bill as gives power to change the name of Bytown to "Ottawa." He thought the change of name would lead to much confusion. There were various railways chartered, all going to "Bytown," and a change of name would occasion a good deal of trouble in reference to the debentures. The name chosen also was not suitable, there being several places of the same name already in the United States.⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS suggested that it should be called By-city. It would be contradictory to speak of the city of By-town.⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH did not like the name of Bytown which suggested the idea of a kind of by-town or by-place, although it was really one of the most rising places in Canada. He thought the wishes of the people who lived there should be consulted, and they had expressed themselves in favour of "Ottawa." "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but to his ears the City of Ottawa had certainly a more pleasant sound than the City of Bytown.¹⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB saw no advantage in changing the name. He could not forget that that great undertaking which required so much skill and ability to carry it out, the Rideau Canal, had been conducted from beginning to end by Colonel By, and that it was to commemorate his services that this place had been called Bytown. And now that the Colonel was dead and gone, he did not like the idea of blotting out his name entirely from the place.¹¹

MR. POWELL of Carleton, who had charge of the bill, said he had shared in the sentiment which these [Sir Allan MacNab and Mr. Robinson] gentlemen had expressed, but they were not shared by the people of Bytown to whose views he felt bound to defer.¹² [He] said that one of the wards was called By-Ward. He had thought of all sorts of names for the city containing "By," such as Byzantium, and Bycopolis, and a number of others, but none of them suited, or met the wishes of the people, so well as Ottawa.¹³ It was the fashion now to yield up opinions and even the strongest convictions to popular demand, and he much feared that his hon. friend from Simcoe and he belonged to too old a school to be in the fashion.¹⁴

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said he would not like to oppose himself to the wishes of the people, but it was really absurd to call a town by the name of the river on which it was situated. How would it do to call Paris "Seine," or London "Thames"?¹⁵

MR. BROWN.--The honourable gentleman seems to forget that there is a scheme now on foot to change the name of Hamilton to the city of Ontario. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)¹⁶

(455)

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Crawford, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the

purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the word 'Ottawa' and inserting the word 'Bytown' instead thereof, and leaving out that part of the Bill which gives power to change the name of 'Bytown' to 'Ottawa' inserted instead thereof;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(456)

YEAS.

Messieurs Darche, Ferrie, Lumsden, Macbeth, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Merritt, Robinson, and Stevenson.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Cooke, Cook, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, DeWitt, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Fergusson, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Guévremont, Hartman, Jackson, Langton, Larwill, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Mackenzie, Masson, Matheson, Mattice, Mongenais, Joseph C. Morrison, Munro, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Rankin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Spence, Taché, Valois, Yeilding, and Young.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. O'Farrell moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Powell do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province to solemnize Matrimony therein, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province to solemnize Matrimony, and to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials."

Ordered, That Mr. Hartman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada Copper Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Hartman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to empower the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee to exchange certain Concession Lines in the said Township, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee to change a Concession Road Allowance for another portion of land to be given in lieu thereof."

(457)

Ordered, That Mr. Langton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees and Members of Zion Church in Montreal, to alienate and hypothecate certain property of the said Church, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Roderick McDonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Megantic Mining Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Exchange; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thomas Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thomas Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. J. MORRISON (Niagara)¹⁷,

(457)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Coal Company;

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) asked if the object of the bill was to incorporate a company for working the coal vein recently discovered near Toronto? (Laughter.)¹⁸

MR. HOLTON thought it exceedingly undesirable that this bill should be proceeded with. Its object was to incorporate a company to deal in coal. Another company might come to-morrow, and on equally good grounds ask powers to deal in sugar or coffee, or cord wood. The Statute Book contained general partnership laws, providing for the organisation of companies for all purposes for which it was desirable that corporate powers should exist, and he thought the government themselves should object to the special incorporation of companies such as that contemplated in this bill.¹⁹

MR. CAUCHON could not see the difference between a company like this and one for establishing ocean steamships. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)²⁰

MR. BROWN said the object of the bill was to incorporate a company to bring coal from Lake Erie. But why should they not be held responsible to the whole amount of their means?--(Hear, hear.) It was not fair to allow rich men to associate together and do business on a better footing than the poorer persons who might have difficulties to struggle with, and risked all their means in the business. (Hear, hear.)²¹

MR. J. MORRISON (Niagara) said the same objection applied to the Steam Navigation Companies (sic). If the honorable member for Montreal objected to this bill, he would oppose all his bills in future.²²

MR. HARTMAN said that last winter some of the Toronto press complained loudly of the scarcity of fuel and suggested that a company should be organized to supply the people of Toronto with coal from Lake Erie. He did not know whether his honorable friend before him (Mr. Brown) was one of the originators of the scheme, but he certainly did see it strongly advocated in two or three of the Toronto newspapers.²³

MR. HOLTON said the operation of the bill would be unfair to private traders. It would have the effect of driving all private individuals out of the business, and in the long run, he believed, would enhance the price of the article.--(Hear, hear.)²⁴

MR. BROWN said it was true that last winter there were loud complaints of the scarcity of fuel; but the idea suggested was that parties should associate together to bring over ship loads--not that they were to have special privileges. (Hear, hear.)²⁵

MR. J. MORRISON--What are the special privileges?²⁶

MR. BROWN--Limited responsibility.²⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH supported the Bill. The trade was not carried on very extensively, and he wanted to see it encouraged.²⁸

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said they all knew perfectly well that a private individual could conduct a business cheaper than any company whatever. It was a common and a true saying that what was everybody's business was nobody's business. He thought, however, the company might be allowed to commence the trade, and, so soon as it was found to be profitable, private individuals would start up to undersell them.²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY looked upon the matter in this light, that the company would have the whole trade in their hands, and, if they failed to furnish an adequate supply, the public would have no remedy whatever. He should, therefore, oppose the Bill, unless it contained a clause that whenever their yards should be empty or unequal to supply the wants of the city, that moment the charter of the company should cease. (Hear, hear.)³⁰

MR. J. MORRISON then consented to withdraw the Bill for the present, and the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.³¹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows in connection with the Manchester Unity, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and consolidating the Laws relating to Agriculture, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next.

(458)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute the Electoral County of Sherbrooke into a separate Municipality, and to establish a Registry Office therein, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations and to regulate the same, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. O'Farrell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

MR. CAUCHON moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to amend the North Shore Railway Act.³²

MR. MARCHILDON took this opportunity of stating his views, in a speech of half an hour's length, against railroads in general and this one in particular.³³ After saying that the several municipalities on the north shore of the river had been tricked into granting large sums to the Railway, and that they repented now, and desired to get rid of the burden if possible, he continued: "As for Quebec, they ought not to be allowed to squander money on Railways when they cannot keep their own streets in decent order."³⁴

Loud cheers [from other members]³⁵.

[MR. MARCHILDON continued:] He thought the poor habitans, whose lands were cut up by these atrocious iron lines,³⁶ should get ready their arms to resist those who run Railways through their lands without their leave³⁷. [They] would be entitled to go out with their guns and shoot those who dared to bring the cars across their farms, or to lay obstacles on the track, or fight them in any other way, just as the French giant³⁸, Behin³⁹, was acquitted for shooting the man who attempted to break into his house.⁴⁰ They might expect accidents on the road.⁴¹

(458)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company; and after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crysler reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Ordered, That the 71st Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to incorporate the International Exploring, Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Ordered, That the 71st Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

Then, on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 30 NOVEMBER 1854.

[NOTICE OF MOTION: FOR RESOLUTIONS TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE COMING ELECTIONS IN KAMOURASKA AND SAGUENAY.]

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN in consequence of what took place last night, gave notice that he would on the 1st Dec. move certain resolutions respecting the necessity for immediately providing certain severe penalties to prevent frauds at the coming election in Saguenay and Kamouraska.⁴²

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON LAW OF BETTERMENT.]

MR. FERRES--[gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move] that the Order of Wednesday last for the House to go into Committee on the bill relating to Betterments on the 12th proximo, be rescinded, and that the House do go into Committee on the said Bill on Monday next.⁴³

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMMITTEE OF WHOLE TO AMEND CERTAIN CUSTOMS DUTIES' ACTS.]

MR. HOLTON [gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move] that it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole House on the bill to amend the Acts relating to Customs Duties, to consider the expediency of so amending the Bill to admit Tea and Coffee, when imported direct from the place of growth, free of duty.⁴⁴

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS FOR ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LAND PURCHASED FOR HAMILTON POST OFFICE.]

MR. S. SMITH (of Northumberland) [gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move an] Address to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all Documents and Correspondence between the Post Office authorities and others, respecting the Site lately purchased for a Post Office in the City of Hamilton.⁴⁵

[NOTICE OF MOTION: FOR AN ADDRESS GRANTING AUTHORITY TO PASS A BILL REQUIRING EXAMINATIONS BY PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARDS.]

MR. TACHE [gave notice that] on the second day of the meeting of this House after the Recess [he would move an] Address to the Imperial Government, praying for authority to pass a bill "to subject to an examination by the Provincial Medical Boards, all Candidates who are bearer[s] of Diplomas from the different Colleges and Universities."⁴⁶

[NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: PRESERVATION OF LACHINE CANAL.]

MR. COOKE, (of Ottawa) [gave notice that] to-morrow [he would move an] Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is the intention of Government to preserve the Lachine Canal for the benefit of the Public, as was originally intended, or to convert it into a Feeder for Mills?⁴⁷

[NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: GRENVILLE AND CARILLON CANALS.]

MR. COOKE (of Ottawa) [gave notice that] to-morrow [he would move an] Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is the intention of the Provincial Government to assume

the Grenville and Carillon Canals on the Ottawa, now in the hands of the Ordnance Department?⁴⁸

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: ADDRESS FOR ALL STATEMENTS OF MONEY PAID TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.]

MR. A. DORION (Montreal) moved an Address to His Excellency, for a statement of all sums of money paid to Public Officers and others, since the first day of January, 1854, in full, or on account of salaries, emoluments, or pensions received since this date, and a copy of any Order in Council or of any authority under which the said sums were respectively paid.⁴⁹

MR. ROBINSON said the terms of the motion were very indefinite. All the information the hon. gentleman sought would be found in the public accounts.⁵⁰

MR. HOLTON thought there could be no difficulty in understanding the object of this motion. It was to furnish the House with a statement of all monies paid without the authority of parliament in the year now expired.⁵¹

MR. BROWN said that during the last three years the government had gone on expending large amounts without the authority of parliament, and when the House was called upon to pass the estimates, they had to vote money which was already spent. The system was most dangerous and improper and it was the object of the hon. member for Montreal to correct that system by showing its absurdity practically in regard to the estimates of 1854 which were about to come before the House. His hon. friend wished to show the absolute necessity of voting the supplies at an early (*sic*) period of the year than the month of December, after all the money had been spent. (Hear, hear.)⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the estimates, which he hoped would be down in an hour, would contain all the information sought, and he hoped therefore, that the hon. gentleman would at least postpone his motion.⁵³

MR. HINCKS said that the hon. gentlemen opposite were fighting with shadows. They surely could not object to the public servants being paid their salaries in anticipation on (*sic*) the vote of the House. They would not have them starved or forced to throw up their situations, because parliament had not happened to meet from no fault of theirs. He had already several times explained why parliament had not met in February and [as] for the delay which had occurred the late administration had been sustained by a special vote of the House in June.⁵⁴

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) said that no member would refuse to allow the salaries of the Clerks of the government to be paid, but there had been other payments made, such as large grants for educational purposes.⁵⁵

MR. HINCKS.--That is not in the motion.⁵⁶

MR. HOLTON.--Then I am ready to move an amendment to include it.⁵⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD said the object of the motion was very clear. It was a step towards putting an end to the system of paying monies in advance without the sanction of parliament. (Hear, hear.)⁵⁸

MR. CAUCHON.--You were yourself as Speaker paid in advance without the authority of Parliament. (Laughter.)⁵⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--Being Speaker, I was precluded from stating my views. (Hear, hear and laughter.) But I was opposed then as now to the system.⁶⁰

MR. CAUCHON said the hon. gentleman had protested to the Governor General, in his capacity as Speaker, against what he thought improper, and there was nothing to have prevented him from protesting a second time against his salary being paid to him, if he thought it a part of a wrong system. (Laughter.)⁶¹

MR. MERRITT said it was all very well for hon. members to attempt to laugh down an enquiry of this sort, but he looked on it as a serious matter. (Hear, hear.) The object of ... the motion was to expose the absurd system [of] our government, that a few individuals on the Treasury Benches should have the power of paying away the public money as they pleased, without the consent of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)⁶²

MR. A. DORION (Montreal), after what had fallen from the Inspector General, would not press his motion, the object of which was to procure information to illustrate the system, under which the Government paid money for one, two, or three years to public officers, without the sanction of a parliamentary vote. This was a thing that never was done in any other constitutional country. In England it was only in cases of the greatest urgency that any money was paid without a vote by the Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Renfrew claimed that he had been sustained by the House in not calling Parliament together in February. But was he sustained in not bringing down the Estimates, and having the supplies voted in June? (Hear, hear.) Did not the gallant knight, now at the head of the Government, offer on the part of the opposition, to give every assistance in facilitating the urgent business of passing the Reciprocity Treaty and voting the supplies before the dissolution? (Hear, hear.) But the offer was refused by the hon. member for Renfrew who wished to throw upon the opposition the onus of having no Session, and having no Supplies voted. (Hear, hear.)⁶³

The motion was then withdrawn.⁶⁴

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: ADDRESS FOR ARRANGEMENTS OF WINTER POSTAL SERVICE.]

MR. BROWN moved an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that arrangements may be made that all mails from Montreal, and Eastward thereof, for Toronto and Westward thereof, and vice versa shall be forwarded while the lake and River navigation is closed, under charge of special messengers by Railroad through the United States. He said that in putting this motion on the notice paper, it was more with the view of drawing the attention of the Government to the matter, than of prosecuting the Address. Hon. gentlemen would recollect the great inconvenience that was experienced during last Parliament by the detention of the Mails between the West and the Seat of Government--nine days being on more than one occasion occupied in their passage from Quebec to Toronto. Last winter the mails had been sent by the Ogdensburg Railroad, saving the stage journey between Prescott and Montreal, and he wished to suggest whether those for Toronto and Westward might not be sent by rail through [the] State of New York and connect with the Great Western Railway at Niagara Falls and the Steamer for Toronto. Of course the expense which might be entailed by the adoption of this route was a matter of serious consideration, but, as he had no means ascertaining what the cost would be, he had brought the subject before the House, to give the Postmaster General an opportunity of explaining his views upon it. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁵

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said the matter was under the consideration of the Government. Now that the Quebec and Richmond Railway had been opened, he believed that even at this season of the year, the Quebec mails could be

delivered in Toronto by the present route within three days. The mail which left Quebec on Monday reached Kingston in 28 hours, and he believed therefore that he was safe in saying that the whole distance could be traversed in three days; and as it was necessary to keep up the way service, he did not think it would be advisable to adopt the suggestions of the hon. member for Lambton.⁶⁶

MR. BROWN said he would be quite satisfied if the distance was accomplished in three days, but he was afraid that a much longer time would be occupied in the season of bad roads, in the spring and fall.⁶⁷

The motion was then withdrawn.⁶⁸

FOOTNOTES: 30 NOVEMBER 1854.

1. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 9 December 1854.
2. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
13. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
15. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854, comments: "Mr. Marchildon took an opportunity of distinguishing himself. He rode full tilt against the great monster which haunts his imagination--Railways--and created no little merriment. As I write now, he is on the floor of the House, before the House meets, holding member after member by the button hole while he raves out his spite against Railways, and Mr. Cauchon, who conducts the North Shore bill. Now and then his oratory becomes obstreperous, and elicits the cheers and cries of order, &c., of the other members here."
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
35. IBID.
36. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
38. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
40. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 December 1854.
42. Telegraph (EXAMINER, 6 December 1854), also notes that "He was greatly cheered."

43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 December 1854. According to the JOURNALS of 29 November 1854, the House in Committee on the Law relating to Betterment was postponed to 13 December 1854, and not to the 12th proximo.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 December 1854.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. GLOBE, 9 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
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62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.

FRIDAY, 1 DECEMBER 1854.

(458)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald,--The Petition of the Reverend Edmund P. Roche, Catholic Pastor of Prescott, and others, Catholic Inhabitants of the Diocese of Kingston.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society; praying that no reduction may be made in the Duties charged on the importation of intoxicating Liquors, but that a Prohibitory Liquor Law be passed.

(459)

Of Messieurs Buchanan, Harris and Company, and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of Fires and the destruction and loss of property thereat, for ascertaining their causes, and for the taxing of damages occasioned thereby in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Casault.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Quebec Election Petitions have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the sixtee[n]th day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, if the House be then sitting and if it be not then sitting, then until the third lawful day thereafter on which this House shall sit, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Hartman, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, with certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:--

Bill to incorporate the International Exploring, Mining and Manufacturing Company:

Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company:

Bill to amend the original Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company:

Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada:

Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works:

Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt.

On motion of MR. BROWN,¹

(459)

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the International Exploring, Mining and Manufacturing Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitting of the House.

On motion of MR. HARTMAN,²

(459)

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the original Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB here rose and said that as several honorable members were desirous of paying their respects for the last time probably to the Governor General, he should move that the House, when it rose at six o'clock, should stand adjourned until next day (Saturday, at eleven o'clock.)³

The motion gave rise to a good deal of discussion,⁴ [with] objection being taken to any adjournment by the opposition⁵. Several of the members⁶ objected to the waste of time, among them Mr. Brown, very strongly⁷, urging that the House should not adjourn till nine or ten o'clock, so as to get through with as much business as possible.⁸

MR. BROWN said he presumed the only thing which was keeping the Legislative Assembly together now was their waiting for the Estimates of 1854, and the result of the action of the Legislative Council on the two important measures which had been sent up to them.⁹

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER held the motion out of order.¹⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB knew that if it were objected to it could not pass, but had anticipated no objection.¹¹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH then moved, That this House do adjourn this day at six o'clock, p.m., the effect of which was to carry the adjournment over until Monday.¹²

MR. GALT saw no necessity for a Saturday sitting. They had little business of importance before them, but must wait for the action of the Legislative Council on the important bills sent up to them, unless indeed government was prepared to go on with other government business. They were then waiting for the estimates before passing [t]he supplies.¹³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the estimates would be laid before them that day. Besides there would be plenty of government business; his honorable and learned friend the Commissioner of Crown Lands would give them a week's talking on the Elective Legislative Council bill¹⁴, [which he] intended to carry through ... before the adjournment. (Oh! Oh!)¹⁵

MR. GALT was astonished to hear the announcement made by the honorable and gallant knight at the head of the government. There had been a call of the House for the consideration of this bill, which was not then forthcoming, but it was now proposed to go on with it when at least fifty members of the House had left. He thought such a course concerning a measure of such vital importance, involving a change in the constitution of the country, highly improper. (Hear, hear.)¹⁶

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Mr. Solicitor General Smith moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab, and the Question being put, That this House will adjourn, this day, at Six o'clock in the afternoon; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(459-460)

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Brodeur, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Cook,

Crawford, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Jackson, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Patrick, Pouliot, Powell, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(40.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Casault, Jean B. Daoust, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Galt, Gill, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Labelle, Langton, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Masson, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Munro, Papin, Poulin, Rankin, Robinson, Sidney Smith, Valois, and Young.--(32.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of MR. YOUNG,¹⁷

(460)

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable A.N. Morin and others, of Canada and of the United States of America, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS,¹⁸

(460)

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next Sitting of the House.

On motion of MR. ALLEYN,¹⁹

(460)

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

On the motion of MR. ALLEYN,²⁰

(460)

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

On motion of MR. ALLEYN,²¹

(460)

Ordered, That the Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be now read.

And the Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the holding of the several County Courts in Upper Canada in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the County Judge, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the Bill to provide for holding County Courts in Upper Canada, in the absence of the County Judge,

and explained that, although a general measure, it had been specially called for by the circumstances in which Judge Jones of Brant was placed, whose life would be endangered, if compelled to remain at his post without the power of providing a substitute.²²

MR. MACKENZIE opposed the Bill. He considered that to give Judges the power of appointing Deputies would be injurious to the due administration of justice.²³ All judges should either be appointed by a responsible Government or elected by the people.²⁴

MR. S. SMITH (Northumberland) also opposed the Bill, if it was to be made a general measure. He had seen enough of the evils arising from those powers being given to Division Judges, to consent to any extension of the principle.²⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said he was aware of those evils, and intended to bring in a general Bill applicable to the whole subject²⁶. His own view of the matter was that government should appoint associates to each of the Puisne judges to act in case of their absence or illness.²⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) said he would feel a difficulty as to supporting this Bill, unless a clause were introduced that it should only remain in operation for one year.²⁸

MR. BROWN believed that if the Judges were at liberty to appoint Deputies to supply their places it would inevitably lead to abuse, but, as there were particular and urgent circumstances in the present case, he would not object to its being met by the Bill now under discussion, if the Government would promise that it should be repealed during the after part of the present session.²⁹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD was quite willing to promise that that should be done.³⁰

MR. MACKENZIE was not satisfied with any such pledge. Another Government might be in power before the session closed, and the promise would go for nothing. He would therefore move that the following clause be added to the Bill. "And be it enacted, that this Act shall be in force for one year from the passing thereof, and no longer."³¹

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The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Frazer, a Clause (And be it enacted, That this Act shall be in force for one year from the passing thereof and no longer,) was thrice read; and added to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to dis-

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pose advantageously of a Lot of Land appropriated for School purposes in that Town, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Larwill do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and derire (sic) their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Trustees and Members of Zion Church in Montreal, to alienate and hypothecate certain property of the said Church, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Megantic Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Ross do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Toronto Exchange, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

MR. FERRIE moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Naturalization Law.³²

MR. LARWILL opposed the bill. It was a very important one and ought not to be passed without discussion. The United States were suffering from³³ ill-feeling [and]³⁴ great evils consequent upon the laxity of their naturalization laws and if we relaxed ours ... similar evils³⁵ and like feelings would be the result in this country also. The great bulk of the emigrants to this country were entitled to citizenship by their birth, with the exception of the coloured people, and these he thought were a class of persons who should not be encouraged to come into Canada by any new arrangement of the law, (Oh! Oh! and laughter,) nor did he think it good policy to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners from other countries. Speaking a foreign language, a long residence in the Province was necessary before they could exercise the rights of citizenship intelligently and for the benefit of the country.³⁶

The Bill, after this protest from Mr. Larwill who met with no seconder in his opposition to the measure, was read the third time and passed.³⁷

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Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferrie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which may fall due on legal Holidays, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Smith, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MR. BROWN did not wish, amid the pressure of other business, to raise a discussion on this Bill, but as he did not believe in the recognition of ecclesiastical holidays by law, he could not allow it to pass unopposed.³⁸

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the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, being read;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada. He explained that the Bill was to carry out the provisions of the Act to Lower Canada, and limiting the fund to £1,250,000 for each section of the Province, together with such further sums as might constitute the Sinking Fund formed or to be formed under this Act or the previous one.³⁹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN, in French, also explained the provisions of the measure.⁴⁰

(461)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, *That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.*

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. GALT was happy that the Government had decided to set a limit to the issues of these debentures, a step likely to give them a higher position in the money market. There was at present some doubt existing in the minds of parties holding these debentures as to whether they possessed a Provincial guarantee, and would in the event of a deficiency in the Municipal Loan Fund become a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. He would like to have a declaration of the Inspector General on this point as it would tend to set doubts on this point at rest and give these debentures a higher value if it were understood that they were guaranteed by the Province.⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the clause in the original Act, by which the Provincial Government undertook to pay the holders of the Debentures out of the Municipal Consolidated Loan Fund, and no other, was open to the construction that those Debentures had the Provincial Guarantee for their payment. But, whether that was the correct construction or not,⁴² he had no doubt that if there should ever be a deficiency in the fund the Province would feel itself bound to step in and seeee (*sic*) that the debenture holder, who was in some sort the creditor of the Province suffered no loss.⁴³ Having power to restrict the issue, and being bound to take every precaution that the Fund should not fall into arrear, he thought the Government could always afford an ample security to those who took the Municipal Debentures.⁴⁴ But under the provisions of the act, such a contingency, except to relieve some temporary pressure or embarrassment--until new assessments could be made--was not likely to occur.⁴⁵

MR. GALT said he was sure the country would hear with satisfaction the statement that had just been made, that the Government were prepared to protect the interests of the Debenture-holders. But, if it was the fact that the Province was liable in good faith for the payment of those Debentures, it was manifest that they had taken a bad step in Finance, in issuing the Debentures without the Provincial guarantee attached to them, so that they were only worth par,⁴⁶ or under,⁴⁷ while if they had had the security of the actual promise of the Province, they would have been worth 10 or 15 per cent, premium. If the Province

was really to be liable for those two and a half millions of Municipal Debentures, they ought to get the full value which the express promise of the Province would give them.⁴⁸

MR. MERRITT was surprised at the declaration of the Inspector General. No one thought that the Province was to be liable for these debentures nor should they be any more than the Federal Government of the United States for the bonds of the several States. The limit prescribed by the present bill was too narrow.⁴⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he did not profess to give any greater securities (sic) to those Debentures than they already had under the old Act. He had merely stated the construction which some were disposed to place on a particular clause of that Act.⁵⁰

MR. HINCKS thought the Inspector General had been misunderstood. He had not understood him to say that the Province was responsible to pay these debentures. Any declaration on the part of the Government could not alter the law which was explicit. The only responsibility on the part of the Province, was that the Government should in the execution of the law enforce their payment on the municipality,⁵¹ and he had no doubt they would do so, and in that respect the character of our Municipal Debentures stood higher than that of any similar class of securities, either on this continent or in England. They were looked upon with more confidence by capitalists, because they were issued on the responsibility of the Government, which had power both to limit the issue, and to enforce payment. He entirely differed with the member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Galt) when he said that the matter would have been in a better position had the security of the Province been given to those Debentures. If those 2½ mil[1]ions had been thrown upon the English market, bearing the Provincial security in addition to the Provincial Debentures already issued, the whole would have been depreciated in value. By taking such a course, he believed the credit of the Province would be materially injured.⁵²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--The Province is restrained from doing so.⁵³

MR. HINCKS said those restrictions were necessary⁵⁴. That restraint was imposed for the benefit of the Province, and is continued for the benefit of the Province.⁵⁵

MR. BROWN.--That is the question in dispute.⁵⁶

[MR. HINCKS continued:] Had they not been so restricted, the Province, whose interest was clearly to dispose of as many debentures as possible and thus realise a sum in commission, had asserted they could not dispose of the Provincial securities on advantageous terms.⁵⁷ Clearly, the restraint was not imposed for the benefit of the London Agents of the Province, whom the hon. member for Lambton, and the hon. member for Glengary took the greatest pains to disparage and bring into disrepute.⁵⁸

MR. BROWN.--Not at all!⁵⁹

MR. HINCKS said the agents of the Province were interested in having the largest amount of Debentures issued that they could, as the amount of their Commission depended on the quantity negotiated. But he thought every hon. gentleman would see that over issues of Debentures would affect the value of those previously issued on the same security, in the same way as a man could not go on borrowing to an unlimited extent on a property limited in amount. It was idle, therefore, to talk about the Province being restrained in its issue of Debentures, for he was quite certain that no question would be raised by the London

Agents about any issue provided it was shown to be judicious, and that it was not forcing Debentures on the market to the injury of previous holders, and of course to the injury of the credit of the Province itself. In regard to the question now before the House, he felt that, if they had thrown those Municipal securities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, instead of its having a beneficial effect on our credit, it would have injured it very materially. At the same time he conceived that the Municipal Consolidated Fund Act did furnish a very great security to the creditor, the Government being bound to enforce the law, and when necessary, to compel the Municipalities to meet their engagements, and in doing so he had no doubt that the Government would be sustained by Parliament.⁶⁰

MR. GALT said it had been stated by the hon. member for Renfrew that it would have materially injured the credit of the Province to have issued a million and a quarter of Debentures under the Upper Canada Loan Act, with the Provincial security attached to them. At the same time he was the very man who had brought down and passed an Act, under which Debentures might have been issued to an unlimited amount, three, four or five millions, for the redemption of which, he admitted, the faith of the Province was substantially pledged. There was certainly a singular inconsistency here. (Hear, hear.)⁶¹ He had misunderstood the Inspector General, it seems. He would again ask for some explanation on the part of the Government.⁶² He would like the Inspector General to state distinctly, whether it was to be understood that the Debentures issued under the Municipal Loan Act were to be paid solely from the proceeds of the Municipal Loan Fund, and under no circumstances from the general revenue, and also whether under the present Act the holders of Lower Canada Debentures were to look for their security solely to Municipal funds in Lower Canada, and were in no case to expect to be paid out of the general revenue of the Province.⁶³

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said the answer of the Government to the question put by the hon. member for Sherbrooke would be, that every holder of Municipal Debentures, held them under the municipal Loan Act, and with the security which that Act afforded. The present Act did not alter or vary in any way that security, which, whatsoever it amounted to, would apply generally to the L. Canada Debentures. He had heard a doubt expressed whether the clause providing that the Provincial Government undertook to pay the holders of Debentures "out of the Municipal Loan Fund, and no other," did not make the Province responsible for the payment. It was said that the undertaking was positive, and that the Province was bound to see that that fund was sufficient, or to make it up otherwise. That was a matter for the Courts of Law to decide. But, independently (sic) of that; he thought the security was amply sufficient. All the property in any Municipality that became a borrower under this Act, was liable for the payment of the debt, and the Government bound themselves to enforce the law, if there should be any hesitation or delay on the part of the Municipalities in meeting their engagements.⁶⁴

MR. GALT.--The Hon. gentleman says there is a legal doubt as to the liability of the Province for those Municipal Debentures.⁶⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--I have heard the doubt raised but I gave no opinion as to its validity.⁶⁶

MR. GALT.--On a matter of such importance I think we are permitted to know from the legal advisers of the Crown, what is the state of the law on this question.⁶⁷

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--It is for the Courts of Justice to decide. I am not bound to give my opinion here as a lawyer.⁶⁸

MR. GALT said it was of the utmost importance that the actual character of these debentures should be known, and that before they proceeded to issue another million and a quarter of debentures in which the Banks were now required to invest 10 per cent of their capital, they should know whether they had the security of the Province or not. (Hear, hear.) He would suggest therefore that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed, until the Government were prepared to state distinctly the security they held out to capitalists as an inducement to take up their debentures. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--The opinion of the Attorney General would not alter the law.⁷⁰

MR. GALT.--But we are to make a new law, and it at least should be explicit.⁷¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) said the only way to determine the liability of the Province as regarded the future, would be by introducing an express provision on the subject into the Act. (Hear, hear.) It would be unjust to the holders of Provincial debentures and to the London Agents of the Province, to give the security of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to those municipal debentures, and he thought it should be stated unequivocally and plainly that the Consolidated Revenue was not in any way pledged to them. As to the amount to be issued, it would be well to understand whether in the event of Lower Canada not availing itself of the privilege of taking up its half of the fund within a limited period, Upper Canada would be entitled to issue debentures to the amount by which Lower Canada fell short, so that the full amount allowed by the Act would be issued. He would like an explanation on this point.⁷²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY was not prepared to say that Upper Canada should be permitted to issue more than her half, even if Lower Canada did not avail herself to the full extent of the privileges allowed her by the present Act.⁷³

MR. HINCKS said that hon. gentlemen on the other side seemed to be pressing the Government to declare what was the liability of the Province under this law, while the Government on the other hand pointed to the Act of Parliament, and said it was not their business to interpret it, but the interpretation must be left to the Courts of Justice. There was another view of the question, however, which had not yet been adverted to. All these acts were acts of public faith, and it was impossible for the Courts of Justice to enforce them, unless the Province felt disposed to maintain faith with the public creditor. The Duties for example might be so reduced as not to be adequate to meet the interest on the public debt, and in that case the public creditor would have no remedy. But the real security of the public creditor was his reliance on the desire of the people of this Province to maintain the pledged faith of the country (Hear, hear.) Now by the Municipal loan Fund Act, the Government pledged themselves to a certain course, and to the extent of that pledge they were bound to perform, but no more. They distinctly declared to all who took those Debentures, that the Debentures were issued on the faith of a special fund.⁷⁴

MR. BROWN conceived that the pledge went farther than that. According to the Act, "the Provincial Government undertakes to pay the principal sum and interest thereon out of the monies forming part of the Municipal Loan Fund, and no other." Supposing a person carried on the business of a builder, a watchmaker, and a jeweller, and said--I undertake to pay a thousand pounds out of my jewellery business--would that limitation prevent his whole means being made responsible for the debt? It was the promiser you looked to--not the source of the funds.⁷⁵

MR. HINCKS said it was not for him to declare what a party would be bound to pay under such circumstances, but he would point to what he considered to be a case more in point of parties who as members of a corporation undertook certain responsibilities, while as individuals they could not be held responsible. Or, suppose a person was trustee for several estates, and gave an obligation to pay certain sums out of one estate, the other estates for which he acted as trustee, could not be held responsible. But, he maintained that the Province could not be legally bound at all. It was simply a matter of public faith. The public faith was pledged to the public creditor that the money would be got out of that particular fund, but it was pledged also to the people of this Province, that the money would be taken out of that fund, and no other, that it would not be taken out of the consolidated revenue fund. The security, he considered, was quite sufficient, as the Act provided that the Government should enforce payment, and if the government hesitated about enforcing the law, Parliament could compel them to do it.⁷⁶

MR. BROWN said the phraseology of the Act was exceedingly doubtful, but he maintained that whatever might be the extent of the liability involved by the wording of that statute, the Province should unhesitatingly carry it out. The public faith must be fully kept, whether the law courts should hold that the security of those debentures was limited to the special fund, or rested on the public revenue of the Province. (Hear, hear.) But, as regarded the future, he thought that in passing a new Act, for the issue of another million and a-half of debentures, they should have it distinctly understood, what was the security on which they should be issued. (Hear, hear.) The Act already in operation must regulate the debentures already issued, but in regard to the future there should be no room left for mistake. Let it be stated clearly whether the Provincial security was to be given or not, so that capitalists should not be asked to advance money with a doubt resting on their minds, out of what fund those debentures should be paid. The Parliament could not withdraw any security they had already given, but in providing for the future, they should make up their minds what extent of security they were disposed to afford, and state it distinctly, so that no man might have an opportunity of saying that the Parliament had wilfully deceived him by the doubtful phraseology of their statute. (Hear, hear.)⁷⁷

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU would not consent to the Lower Canada debentures being issued on any other security than that previously afforded to the Upper Canada debentures. If the phraseology were altered, it might be thought that the securities were less valuable, and they could not be placed on the market on such favourable terms.⁷⁸

The committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.⁷⁹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Patrick reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

Elgin and Kincardine,

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province during the year 1854, together with an Estimate of the sums required for the Public Service of the same year; and in conformity with the provisions of the 57th Clause of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,

Quebec, 1st December, 1854.

For the Statement and Estimates accompanying the said Message, see Appendix (D.)

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY,⁸⁰

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Ordered, That the said Message and the accompanying Estimates, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 22nd ultimo, for copy of certain Correspondence relative to the Montreal Harbour.

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.G.)

A Bill to amend the Act to authorize the construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. Jackson, amendments were made to the Bill in Page 1, line 26, by leaving out "Act" and inserting "and;" in Page 2, lines 8 and 13, by leaving out "five" and inserting "ten;" and in Page 2, line 48, by inserting after the word "thereof" the words "Provided always that this Section shall be held to extend and be applicable only to the Railway between Guelph and Galt, and not to any extension thereof under the provisions of this Act."

And a Clause (The said extension to Owen Sound shall be commenced within three years and completed within seven years; and the said extension to Berlin shall be commenced within three years and completed within seven years respectively, from the passing of this Act,) was thrice read; and added to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Fergusson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

And at Six o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 1 DECEMBER 1854.

[DISCUSSION RE: POSTAL SERVICE.]

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) called the attention of the Post-Master General to the constant complaints that were being made of the irregularity of the mails. He had just received a letter, shewing that the mail occupied four days from Cornwall to Quebec.⁸¹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said that when he stated yesterday, in reply to the hon. member for Lambton, that the mail would only take three days from Toronto, he did not mean to say that such was the case now, but so soon as the Quebec and Richmond Railway came into good working order, that would be the time occupied. He would be glad to have any specific instances pointed out to him and he would do all in his power to apply a remedy.⁸²

FOOTNOTES: 1 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
3. IBID.
4. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
5. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 December 1854).
6. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
7. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
8. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
9. IBID.
10. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
16. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
17. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 December 1854.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 5 December 1854.
22. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
23. IBID.
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 5 December 1854.
25. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
26. IBID.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 5 December 1854.
28. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. MORNING CHRONICLE, 5 December 1854.
34. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
35. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854.
36. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
42. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
44. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
45. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 12 December 1854.
46. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
48. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
50. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
52. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).

- 53. IBID.
- 54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
- 55. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 56. IBID.
- 57. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854.
- 58. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 59. IBID.
- 60. IBID.
- 61. IBID.
- 62. SHERBROOKE GAZETTE, 16 December 1854.
- 63. GLOBE, 11 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 64. IBID.
- 65. IBID.
- 66. IBID.
- 67. IBID.
- 68. IBID.
- 69. IBID.
- 70. IBID.
- 71. IBID.
- 72. IBID.
- 73. IBID.
- 74. IBID.
- 75. IBID.
- 76. IBID.
- 77. IBID.
- 78. IBID.
- 79. IBID.
- 80. IBID.
- 81. IBID.
- 82. IBID.

MONDAY, 4 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Prévost,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

By Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion,--The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Crawford,--The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Bytown; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Brantford; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Hartman,--The Petition of Joshua Willson and others, of the Townships of Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury, County of York.

By Mr. Guévrémont,--The Petition of E.C. Allen and others, of the Parish of St. Pierre de Sorel, County of Richelieu.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Town Council of the Town of Prescott; praying that the Assessment Acts for Upper Canada may be so amended as to relieve Incorporated Towns from liability to taxation by County Councils, and from the necessity of sending Reeves and Deputy Reeves to such County Councils.

Of John Dalrymple and others, of the Parish of St. Roch de l'Achigan, County of L'Assomption; praying aid for the construction of Bridges over certain Ravines in the said Parish.

Of Marcel Fortier and others, of Ste. Hénédine, and other Parishes, in the County of Dorchester; praying that the said Parish of Ste. Hénédine may be made the Seat of the said County, and a Registry Office established thereat.

Of Pierre Nolin, junior, and others, of that part of the Township of Arthabaska commonly called the Gore of Arthabaska; praying that certain Ranges of the said Gore may be attached to the District of Quebec.

Of J.A. Roy and others, of the Parish of St. Arsène and the Townships of Wentworth and Viger; praying that the Seat of the County of Témiscouata may be established at the said Parish.

Of the Reverend Edmund P. Roche, Catholic Pastor of Prescott, and others, Catholic Inhabitants of the Diocese of Kingston; praying for the establishment of Separate Common Schools in Upper Canada, and that they may share in the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves.

Ordered, That the List of the Officers of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, with the accompanying Statement, laid before this House on the twenty-fourth of October last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Papin, seconded by Mr. Masson,

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Argenteuil, having animadverted on the conduct of Jean George Lebel, Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Hermas, in the said County, during the said Election, as having been highly reprehensible during the said Election, and having by such animadversion directed the serious attention of the House to that matter; it is ordered, that the said Jean George Lebel, of the said Parish of St. Hermas, in the said County of Argenteuil, Esquire, Notary, do appear at the

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bar of this House, on Thursday the eighth day of March next, to give an account of his conduct as Deputy Returning Officer at the said Election; and that a Copy

of the present Resolution and Order, certified by the Clerk of this House, be served on the said Jean George Lebel by the Serjeant-at-Arms, or his Deputy.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of imposing, for a limited time, further penalties to prevent (sic) fraud and violence at Elections in the Counties of Kamouraska and Saguenay.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN, in moving the House into Committee of the whole on certain resolutions to provide severe penalties on offences against the freedom of elections in Kamouraska and Saguenay--said experience had shown that it was necessary such provision should be made, and he had thought it advisable at first to limit the effects of the proposed measure to the two constituencies where such gross irregularities had been committed and reported by the committees, and in which elections were about to be held. The Government were not able to prepare a well considered system of registration--which would probably be the most effective check--and lay it before the House, before the recess; but they had it under consideration, and would endeavor to do so later in the session.¹

DR. MASSON thought the measure should be extended to Argenteuil, and that there should be added to it a clause dispensing with the necessity of a poll in townships or parishes where there were less than 100 habitants.²

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN and MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said the law was so now. (The law being referred to however, it was found that a poll was dispensed with only in those cases where a part of a township or parish was in one county and another part in another.)³

DR. MASSON went on to say it was absurd that this anomaly should be continued. There were some townships in Argenteuil where there were only four or five inhabitants, and it would need Indian guides to find them.⁴

The first resolution being passed, MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said, as it seemed the desire of the House he had no objection to extend the proposed measure to the whole Province, which was accordingly done.⁵

MR. CAUCHON did not anticipate any good result from this measure. The heavier the penalties the less inclined would people be to prosecute or to punish, the greater the number who would escape with impunity. The only effectual measure for the suppression of these election frauds would be one of prevention, and that would be found only in a registration of the votes.⁶

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN stated the government would insert the necessary clause in their measure to remedy the anomaly complained of by Mr. Masson.⁷

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fournier reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Lemieux, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Laval, informed the House, That the Committee had determined,

That Pierre Labelle, Esquire, the Sitting Member for the County of Laval, was eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the time of the late Election for the said County of Laval, and that he was and is duly

elected and returned to represent the said County of Laval in the said Legislative Assembly.

That neither the Petition of André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, nor the Defence of the said Pierre Labelle, Esquire, is frivolous or vexatious.

And the said Determinations were ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House. 8

On motion of the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Kamouraska, be now read; and the same being read;

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Controverted Election for the County of Kamouraska, having reported to this House, that the Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of Rivière Ouelle, at the said Election, Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, had acted corruptly, fraudulently, and in violation of Law and his Oath of Office; it is ordered, that the said Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, do appear at the bar of this House, on the first Monday in March next, to answer for his conduct as a Deputy Returning Officer at the said Election; and that a Copy of the present Resolution and Order, certified by the Clerk of this House, be served on the said Joseph Magloire Hudon, Esquire, by the Serjeant-at-Arms, or his Deputy.

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Controverted Election for the County of Kamouraska, having reported, that acts of violence, and glaring illegal practices, were resorted to at the several Polls held in the Parishes of Ste. Anne, St. Denis, Mont-Carmel, and Ixworth, during the said Election; it is ordered, that the respective Deputy Returning Officers at the said Polling places, do appear at the bar of this House, on the first Monday in March next, severally to answer for their conduct at the said Election; and that a Copy of the present Resolution and Order, certified by the Clerk of this House, be served on the late Deputy Returning Officers, respectively, by the Serjeant-at-Arms, or his Deputy.

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On motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Macbeth,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, the Annual Report of the Normal, Grammar and Model Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1852.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the Act 16 Vic. cap. 24, relative to the Harbour of Montreal, and making other enactments instead thereof.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND moved the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting the harbor commissioners of Montreal. Considerable division of opinion existed in Montreal with regard to the direction in which the harbor should be improved, some desiring to see those improvements carried to the West and some to the East end of the city, or rather while there was a strong opposition to the improvements talked of [at] the West end ..., he believed there was very little to those proposed at the East end. The commission

was also prosecuting with vigour the great works for the deepening of the channel through Lake St. Peter and it was to assist them in carrying those improvement[s], the utility of which were generallys (sic) recognized, that the resolutions he desired to submit to the committee has (sic) been prepared. It was also proposed to change the composition of [the] Commission giving the government a voice in its selection.

The House being in committee, and the 7th resolution being under consideration, he⁹ desired to amend¹⁰ [it, and] said it had been pointed out that it would be unjust to levy any tax on vessels drawing less than ten feet of water, as they received no benefit from the deeper channel; on the contrary, their business, principally that of lighterage, was lessened by its creation. Therefore he would move to strike out that part of the resolution giving the commissioner the right to levy tolls on those vessels.¹¹

The committee agreed to this amendment.¹²

MR. A. DORION¹³ objected ... to the 2nd resolution ... remarking that he thought the citizens who were interested as deeply as any one in the improvement of their harbor and the navigation--more deeply than the commissioners who gave no money for the work--should have a voice in the selection of the commissioners. He hoped the honorable and learned Attorney General would increase the number of the commission to 7, three to be named by the city council, two by the government, and two by the board of trade.¹⁴

[MR. A. DORION'S] suggestions was (sic) overruled.¹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND heartily agreed in the general view expressed by the hon. & learned member for Montreal; but there were difficulties in the way. During the progress of the great works now in progress, which had been undertaken and carried forward with so much energy by the Commissioners, he thought it would be inexpedient to increase their numbers, and thus to lead to any embarrassment or delay in their operations.¹⁶

MR. CAUCHON did no[t] see what the Corporation of Montreal had to do with the channel of Lake St. Peter. They should contin[u]e their operations to their own streets.

On the 5th resolution coming up, he requested the Attorney General to strike out the word Cap Rouge, and substitute Portneuf. The harbour of Quebec extended to Portneuf, and he thought there should be no interference with any portion of it by the Commissioners of the Montreal Harbour. No improvements of the Channel were required below that point. They had[a] fifty or sixty foot Channel all the way from Quebec, and if any light or buoys were required the Trinity Board of Quebec would furnish them.¹⁷

After some discussion MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND consented to this amendment, with the understanding that if he found the Channel required improvement, he should move to re-insert Cap Rouge in the bill.¹⁸

The other resolutions were adopted in that amendment, and the Committee rose and reported them.¹⁹

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Laberge reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald; That this House will resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of increasing the Salaries of the subordinate Officers

of the several Departments of the Public Service, and of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges, and Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Superior Courts of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject-matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the following resolutions:²⁰

1. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to make such increase to the salaries of the Subordinate Officers of the several Departments of the Public Service, as he shall see fit, not exceeding in any case the following rates; That is to say;

On Salaries not exceeding £200 per annum--25 per cent.

On those exceeding £200, but not exceeding £300--20 per cent.

On those exceeding £300, but not exceeding £400--15 per cent.

On those exceeding £400, a sum not greater than the maximum increase on salaries of £400.

2. That it is expedient, that the Salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Vice-Chancellors in Upper Canada, and of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and Superior Court in Lower Canada be £1000 per annum.

3. That it is expedient, that the salaries of the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and of the Chief Justices of the several Courts in Upper and Lower Canada be £1250 per annum.

4. That nothing in the preceeding (sic) Resolutions shall be understood to reduce the salary of any functionary now receiving a higher salary than he would receive under the preceeding (sic) resolutions.²¹

[He remarked] ... that the increase of salaries to the public servants was rendered necessary by the enormous increase in the cost of living, and the government had made the increase as moderate as possible in order to meet the wants of these people.²²

MR. CAUCHON enquired who were meant by "Subordinate Officers?" Did the term include not only those in the Government offices in Quebec, but those in the Customs and other Departments all over the country?²³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the resolutions embraced all who were not heads of Departments. He looked upon every Custom-House Officer as in the department of Customs, and every officer in a Post-office as in the Post-Master General's Department. The resolutions would effect (sic) all such officers over the whole country.²⁴

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--Will they effect (sic) Post-Masters over the whole Province?²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--In Upper Canada the Post-Masters are paid according to the amount of business done.²⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--Not in all cases. The Post-masters of Toronto and Hamilton for example, are paid by salaries. Has the hon. Inspector General made any calculation of the additional charge which the carrying out of these resolutions will impose on the country?²⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I have not, and it is unnecessary.²⁸ The question was simply whether, under existing circumstances, the public servants did not require addition to their salaries. The question [is] to be determined in each case, within certain limits, by the heads of departments.²⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD thought it was due to the House, that, in being asked to consider a scheme like this, they should have an estimate laid before them of the aggregate or nearly the aggregate of additional expense which it would cost the country. There might be a great necessity for an increase of salary of some of the departmental officers, especially in Quebec, but to make it general over the whole country, and leaving the carrying out of it to the discretion of the Government, without giving any idea of the expense that it involved, was asking the House too much.³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that circumstances being so different in different parts of the country, it was impossible to adopt a fixed scale of increase, or to give an estimate of what it would amount to. A limit, however, was fixed, and within that limit the Government assumed the responsibility of³¹ distributing the sum voted, among the several officers according to the acquirements (sic) of each case.³² That responsibility must rest somewhere, and he thought it most properly devolved on the Government.³³

MR. BROWN was quite opposed to leaving such matters at the discretion of the Executive. To give them the power of increasing at discretion the salary of every official throughout the length and breadth of the country, would be a complete abandonment by the members of this House of their functions as Representatives of the people. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fitting sequel to their proceedings on the Feudal Tenure Bill, when the House voted an unlimited amount of the public money as indemnity to the Seigniors. He did not doubt there were many officers who were entitled to an increase of salary, but he objected to this wholesale system of augmentation, without knowing what salaries the persons to be benefitted (sic) now received, what claims they had to an increase, or with what efficiency they discharged their duties, but blindly handing over to the Government the power of increasing any or the whole of the salaries by 15 to 25 percent. It was a most extraordinary proposal, and he could not understand how the hon. Inspector General could have brought it down, without at least submitting a list showing what amount of money the vote would involve. Let the hon. gentleman³⁴ [OR] the government make up a list of officers deserving or requiring this increase³⁵, and name the increase which he would recommend in each case, and he had no doubt the House would do what was reasonable, but to ask the House to vote an increase en bloc, which would amount to £30,000 or £35,000 a year, and that in perpetuity, and to leave to the Government the whole appropriation of it, was more than he would consent to³⁶, without knowing who were to receive it, and why? He believed many of the salaries were far too high already, and he could not admit the propriety of voting an increase to all indiscriminately without enquiring whether they were efficient or not³⁷ or the sufficiency of present remuneration. It was said that the Government would exercise a wise discretion in granting or withholding the augmentation, but he very much doubted whether any Government would have the fortitude to refuse³⁸ applications backed up as they would be by friends possessed of political influence³⁹, and grant that of another. It was not fair to any Government to clothe them with such a power. The responsibility should be borne by this House.⁴⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--How could the House decide on the efficiency of officers in different departments.⁴¹

MR. BROWN.--Just as well as the Government. If the Inspector General laid a list before the House of the various officers to whom he recommended an increase of salary, there would be scarcely one particular case which was not known to some members of the House, and they would state whether or not they considered the recommendation reasonable. The matter could easily stand over till February, before which a list could be prepared, and in some urgent cases the Government should take the responsibility, as they had done before, placing a space in the estimates to provide a temporary supplement to the salaries in such cases.⁴²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I am surprised the member for Lambton should propose that we⁴³ assume the responsibility of regulating those salaries ourselves⁴⁴ [and] of spending monies without consent of this House. He was the last man I expected to do so.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN.--I said that the honourable gentleman should take the responsibility of putting it in the Supplies. Does he think I would allow any Government to spend money without the consent of Parliament? Not one sixpence! (Hear, hear.) And how does this wholesale proposal of the hon. gentleman square with his argument the other night? He said there was to be a great panic in the country, and a great fall in the price of everything. That was his argument in the discussion on the tariff, and his sole reason for refusing to reduce the customs duties⁴⁶, but in face of such prospects asks an increase of special salaries.⁴⁷ If he was correct in that, surely this is not the time to be voting an annual and perpetual burden on the people of £30,000.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said it required very little calculation to see, that salaries which were a sufficient remuneration three years ago were not so now, and that the increased cost of living pressed most hardly on those with the smallest salaries. In preparing his scale, therefore, he had given the largest increase to the salaries not exceeding £200. The honorable member for Lambton said that the Government undertook an onerous responsibility in fixing those salaries. He admitted that they did so, but it was a responsibility he would not shrink from, as it was one which must be assumed by the Government. It could not be delegated to any one else. It could not even be thrown upon the House, for he did not see how any good could result from taking up the cases of one hundred and fifty or two hundred individuals, and debating separately each individual case, as to which with the exception perhaps of four or five individuals, every other member of the House would be in the dark.⁴⁹

MR. BROWN.--The honourable gentleman has put the matter on a wrong foundation. He wants to make it appear that we oppose a reasonable increase on the smaller salaries. I do not object to that. I have nothing to say against an increase being allowed when it is obviously just, but I object to the way in which the Government propose to do it--that we should be asked to empower the Government to increase all salaries, without any means of judging how far that increase is required. The hon. gentleman says we would not be able to judge of the merits of each case, although we had the list before us. I ask how are we able to judge of the yearly estimates? Are not those salaries embraced in every estimate we have to pass? (Hear, hear.) Are there not many members of this House who have had precisely the same opportunity as members of the administration of judging of the efficiency of particular officers, and the amount of increase that may be required? This is precisely the same policy as was pursued by the late Government, when they asked us to give them £60,000 to lay out on roads; and when we requested to be shown the items, they told us we could not judge of the particular circumstances of each case, and they would appropriate the money for us. It is the same policy also as the present Government went upon

in bringing down their tariff, and proposing a reduction of £100,000. When we asked to be shown the estimates, on which that reduction was founded, we were told--"No! no! we will show them by-and-by, but you must take our word for it; that that is all the reduction which can be allowed." (Hear, hear.) If that policy is to be pursued, we, the Representatives of the people, might as well not be here at all. (Hear, hear.)⁵⁰

DR. T. FORTIER (Nicolet) called the attention of the Inspector General to the case of the⁵¹ Clerks of the Peace at Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, who would not get an increase under this arrangement. They now received but £200⁵². The expenses of living had increased as much as at Quebec, and he thought that that functionary, instead of having only twenty-five per cent. added to his salary, should have it increased to £300.⁵³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that this was a general scheme, and individual cases of peculiar hardship would fall to be otherwise dealt with.⁵⁴

MR. CAUCHON supported the Government scheme. He considered the great thing to be aimed at was to get efficient public servants, and then to pay them well, so as to put them beyond the temptation of having recourse to fraud to increase their income. He thought the Government, who knew best the efficiency of their own officers, were the best parties to judge in what cases an increase should be allowed. It might be true that a door was left open for the exercise of favouritism; still he thought that more justice would be done by leaving it with the heads of the departments, than by submitting each case to the decision of Parliament.⁵⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said not a day passed without applications for increase. The table of the Executive Council was groaning under them. Men in receipt of £200 and £300 salaries complain they cannot live upon them.⁵⁶ He had had repeated conversations on the subject with hon. members, and if he could understand what they meant by what they said, he did understand that they were all in favour of granting an increase. The Government had discharged their duty in submitting this scheme to the House, and it was now for the House to do with it as they pleased. He thought the scale proposed by the Inspector General the correct one. If they really meant to increase the salary of £200, so as to make it accord with the increased cost of living, he did not see how they could add less than 25 per cent. He was astonished that any opposition should be offered to the increase on those salaries, and he did not think that the people of this country required that the officers in the public service should starve, and be unable to support themselves and their families.⁵⁷ Ministers had made the scale of increase as fair and as moderate as possible in view of existing circumstances. (Cries of too moderate.)⁵⁸

MR. LORANGER supported the resolutions, some people might believe they could make political capital out of doors by an opposition to this vote, and if they did it would be at the expense of common justice. The pay of the day labourer was increased, and the cost of living increased, with what justice could the public servant be denied an increase of salary? Should the price of labor of the hand and muscle be increased, and not the price of the labor of the intellect? He proceeded to refer to the cases of Deputy Receiver General Anderson, who only received £400 though the sub-head of a department, and the circuit judges--mentioning Mr. Justice Power formerly receiving £666 but now only £500.⁵⁹ Il est cependant à regretter qu'en proposant à la considération de la chambre les appointements des juges supérieurs, on ait oublié ceux des juges de circuit dont les fonctions, aussi importantes par leur objet, que celles des juges supérieurs, ne sont pas moins laborieuses qu'elles, et le sont même encore plus, puisque les

juges de circuit font en beaucoup d'occasions, surnumérairement, la besogne des juges de la cour supérieure. Si la chambre envisage comme un point important la respectabilité des fonctionnaires de la justice, elle doit accorder aux juges des honoraires convenables, qui les mettent en état de soutenir comme ils le doivent, et leur dignité personnelle et celle de leur haute position.⁶⁰ These salaries should be raised and the increase of the salaries of the other judges as proposed by the government was demanded. If you could have the best men raised to the Bench and compelled to drudge there you must give them somewhere near the revenue they could make at the bar.... The effect of the present low salaries would be that none but second or third rate lawyers could be got to go to the bench.⁶¹ Look at past and present salaries--Sir Jas. Stuart, ... [as] Chief Justice received £1,500; Sir L.H. Lafontaine filling the same office, in these more expensive times, received but £1,000. Puisne Judges used to get £1,250,⁶² £1,300⁶³ and £1,400, now they are reduced to £750 and £800. Considering the present circumstances of the country a change was necessary, and the Government should be supported in their very moderate demand.⁶⁴ [Il] ajouta que le traitement des juges étant insuffisant, les résolutions dont il s'agissait ne tendaient qu'à rétablir l'équilibre entre le mérite des juges et la rémunération qui doit leur revenir; équilibre détruit par la réduction opérée il y a quelques années, des appointements qui leur étaient dévolus en premier lieu.⁶⁵

MR. LYON must say he was somewhat surprised at the course taken by government, but assuredly he did not think unfavorably of them for it. His surprise was that any government with so strong an opposition seeking any and every opportunity to damage and destroy them, should have the manly hardihood to come down and propose this simple measure of justice. He had always considered the reduction of official salaries⁶⁶ made in 1850 as one of the most contemptible acts that any Government was ever guilty of. The salaries which had been given to the Executive Councillors since then were far too small⁶⁷. When our population was much less and the duties and responsibilities of public servants much less than now, higher remuneration had been given. Now when the numbers and wealth of the people had increased, the duties increased, the cost of living increased--they asked to live upon similar salaries. He believed that the farmers and producers of the country who were receiving twice as much as formerly for their produce would not desire to oppose so moderate an increase of salaries to their tenants as that proposed by the government. He could have wished the government had gone further and introduced a perfect organization of several public departments, affixing a salary to each office not to any person. He hoped they would yet do so. The resolutions did not go far enough, there were other salaries which ought to be increased. Ministers of the Crown deserved to have a higher remuneration for the discharge of their severe duty and the very great responsibility they assumed, sufficient to raise them above all temptation to speculate in funds or public property. With the duties of the law officers of the Crown, he was well acquainted and he knew they were inadequately remunerated--in the times before 1838, when they used to receive fees they were much better paid than now. He hoped the Committee would take up the whole question and give Ministers at least £1000 each.⁶⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said the Government desired and intended to organize the departments in the manner suggested by the honorable member who had last spoken, but they had not time yet to do so before the recess; but the immediate necessities of their clerks required immediate action and therefore ministers had brought down the resolutions before the committee.⁶⁹

MR. MARCHILDON would go for the three first resolutions but as to the Judges they were paid well enough. They had not half such hard work as the lawyers. The

lawyers had to study the books, examine their clients and witnesses and all that, while Judges had only to hear them and decide.⁷⁰

MR. JACKSON [spoke]⁷¹.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND ... [replied] that the present scheme did not include the officers connected with the administration of justice. That was a subject which could scarcely have been taken up before the adjournment, but the Government had not thought it necessary on that account to postpone those cases which could be dealt with at present. When the Government submitted their proposal, it would go to secure to those other classes of public officers an increase dating from the same period as that of the officers whose case was now before the House.⁷²

MR. MACKENZIE spoke at great length against the Government proposal.⁷³ [He] said that the other day they had a proposal before them to vote ten dollars a day to themselves, and now the gallant knight asked them to give a man who received £400 of a salary of the public funds, £60 more. They had a whole regiment of officers, the expense of whose maintenance was saddled upon the country, and whenever a proposal was made to benefit them still more at the cost of the community, the gallant knight was always ready to second it. He was not so ready to befriend the poor man. The other day he (Mr. Mackenzie) brought in a bill to exempt the poor man's furniture from seizure at this inclement season of the year, but the gallant knight and his friends gave it the cold shoulder.⁷⁴ He would not object to increase the salaries of really efficient men, if he were given an opportunity to find them out, but the House and public department were filled with useless drones, rubbish and lumber, and he would not leave it to the discretion of members to reward their favorites among them with an increase and neglect other--perhaps more meritorious men. The system of putting salaries down one year and up another was an absurd one.⁷⁵

MR. POWELL and MR. FELTON ... called [Mr. Mackenzie] to order in parts of his speech ... for wandering from the subject under debate⁷⁶.

[MR. MACKENZIE] retorted very sharply on these gentlemen.⁷⁷

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said that if any one question could be brought before the House, to the consideration of which they should come without any feelings of political asperity, it was this. The object was not in reality to raise the salaries, but to do justice to a most efficient class of men, by proportioning their salaries to the increased cost of living. He was surprised that the honourable member for Haldimand, who was constantly presenting himself as the advocate for the poor man's rights, should now, for the purpose of catching the popular gale, and making political capital out of the cry of retrenchment, seek to deprive a class of most useful men of the means of getting the common necessities of life.⁷⁸ No doubt the votes would appear in the message in double-leaded Pica. But he believed he was mistaken for neither in his constituency nor in any other did he (Mr. S.) believe the opposition to this moderate increase of salaries would gain the approbation of the people. The hon. member had professed an ardent desire and had introduced several bills to protect the tools of artizans (*sic*) from seizure. Now these men were so prosperous and required no such protection⁷⁹. The class of operatives, whom that honourable member desired to favour by his furniture exemption Bill, being able to make two dollars and a half a day, were really the most independent class in the country.... The class that really required protection were those referred to in the resolutions now before the House.⁸⁰ Those officials and others dependent on fixed salaries claimed his sympathies but he had none for them. Fuel was thrice what it had been, rent had advanced more than 20⁸¹ [OR] 30 per cent. Wheat⁸² now cost 8s 10d which 8 months

ago could have been bought for 3s 9d. The Government scheme was not one to increase the remuneration of public servants, but to enable them to live, and he felt that the great body of the people, the yeomanry of the country, whose farms were in many place[s] doubled in value, [whose] produce brought twice as much money as formerly, would not object to see the salaries of officials somewhat increased to meet the exigencies of the times. It was not fair in the member for Haldimand to attempt to lay all the blame on the hon. and gallant knight at the head of the Government--the other ministers shared his responsibility and he (Mr. S.) was quite ready to take his full share of it. What was the effect of the moderate salaries now received? Why a short time ago one of the best and most efficient men in the Post office department had left it and gone into a mercantile house where a higher salary was given him, and this must be the effect of this false economy. The really efficient men would leave the public departments and get better pay elsewhere, and the public business would of necessity fall into the hands of drones and rubbish, to use the hon. members phrase. But it was unfair on the part of that hon. member to bring such general charges. He would assure the hon. member if there were such useless lumber in the departments he would lend his hand to rid the public service of them, but they should not punish the effective men for their sins. Another instance of hardship he might mention known to his colleagues in the Government [was] that of an officer filling an important situation parting with his private property in order to get means to live decently while laboring (sic) for the public. He hoped the House would give members the necessary means to put an end to such things.⁸³

MR. ROBINSON supported the Government proposition but he hoped Ministers would exercise a wise discretion in the distribution of the increase and not take it for granted that every man in office was effective and therefore deserved it.⁸⁴

MR. LEMIEUX spoke at some length in favor of an increase of the salaries of Circuit Judges and other officers of Courts.⁸⁵

MR. DEWITT wished to give the public officers justice, not charity.⁸⁶ [He] did not doubt that an increase was necessary in many cases but it should be made on some fixed basis and accompanied by a systematic organization of the departments.⁸⁷ He desired they should have the most efficient men they could get in the public service, and then pay them sufficiently, but in order to secure that, the increase should have been laid before the House in detail and not in bulk. (Hear, hear.)⁸⁸ He had no doubt the increased cost of living rendered larger salaries necessary; the exorbitant expenses in Quebec were in good part the result of the saddle bag system of Government which he hoped to see abolished after the recess.⁸⁹

MR. FELTON replied to Mr. Mackenzie at some length and supported the Government resolutions.⁹⁰

MR. HARTMAN had the same fault to find with this proposition as he had with the tariff. When the tariff was submitted to the House, there was no accompanying statement to show the state of the finances, on which the tariff was based. So now, they had no statement before them to show the sum total of the increase they were asked to vote. He was not prepared to say that he would not vote an increase of salary to many individuals, if a necessity in their cases for such an increase was shown to exist, but to vote blindly 25, 20, or 15 per cent. to all the public officers, without knowing anything of how they discharged their duties, was asking the House to do more than they could with propriety do.⁹¹ He believed the staff of officials was too large in many departments, for instance, he understood that in the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments they had a certain number of Lower Canadian clerks, and the same number of Upper Canadians

--the number [of] each section be[ing] kept equal whether there were work for them or not.⁹²

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said that was not the case in his department.⁹³

MR. PATRICK would be glad to support Ministers on this as on other occasions if he could conscientiously but he did not agree with the proposed scale of increase, and thought such an important matter should not be taken up in so thin a House. He believed it could lie over until after the recess without detriment to the public service.⁹⁴

MR. POWELL replied to Mr. Mackenzie's attack and commented severely on his style of argument. He defended the Government measure at some length. The officers of Government were worse paid than those of banking institutions and large commercial houses. If the House were thin now and members had chosen to abandon their duties and go home it was no fault of the Government or of the officials who stood in need of increased salaries.⁹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said that, if he understood correctly the position taken up by the hon. member for Lambton,⁹⁶ and other members opposite⁹⁷, he did not object to the increase, but opposed the proposition because it was not accompanied by a list, showing all the officers whose salaries would be augmented. Now a large proportion of them were fixed by statute and the names of all the officers who received salaries were to be found in the public accounts⁹⁸, their salaries being voted every year with the estimates⁹⁹, so that all the hon. gentleman had to do was to take his copy of the public accounts out of his desk, and he would there find the list he sought.¹⁰⁰ He could not believe the hon. member focused upon this as a really valid objection, but as he made it a point to object to everything brought forward by the Government he was put to his wits end to find an objection to so reasonable a proposal as that now before the house & could find no better pretext for opposition, than the absence of this list.¹⁰¹ The whole proposition simply amounted to this, that, whereas by law in some cases and by resolution of the House in all cases, certain salaries are given to public officers, which are known to everybody, and whereas those salaries so fixed and voted year after year are, from a change of circumstances, now insufficient, it is expedient and necessary to raise them. Properly speaking, this in fact was no raising of salary. If a salary fixed two years ago at £200 was no more than sufficient than to enable a man to support himself and his family, and to lay by a small surplus for old age--if it was no more than sufficient then, it must be less than sufficient now. It would be found also that the lower the salary, the more hardly was the increased cost of living felt. To a man with £100, or £150 a year, the cost of many of the necessaries of life having doubled, it was reasonable that the increase given to him should be larger in proportion than to a man with a higher salary. The only other argument of the hon. member for Lambton was that he would not trust the Government with saying in what cases the salaries should be increased, but would have such case discussed by the whole 130 members, from the salary of the lowest messenger up to that of the Governor General. He opposed any such principle, which would be for this House to assume the administrative functions which properly belonged to the Executive. The hon. member for Lambton was said to be the leader of the Puritan party in this country, and he was certainly imitating the course of the old Puritan party of England who, in the Long Parliament, cut down the Executive power, and became the Executive themselves, and for a long period ruled the country and a pretty mess, his hon. friend himself would admit, they made of it.¹⁰² Some had expressed an opinion that this matter should lie over until February¹⁰³. There was nothing unreasonable in this proposal. It was not a matter in which the Government were interested as a party for party purposes.¹⁰⁴ Should they allow the public

servants in the meantime to run in debt for fuel and food and other common necessities of life¹⁰⁵? If they wished to carry on things smoothly, they might allow these poor clerks to starve. They could make no political capital by interfering on their behalf, and the scheme they now brought down was a simple act of justice.¹⁰⁶ Really, he thought this a somewhat inglorious conflict on the part of the opposition quite unworthy of the steel of the hon. member for Lambton¹⁰⁷--this attack on the resolutions now before the House--that, for having the opportunity of saying something against those resolutions, he should be the means of preventing these poor people from getting enough to live upon till the House should meet again in February.¹⁰⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT [in French] spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions.¹⁰⁹ [Il] dit qu'il ne s'attendait pas à ce qu'une seule voix s'élevât contre la proposition d'établir un mode en faveur de l'égalité des salaires. Ceux qui contestent la justice au (sic) l'utilité de cette mesure (tels que MM. McKenzie, Brown, etc.,) ferment volontairement les yeux à l'évidence. Le mouvement industriel et commercial des dernières années a augmenté les ressources individuelles dans toutes les classes de la société, à l'exception de celle des employés publics. Quand tout le monde profite de cet accroissement de prospérité, est-il juste que les serviteurs publics reçoivent moins que le salaire dont ils jouissaient d'abord? Les articles de consommation indispensable[s] sont plus chers de moitié qu'ils n'étaient; il y a impossibilité pour un employé de vivre avec un traitement de £200 par année. Les gains procurés par les chemins de fer ont augmenté l'aisance et, par là même, le prix de toute chose. Il y a facilité pour quiconque a de l'aptitude, à se pourvoir d'une situation pouvant lui rapporter un émolument au-dessus de £200. Un appointement qui suffisait il y a deux ans, ne suffit plus aujourd'hui. La valeur des articles de première nécessité a réellement doublé. Quant aux juges, les labours qu'ils fournissent sont autrement pénibles qu'ils ne le furent autrefois. Il y a autant de sessions des cours supérieures et de circuit qu'il y a de mois dans l'année, moins le temps des vacances, et les magistrats qui les président ne cessent de voyager. D'ailleurs, on ne peut prétendre, en thèse générale, qu'un employé public soit tenu de se contenter de ce qu'il faut pour satisfaire aux premières exigences de la vie. Quel est celui d'entre les membres d'une classe quelconque d'industriels qui n'espère réaliser des économies en calculant sur cet avantage? Et ce qui est possible et nécessaire à l'industriel, pourquoi l'employé public en serait-il privé, lui ainsi que sa famille?¹¹⁰

MR. STEVENSON also spoke in favor of them. It was evident that this House was most improvident when they fixed the salaries at the present amount in cheap times or they would be most unjust to refuse an increase now.¹¹¹

MR. FERRIE would support the Government scheme, until he saw something better laid before the House. He thought, however, that in the case of those officers who had already received a gratuity from the Government--that circumstance should be taken into account, otherwise they would be placed on a better footing than others who had not received that gratuity. He was in favour also of a moderate increase to the salaries of the ministers of the crown, to obviate the necessity of such speculations as they had heard of in recent cases.¹¹²

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said the gratuity was meant for past services, and would not at all interfere with the course to be adopted for the future.¹¹³ After referring to the necessity and grounds for the increase,¹¹⁴ he would only say one word as to the principles which should regulate the payments of public officers. Some years ago, when the country was in a state of great depression, and when they heard of nothing but ruin and decay, he gave a reluctant assent to

the reduction then resorted to on the public salaries. His idea of retrenchment then and now was not to reduce the salaries, but to secure the most efficient men for the public offices, paying them well, and keeping them fully employed, by diminishing the number of useless employees, and increasing the number of working hours. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was the intention of the Government to take some steps which would remedy the evil that existed in some cases of the clerks being only employed some four or five hours a day, while the heads of the departments remained in their offices from 10 till 6, and sometimes even till midnight.¹¹⁵

CAPT. RHODES said he hoped the system prevailing in some departments, of the employees absenting themselves during business hours in the middle of the day for lunch or dinner would be done away with, as it caused great inconvenience to those having business to transact there.¹¹⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU and MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said, in their departments an end had been put to the habit complained of.¹¹⁷

MR. MERRITT had always been in favour of paying high salaries to efficient men.¹¹⁸ He would increase the salaries of all useful clerks to £250,--they could not live on less--but he would make no increase to raise any salaries over £1000.¹¹⁹ He did not agree in the opinion that by increasing such salaries, they removed the temptation to speculation or peculation. That depended altogether on the inclination of the individual. (Hear, hear.) The avarice of some men was unbounded, and the more you gave them, the more they wanted. In regard to those occupying such high situations as those of members of the Executive Government, a sufficient compensation ought to be the honour they received in their position of doing the public important service.¹²⁰ The question of salaries was a trifle when compared with the enormous increase of the public expenditure as appeared in the estimates then before them.¹²¹ In 1850, when the Finance Committee proceeded to the work of retrenchment, every one felt the necessity of it, and none more so than the present Inspector General. (Hear, hear.) It was the prevailing opinion throughout the country that retrenchment was necessary, but what was the result? A paltry reduction in the salaries of the Executive Government and the Judges. That was not the sort of retrenchment that he wanted.¹²² In 1849 an attempt was made by the then government to adopt a system of finance for the Province, a sinking fund was paying off the public under the provisions of the 5th Section of the 12 Vic. Cap. 5, out of all balances arising from the increase of revenue at the end of each year. A pledge was also made on the 30th July in the same year not to create any additional debt. A common school fund was also created under the 12 Vic. Cap. 200, out of the proceeds of public lands. The principle of imposing a direct tax to pay off the public debt within twenty years was recognised by the municipal act 12 Vic. cap. 81. These laws would be found as similar to the constitution established in New York as the circumstances of the two countries would allow. He would call the attention of the House and government to the result there of the extension of this principle to state affairs. He found by the comptroller's report for 1853, a tax of some £150,000 is imposed to maintain a government for over three millions of people, while it appears from our public accounts for the same year a tax of £1,320,659 is imposed to maintain a government for two millions of people. This striking difference arises wholly from their superior management of the public revenue. There no money can be paid out of the Treasury unless previously authorized by law, and no debt can be incurred without the imposition of a direct tax to pay off the principal within eighteen years. Thus no debt is authorized unless for some useful improvement which repays the cost of construction. Here we find no direct taxation for interests on the public debt or for creating a sinking fund to pay the principal

--or for education, while we find in the accounts that these have to be provided for from our other revenues nevertheless. Under their system the public are protected from improper taxation by a constitution, while under ours the public have no protection whatever, except in the economical management of a Governor and Council. Had we their advantages here the balances from year to year, since 1849, would have erected a sinking fund, and an increased revenue would have been applied in diminishing the public debt. The estimates are presented now as a mere formality, the money having been already spent, and this House is called upon to sanction that expenditure. It will be done as a mat[t]er of course, and the expenditure and the public debt will continue to increase from year to year, until the true remedy is applied, and that is a written constitution of our own framing, containing the necessary checks and restraints in the expenditure of money.¹²³

MR. BROWN again attacked the government scheme at great length. He thought the accusation against hon. members on his side of the House, of endeavoring to make bunkum political capital out of retrenchment, came with very bad grace from hon. gentlemen opposite, especially from the friends of the Hon. Inspector General.¹²⁴ [He] said it was really delightful to hear hon. gentlemen opposite come out so enthusiastically on behalf of the poor starving classes. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It appeared to him, however, that there was far more poetry than reality in it. (Hear, hear.) When he looked over the public accounts, he found very few of those small salaries that had been spoken of, which could hardly furnish the bare necessities of life. Hon. gentlemen talked of salaries of £100 or £150, but how many such were there he would like to know, in the public accounts. There could be no doubt that upon those salaries an increase was needed--but, when the Inspector General came down with a scheme to grant a wholesale increase to every officer, whether fit for his office or unfit, whether he did his duty well or ill, whether he was well paid or ill paid, such a proposal as that the House should not entertain for a moment. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Inspector General said--not so, we will take every particular case into consideration; but immediately afterwards the Attorney General got up and said--you find a list of all the officers in the public accounts, and the amounts paid them, and you can tell from that the increase which will be allowed. But how could they tell which of those salaries would be increased, and which would not? What he had asked for was not a list of the officers receiving salaries, but a list of those requiring an increase, and what increase the Government thought fit to recommend. (Hear, hear.)¹²⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--Who is to judge of the efficiency of the officer?¹²⁶

MR. BROWN.--This House is to judge. Had not this House fixed most of those salaries by statute already? He had made a calculation from the public accounts, and found that about three-fourths of the whole salaries to be affected by these resolutions were so fixed by statute. (Hear, hear.) And those which were not fixed by statute, did they not ... fix them every year in the estimates? If they were able to judge what they were doing in giving those votes, were they not able to judge in the present case also? (Hear, hear.) The thing was out of all reason, and such a proposal was never made in any deliberative Assembly.¹²⁷

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--Precisely the same thing was done in Congress. Without going into the merits of each particular case, they voted a general increase of 25 per cent.¹²⁸

MR. BROWN.--Throughout the whole Union?¹²⁹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--No! No!¹³⁰

MR. BROWN.--What then?¹³¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--To those in the Civil service.¹³²

MR. BROWN said that if the present resolutions had related to the Civil Service alone, the case would have been different, but this proposal extended to every employee of the government, from the highest to the lowest situation, including the Judge as well as the tipstaff from Gaspe to Sandwich.¹³³

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND.--The proposal does not extend to the officers connected with the Administration of justice.¹³⁴

MR. BROWN said the hon. gentleman on this point differed from his colleagues. The question having been put whether Clerks of the Peace were included, a distinct reply was given that the scheme included all the departments of the public service. Hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches should agree among themselves, and let the House know what they really did mean. (Hear, hear.)¹³⁵

MR. TURCOTTE.--Question! Question!¹³⁶

MR. BROWN.--If the hon. gentleman from Maskinonge, would reflect that they were voting away at least £30,000 of the public money as a perpetual annual burden, he would see it was a matter demanding some consideration. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen opposite pointed to cases of hardship, and said that an increase was required. He admitted that an increase was necessary in some cases, but not in all--and he asked, who were to be the judges? The Government or this House? How could hon. members give an intelligent or conscientious vote on this question, if they did not know what salaries were to be increased, and what to remain as they are? (Hear, hear.) There was another point also which had been very much lost sight of. Here was a proposal to fix all salaries at a certain increased rate in perpetuity, on account of the increased expense of living, which was very much due to the Seat of Government being in Quebec. But how long was that to continue? Was the Seat of Government always to remain in Quebec? Was it not the case that Government would leave Quebec in the course of six or eight months?¹³⁷

MR. TURCOTTE.--No! No!¹³⁸

MR. BROWN.--That might be the view of the hon. member for Maskinonge, and perhaps it might turn out he was not mistaken. The House would recollect the statement made by that hon. member as to the pledge he had got from the Government that in consideration of Lower Canada support to the Clergy Reserve Bill, Upper Canada members would in return vote the Seignorial indemnity out of the public chest, without any equivalent grant for Upper Canada. The hon. gentleman had turned out a true prophet in that case, and probably he might turn out an equally true prophet in this case. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had been said about the unreasonable retrenchment, and the Postmaster General had accused the opposition of using that as a political cry. But he believed no one ever made more of that cry than the Postmaster General himself in other days. He was a great insister then on the doctrine of retrenchment, so much so, that there was only one who went beyond him, and that was the present Inspector General. (Hear, hear and laughter.) For his (Mr. Brown's) own part, he had never joined in that cry. He knew that nothing was more difficult than to effect reasonable economy and he was willing to go to the consideration of all such matters in a fair spirit, and to act as circumstances might require. The hon. Attorney General said they could make no political capital out of it. But suppose a general election were to take place, what would be the result of the Government having that large amount in their hands to deal out among the public employees?¹³⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH.--They have no votes.¹⁴⁰

MR. BROWN said they had something more potent than votes, and if all the officials through the country worked as hard for the government at election times, as the officials in his county had wrought against him, the government would be only grateful to pay them well. He had said that the Inspector General used to be a great advocate for retrenchment. To shew that, he would turn to the financial report of 1850.¹⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Pray read from it.¹⁴²

MR. BROWN said he would, and proceeded to read a variety of resolutions moved on that occasion by Mr. Cayley, shewing that there was ground for surprise at that hon. gentleman accusing hon. members of making a political hobby horse of the retrenchment cry, when the fact was that that hon. gentleman had made more of that cry than any other member of the House. Beginning with the Governor General, Mr. Cayley moved "that it is expedient that the salary of the Governor General be reduced so as to be in accordance with the resources, population, and financial condition of the country." He wanted the hon. gentleman to take the same course now, and not to propose this increase of £30,000 or £40,000 in a lump. The hon. gentleman then moved that the salary of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas be reduced from £1250 to £1000.¹⁴³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench had been previously reduced to £1000, and it was not till that had been done that he moved the reduction of the salary of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas.¹⁴⁴

MR. BROWN said that the moment the reduction in the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's bench was carried, the hon. gentleman adopted it, and moved a resolution applying the reduction to the case of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas. Had he been opposed to reduction, he would have allowed some other member to move it. The hon. gentleman then went on to move that the salary of the Chief Justice of Lower Canada be reduced to £1000, and that the salaries of the members of the administration be made the same as those of the Puisne Judges, £750. Not content with that, he moved next that the office of the Solicitor General might be advantageously dispensed with. He next moved that the office hours in the public departments be from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon without any intermission.¹⁴⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Have you any objection to that?¹⁴⁶

MR. BROWN.--Not the slightest. He admitted that the hon. gentleman was exceedingly vigilant when out of power. He moved next that the salary of the Speaker be fixed at three times the amount of indemnity to the members, which would have made it amount to about £300 instead of £1000--so anxious was he for retrenchment. The next resolution moved by the hon. gentleman was "that only one salaried crown law officer is necessary for all the purposes of the state." What a saving it would be to the country if that were carried out, and the services of the Attorney General East and the Solicitor Generals East and West were dispensed with. (Hear, hear and laughter.) What a treasure would the salaries thus saved be to the poor clerks in these times of enhanced prices? If the hon. gentleman set about carrying out those excellent views he had in 1850, he would not meet with that "factious opposition" which he so much complained of--he would find that side of the House quite ready to support him in any reasonable amount of retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) When the hon. gentleman went up to his election at Huron, he took up this book, and shewed his constituents all these bunkum motions. When he talked of hon. members on that side making political capital of

this retrenchment cry, he was entirely mistaken--the charge applied with much greater truth to himself. (Hear, hear.) Another of the hon. gentleman's motions was that there should be only six heads of departments. Now, if he were to carry that out, he would have £3,200, the salaries of four Cabinet ministers, to distribute among the "poor clerks!" He might read many more resolutions of the same kind, but what he had read was sufficient to show the consistency of the hon. Inspector General in charging other hon'ble gentlemen with making a bunkum cry about retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) If the resolutions now before the Chair were carried, it would only be in keeping with many votes which had already been given, in handing over their duties as representatives of the people to the Executive. It would only be in consistency with that system of extravagance which had been carried so far that now the estimated expenditure of this year summed up to the enormous amount of £1,448,000. That was the system they had got into, although if there was one thing more than another incumbent on the members of the House, it was to be vigilant guardians of the public purse. The hon. Attorney General had talked of the proceedings of the long parliament. There were perhaps other passages of those times which might apply to the present circumstances of this country, and he hoped they would not bring similar scenes into this province by their extravagance and mismanagement. They were fast coming to that point, that their constitutional system would be the merest mockery, and there would be one cry from one end of the country to the other for a written constitution to bind down the Executive and prevent them from spending a single sixpence that was not allowed by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that they were coming to such a period, but what was the use of their constitutional system, when in the twelfth month of the year they were asked to vote vast sums of the public money which had already been spent. (Hear, hear.)¹⁴⁷

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had alluded to his course in 1851, and contrasted it with the course he now pursued.¹⁴⁸

MR. BROWN.--The honorable gentleman said that we on this side of the House were trying to make bunkum out of this retrenchment cry, and I replied that he was the last man who should have thrown out such an insinuation, seeing that he had himself made good use by it in the days of yore.¹⁴⁹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE denied that he advocated in 1851 what he would not advocate now. The honorable member had thrown out a new idea, which would surprise many who had heard him express his views on former occasions in reference to the principles of constitutional government. The honorable gentleman had at last admitted that we must come soon to the system of a written constitution.¹⁵⁰

MR. BROWN.--I have not changed my position in the least. I said that if we went on long at the rate we are now doing, there would soon be a cry from one end of the country to the other for a written constitution. I stated, however, that I would deeply regret that such should be the case.¹⁵¹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said that the honorable member for Lambton, with the views he held, should have been the last man to have broached that idea, which had nothing to do with the resolution now before the chair.¹⁵²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY accussed (*sic*) the member for Lambton of garbling the extracts he had read, and reading them out of their proper order. He had voted against the reduction of the salary of the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench; but this having been carried against him, he moved to reduce that of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to the same amount. He had also moved to reduce the salary of the Governor General to a sum in accordance with the financial condition of the Province; and he desired then, as now, to ... carry that principle

fairly out. With an increased revenue, and more expensive times, he desired now to increase those salaries which in those times, when money was scarce, and the necessaries of life cheap, he had sought to reduce; at least in his attempted retrenchment he had flown at high game, not like the hon. member opposite, to-night, who sought to prevent poor clerks from getting means of decent subsistence. The very extracts now used by the member for Lambton to show that he had worked for excessive retrenchment, and was inconsistent now, had been used by Mr. Cameron in Huron, against him, as shewing that he had favored high judicial salaries, and these were backed up by powerful arguments in the Globe, which then supported that gentleman.¹⁵³

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said the whole subject should have been remitted to a committee, and then gone into with full intelligence by members of the House on the report from that committee. He was not opposed to an increase, where necessary, but he was against giving the power to the Executive to determine in what cases it should be granted--transferring to them the duties which the constitution placed in the hands of members of the House.¹⁵⁴

MR. A. DORION (of Montreal) said hon. members on his side of the house had been blamed for opposing a necessary increase of salaries. He had heard none of them do so; but they were opposed to giving the money to ministers to distribute as they chose.¹⁵⁵

After some further discussion, the first resolution was adopted on a division.¹⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved an addition to [the second resolution] ..., raising the salaries of the Lower Canada circuit Judges from £550 to £650.¹⁵⁷

MR. BROWN protested against that amendment of which there had been no notice. He considered it unfair that the Lower Canada Circuit Judges should have their salaries (sic) raised, while those of the Upper Canada Circuit Judges, men of equal abilities and having equally arduous duties to perform were left untouched at from £350 to £500 per annum.¹⁵⁸

After a good deal of discussion, in the course of which it was stated and on behalf of the Government that they had the case of the Upper Canada County Judges under consideration, the addition proposed by the Inspector General was carried on a division of 42 to 18.¹⁵⁹

The other resolutions were then carried on a division.¹⁶⁰

CAPT. RHODES moved an additional resolution to raise the salaries of members of the Government from £800 to £1,250, and spoke at some length in support of the proposition. On £800 a year they could not maintain that position in society which they ought to occupy, unless they had private fortunes of their own. They were expected also to entertain strangers by inviting them to dinners or evening social parties, so as to keep up the character of the country for hospitality. Unless they chose to live in lodgings, their expenses must necessarily be very great, caused by the social habits of the community among which they lived. The hon. member concluded his speech by moving that the salaries of members of the Executive be raised to £1,500.¹⁶¹

The Chairman of the Committee, MR. S. SMITH (Northumberland) said the hon. member had put two resolutions into his hands, one for £1,250. and the other for £1,500. Which did he wish to move.¹⁶²

CAPT. RHODES said the motion for £1,500 had been placed in his hands by the hon. member for Montmorency. He desired his original motion to be put for £1,250.¹⁶³

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry).--Are we to understand that the Government consent on the part of the Crown to this resolution being moved?¹⁶⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said neither he nor his colleagues had moved in the matter.¹⁶⁵ He had no hesitation in saying that he concurred with the gallant member who had introduced this motion in thinking that the salaries of the Heads of Departments should be increased, but he was not prepared to say that his resolution should now be moved. The members of the Government had hitherto abstained from bringing the matter before his Excellency, but now that it had been introduced here, they would lay it before the Governor General, and place the result before the House at the earliest possible period.¹⁶⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry).--Were the salaries of the Lower Canada Circuit Judges brought before his Excellency?¹⁶⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--They were.¹⁶⁸

CAPT. RHODES ... [withdrew] his motion¹⁶⁹.

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 18th September last, for certain information relative to the Building rented for the use of the Legislature from the Grey Nuns, and which Building was burned in May last.

For the said Return, see Appendix (E.)

On motion of MR. S. SMITH of Northumberland, an Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, for all correspondence about the purchase of the site of the Hamilton Post Office.--It was required, the mover said, for the Committee on charges of corruption, against the late Government.¹⁷⁰

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On motion of Mr. Sidney Smith, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, a copy of all Documents and Correspondence between the Post Office authorities and others, respecting the site lately purchased for a Post Office in the City of Hamilton.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald,

Ordered, That the Return relative to the Building leased from the Grey Nuns, presented this day, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

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Then, on motion of Mr. Thibaudeau, seconded by Mr. Thomas Fortier,
*The House adjourned.*¹⁷¹

APPENDIX: 4 DECEMBER 1854.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: LACHINE CANAL, AND THE CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.]

MR. COOKE [asked a question.]¹⁷²

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said the Government intended to keep the Lachine Canal for purposes of Commerce but also to supply water to mills.--Also that the Government had under consideration the propriety of assuming the management of the Grenville and Carillon Canals.¹⁷³

[DISCUSSION RE: HEATING AND VENTILATION.]

MR. HARTMAN called attention to the defective mode of heating and ventilating the House. His health had suffered in consequence.¹⁷⁴

MR. DORION likewise complained of the same thing.¹⁷⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER said he had, in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the House to assist him in the matter, done all he could to remedy these defects. That Committee had reported, and the Commissioner of Public Works had promised to carry out the suggestions of the Committee during the recess.¹⁷⁶

FOOTNOTES: 4 DECEMBER 1854.

1. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 16 December 1854.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
7. IBID.
8. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854), reports that: "At the request of Mr. A. Dorion (Montreal) the report accompanying the above resolutions was read, from which it appeared that they were adopted by a majority of 3 to 2. The minority consisting of Mr. DeWitt and Dr. Fraser considered that Mr. Labelle was ineligible, as being a contractor under the Government for the Montreal Court House, and as having received during the present session various sums in fulfilment of the contract from the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works."

The Scrapbook Hansard lists the source of this report as the Globe. However, the date this report may have appeared in the Globe can not be identified. The account does not appear on the microfilm during the month of December 1854, nor the month of January 1855.

9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
10. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
12. IBID.
13. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).
14. QUEBEC GAZETTE, 12 December 1854. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854, is the only major account of this debate and reports this objection as being made by Mr. Attorney General Drummond. QUEBEC GAZETTE, 12 December 1854, is a copy of the MORNING CHRONICLE report.
15. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).
16. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
22. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
23. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
30. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
31. IBID.
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
33. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
36. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
38. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).

39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
40. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
42. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
44. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
46. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
48. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
53. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
57. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
58. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
59. IBID.
60. LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854.
61. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 December 1854.
63. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 December 1854.
65. LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854.
66. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
67. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 December 1854.
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854.
70. IBID.
71. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
72. IBID.
73. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
74. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
75. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
80. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
81. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
82. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 16 December 1854.
83. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
87. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
88. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
90. IBID.
91. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.

93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
97. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
98. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
99. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
100. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
101. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
102. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
103. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
104. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
105. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
106. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
107. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
108. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
109. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
110. LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854.
111. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
112. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
113. IBID.
114. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
115. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
116. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
117. IBID.
118. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
119. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
120. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
121. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
122. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854)
123. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
124. IBID.
125. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
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133. IBID.
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141. IBID.
142. IBID.
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144. IBID.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.

- 147. IBID.
- 148. IBID.
- 149. IBID.
- 150. IBID.
- 151. IBID.
- 152. IBID.
- 153. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 154. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
- 155. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 156. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
- 157. IBID.
- 158. IBID.
- 159. IBID.
- 160. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854). TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854, reports that "The resolutions were carried in committee by considerable majorities."
- 161. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
- 162. IBID.
- 163. IBID.
- 164. IBID.
- 165. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 166. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 4 December 1854).
- 167. IBID.
- 168. IBID.
- 169. IBID.
- 170. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).
- 171. Telegraph (PILOT, 6 December 1854), reports that "the debate on the increase of salaries continued until after midnight, when the Committee adopted the resolutions, salaries of the Circuit Judges being also increased; and having risen reported them, after which the House adjourned."
- 172. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).
- 173. IBID.
- 174. IBID.
- 175. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854). The Telegraph reports do not indicate whether it was Mr. A. Dorion, of Montreal, or Mr. J. Dorion, of Drummond and Arthabaska, who complained.
- 176. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 December 1854).

TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Peter Malcolm and others, of the Village of Scotland, County of Brant.

MR. FELTON ... proposa de plus que le rapport du comité des élections de Saguenay et Kamouraska fût publié pour l'usage des membres.¹

MR. J. DORION, d'Arthabaska, désirait aussi qu'on y ajoutât le rapport du comité de l'élection de Laval².

Son amendement ayant été adopté, la motion passa.³

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Ordered, That the Proceedings and Final Resolutions of, and the Evidence taken before, the Select Committees appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petitions complaining of the undue Elections and Returns of Members for the Counties of Saguenay, Kamouraska, Argenteuil, and Laval, be laid upon the table of this House; and that One thousand Copies of the same be printed together, for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Order of this House of Wednesday last, that the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Sorel, Drummondville and Richmond Railway Company be postponed until Wednesday the thirteenth day of December instant, be rescinded; and that the said Order of the day for the House in Committee on the said Bill be postponed until To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Felton, seconded by Mr. Hartman,

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Saguenay, be now read; and the same being read;

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Controverted Election for the County of Saguenay, having reported to this House, that Jean Gagné, of the Parish of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, in the County of Saguenay, Notary Public, was privy to the collusive dealing with the Poll Book for the Parish of St. Fidèle, in the said County, and to the inscribing thereon four thousand pretended names as Votes at the late Election, and was thus guilty of a gross breach of the Privileges of this House; it is ordered, that the said Jean Gagné do appear at the bar of this House, on the first Monday of March next, to answer for his said misconduct and breach of Privilege; and that a Copy of the present Resolution and Order, certified by the Clerk of this House, be served on the said Jean Gagné by the Serjeant-at-Arms, or his Deputy.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend to Lower Canada the provisions of the Act to establish a Standard Weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds in Upper Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

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The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 14th September last, for

Statement of monies in the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and for Tariff of Fees collected in his Office.

For the said Return, see Appendix (U.U.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, the Annual Report of the Normal, Grammar, and Model Schools for Upper Canada, for the year 1852.

For the said Return, see Appendix (B.)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend to Lower Canada the provisions of the Act to establish a Standard Weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds in Upper Canada"; and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 22. Leave out from "Canada" to the end of the Bill, and insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

Clause (A.) "Upon any sale and delivery of any description of Grain, Pulse, or Seeds mentioned in the said Act, and in every Contract which shall be made after the commencement of this Act for the sale or delivery of any such Grain, Pulse or Seeds, the Minot shall be taken and intended to mean the weight of a Bushel as regulated by the said Act and by this Act, and not a Bushel in measure, or according to any greater or less weight, unless the contrary shall appear to have been agreed upon by the parties."

Clause (B.) "This Act shall commence and take effect upon from and after the first day of May next, and not before."

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

A Bill to incorporate the International Exploring, Mining, and Manufacturing Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the International Mining and Manufacturing Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Brown do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved, That the Bill to regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which may fall due on legal Holidays, be now read the third time.⁴

MR. BROWN said he did not wish to raise any discussion, but he was opposed to the recognition of all such holidays, and would therefore move an amendment--"That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, to abolish all legal recognition of merely Ecclesiastical Holidays." It was utterly indefensible that the whole community should be counselled by law to pay respect to Roman Catholic Holidays.⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--And Sundays.⁶

MR. BROWN.--No! Sunday is not a holiday but a holy day.⁷

MR. POWELL.--I would suggest the word "Sectarian" be substituted for "Ecclesiastical." If that change is made, I will vote for the ammdement (sic).⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--Sectarian. Ha! ha! ha!⁹

MR. BROWN said he was quite willing to make the alteration suggested by the hon. member for Carleton. He thought it would be an improvement.¹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--Would the hon. member for Carleton exclude the 12th of July. That is a sectarian holiday.¹¹

MR. POWELL said he would keep the 12th of July as a holiday himself, but he would not enforce its observance upon others.¹²

MR. BROWN.--We would have quite as much right to make the 12th of July a legal holiday, as those others referred to in this Bill, which are set apart from merely sectarian views.¹³

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The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which may fall due on legal Holidays, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to abolish all legal recognition of merely sectarian Holidays" inserted instead thereof; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Fergusson, Ferrie, Frazer, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, Mackenzie, Matheson, Munro, and Powell.--(13.)¹⁴

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NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Alleyn, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Cook, Crawford, Crysler, Jean B. Daoust, Darche, DeWitt, Dionne, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guévremont, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Macbeth, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Mattice, Meagher, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Papin, Patrick, Prévost, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(64.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, the House having resumed itself into committee of supply, he moved the militia staff estimates en bloc.¹⁵ To save repetition, [he] did not intend to enter into a full explanation of the Estimates, being fully satisfied that everything of importance would be elicited in the course of the discussion. He would now only make one or two general remarks. The gross revenue for the year 1854, now within a month of its close, was estimated at £1,423,520, which was derived from the usual sources of revenue with very little change, except that the Customs Revenue had increased by £100,000 or £150,000. Deducting the cost of collection, and the expenditure for repairs, the estimated expenditure for the current year would be £803,000,

which was within a fraction of the estimated expenditure of 1853. The estimates of this year exceeded those of last, in a certain indemnity given to the collectors of the revenue, in the Trinity House and Light House indemnity, in the expense of collecting, on which there was an increase of about £1,200, and in the administration of Criminal Justice. The increase of the whole he made to amount to £30,000. On the other hand, there was a diminution in the expenditure under the miscellaneous head to the extent of about £75,000. On the last page would be found an estimate furnished by the Board of Works, amounting altogether to £509,702. This estimate was given as the sum required to finish the several works enumerated in the schedule, but it was not sought to be taken out of the expenditure of 1854 or 1855, but would be spread over a larger period. When the House had determined what appropriations to those works they should grant, he would bring down a proposition to authorize the Government to raise the necessary amount by loan. He would advert in a single word to a point not connected with the Estimates--he alluded to the obligations of next year, which had already been the subject of a good deal of discussion, when the tariff was before the House. He was blamed for not having proposed a larger reduction in the Customs Duties, and he claimed then, as he claimed now, the right to decide to what extent that reduction could safely be carried. He did not wish to renew that discussion, but he might say that he looked to the surplus revenue of this year, estimated at rather less than £500,000 as a fund for the redemption of the half million of debentures falling due in April 1855.¹⁶

MR. BROWN.--But the hon. gentleman has a surplus also from 1853. What is he to do with that?¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he was talking now simply of the revenue and expenditure of 1854, and the balance of this year he proposed to regard as a redemption fund for the half million of debentures falling due next April, leaving the surplus in the public chest to meet such extra and casual demands as might arise in the carrying on of the public business. It might appear hereafter that the whole of that half million of liabilities should not be paid off. The policy to be adopted in that matter would very much depend on the state of the public credit, and the tightness of the money market at home. He leant strongly to the doctrine that, when there were monetary difficulties, then was the time to meet their engagements when they could, but when money was easy and credit unlimited, then they should operate on the credit they had obtained by being punctual and prompt in meeting their engagements in hard times. There was one other point in the Estimates to which he would advert--the appropriations to educational institutions in Lower Canada. While the amount set apart for those purposes was much larger than in the previous year, the demands made on the public chest were reduced in amount. In going over the estimates, he proposed to adopt the plan of voting the supplies by classes, instead of moving each item in detail. This would save time, and would be more in accordance with the practice in England.¹⁸

MR. BROWN was opposed to any departure from the practice always followed hitherto, of voting the amounts in detail, rather than in bulk, and he did not see any advantage that would be derived from the proposed change. It would involve precisely the same amount of discussion, and the amendments that would be necessary would be of a more complicated character.¹⁹

After a lengthened discussion on this point, MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY gave way, and consented²⁰ to proceed after the usual mode here²¹ [and] to move the items in detail²².

On the first head in the estimates of £2,280 for the Militia Staff,

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that as compared with last year, there was an addition of £50 to the salary of one of the clerks, £100 to the salary of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp, and an additional £50 for contingent expenses.²³

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said the salary of the Provincial aide-de-camp in 1853, was £200. For 1854 it was proposed that it should be £300, and besides that it appeared a gratuity of £75 had been paid to him during the past year, making a total of £375. How would that salary be affected by the resolutions of last night?²⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the increase of 20 per cent would be calculated on the £300, making the salary for next year £360, if the Government decided to give the full amount of the increase.²⁵

MR. BROWN would like to receive some information as to the duties which the Provincial aide-de-camp performed for £375. The present incumbent was a most courteous and agreeable gentleman, but so far as he was aware, his whole duties consisted in bowing in and bowing out visitors to the Governor General on state occasions. (Hear, hear and laughter.)²⁶ He thought the office might be disposed with altogether.²⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said that that was not appropriate language for a gentleman occupying the position held by the hon. member for Lambton to be applied to the officer in question. He ought to know that the Provincial aide-de-camp held a certain rank in the Militia of this Province, that he was a gentleman of education and standing, that he had always to be in attendance on the Governor General, and that he formed a medium of communication between His Excellency and the people of this Province. For performing these duties, he was paid the paltry sum of £300, a sum which the hon. gentleman would not look at as a remuneration for his own services, and he believed he would not perform the duties of aide-de-camp so well. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he not always in attendance to receive that hon. gentleman when he went to make his bow to the Governor General, and to keep up that intercourse which should always be kept up between the Queen's Representative and the leading men of this country, whether in Parliament or out of it. He thought a salary of £300 was very small, but he supposed the hon. gentleman would not give the Governor General an aide-de-camp at all, if he could help it.²⁸

MR. BURTON thought one of the Adjutant Generals might do this duty, and that the cost of this staff instead of being increased to near £3,000[0] might be reduced thus:--Two Adjutant Generals with £600 each, one clerk £250, a messenger £100, making a total of £1,550, besides contingencies £200 more perhaps.²⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said it was impossible for the Adjutants General to do this duty.³⁰ [He] said the hon. gentleman might imagine that there were few or no duties to be performed by the Adjutant Generals.³¹ One of them had over 200 battalions to superintend, and the other over 146. The correspondence was immense; as for the Aide-de-Camp his time was wholly occupied with his duties, and £300 was not too much for him.³² If there was one department of the public service more than another, the supplies for which should be voted without hesitation, it was the Militia Department.³³

MR. LARWILL should think so too, if there was any reality in it, but it was all a farce from beginning to end. They saw occasionally in the Gazette, certain appointments made to militia battalions, which battalions existed only in imagination. Any real organization of the militia of the country was unknown. He

did not believe there had been any muster of militia in the county of Kent for the last ten years.³⁴ They could not be mustered if required, and as for correspondence, he knew it was not properly attended to, for friends of his had had their letters to the department unanswered for months.³⁵

MR. HARTMAN did not think that any good had ever come from having a militia staff in the country in any way whatever. He considered it a sheer humbug, and he would be glad to see the whole thing swept away.³⁶

MR. MACKENZIE said that the adjutant generals were mere titled machines for making political appointments.³⁷

MR. FELTON thought the whole thing as now managed a farce.³⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB was sorry to hear what had fallen from honorable gentlemen. The militia had been of great use in former times, and might be again. He admitted the present law did not provide for its effective organization, but the subject was now being investigated by a committee.³⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU ... dit ... si le département de milice était mal conduit, on s'en serait plaint; mais aucune plainte n'a été portée à cet égard; il n'en existe pas dans les archives de son département. Au surplus, ce n'est pas à l'adjudant-général que des plaintes de ce caractère doivent être faites, mais à l'exécutif par l'entremise du secrétaire-provincial. Quant au salaire que reçoit l'adjudant-général, £500, il n'est que raisonnable: du moment que l'on veut avoir les services d'un gentilhomme, on ne doit pas lui accorder moins pour maintenir sa position sociale. Si la loi qui a créé l'institution de la milice est mauvaise, qu'on l'abolisse, mais qu'on ne vienne pas accuser ceux qui la dirigent, par des allégations sans preuve, et leur disputer un traitement convenable. Si l'officier dirigeant est bon, qu'on le paie; s'il est mauvais, que l'on prouve qu'il est mauvais sans se retrancher dans des imputations vagues et sans effet.⁴⁰

MR. BROWN fully sympathized with the hearty manner in which the gallant knight stood up in defence of the militia. It was only natural that one who had been actively engaged in so many brilliant actions when Canadian militia acquitted themselves most gallantly, should be ready to defend the service with enthusiasm. He (Mr. Brown) fully sympathized with the gallant knight in the high merit he claimed for the militia of Canada, and he was satisfied that if actions had again to be performed similar to those that were recorded on the page[s] of history in past years, our militia would be ready to do as good service to the country as ever. (Hear, hear.) But the honourable gentleman, it appeared to him, in his warm defence of the militia themselves, forgot that all that had been said by honourable members was directed at the mere machinery of the department. He sympathized with a good deal of what had been said on that subject. He did think that at present they had a shadow without a substance. He had no doubt there were a great many gallant men who held commissions in the militia, but it was quite as true that many others never had a sword in their hands. (Hear, hear.) It might be that when called into action, they doubtless would make good soldiers after a little practice; but to talk of our militia force when we had only the mere outline of a system, was going beyond the fact. The Government were, however, about to organize the militia effectively, and he would suggest that all augmentations of salary should be postponed, until that general system was prepared. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime he did not think there was any great necessity for increasing the emoluments of offices which were almost sinecures. In his own county the regiments had not been

mustered for he did not know how long, and many of the regiments, he was aware, had not a single officer. He made no complaint of this--for he could see no use in appointing persons with no duties to perform and with little regard to efficiency, should active service be demanded. He did believe that if the day ever came when soldiers were wanted, they would find men ready to spring up from every corner of the country to defend it whether they had commissions or not. (Hear, hear.) And perhaps those gentlemen who have been enjoying the pageantry of the thing would not be found a bit in advance of the others.⁴¹

After some further discussion, the various items in the militia department were declared carried.⁴²

The next section of the estimates included the expenses of the Legislative Council and amounted to £22,145.⁴³

MR. BROWN moved that the salary of the Speaker be £500, as fixed by statute in 1850, instead of £800 as proposed.⁴⁴

Lost on a division.⁴⁵

MR. MACKENZIE was opposed to paying a Chaplain. The Lower House did without a chaplain, and he thought for the sake of uniformity, they should take away that functionary from the Upper House.⁴⁶

MR. BROWN asked an explanation of the large item of £16,000 for contingent expenses, which last year were only £4,500.⁴⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT explained that the difference was occasioned by the loss of furniture, &c., in the two fires, the burning, first, of the Parliament Buildings, and then of the Nunneries.⁴⁸

MR. BROWN then objected to the item of £3,500 for indemnity and mileage. He thought it placed the Legislative Councillors in a degraded position to have their indemnity dolled out to them at their (sic) pleasure of the government. It looked as if hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches were pensioning them to do their work. If payment could be given at all to Legislators appointed by the crown, it should be placed on the same permanent footing as that to the Legislative Assembly.⁴⁹

MR. MACKENZIE ... also opposed ... the indemnity to members⁵⁰.

This and various other items in the department were carried by majorities.⁵¹

MR. BROWN moved that the salary of the Speaker [of the Legislative Assembly] be £500 as fixed by statute in 1850, instead of £800 as proposed.⁵²

Lost on a division.⁵³

MR. BROWN and MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) objected strongly to the large amounts paid to Mr. H.H. Killaly, as Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Altogether it appeared that for 1854, that gentleman received £1,125.⁵⁴

MR. HINCKS defended ... the extra allowances ... to the honorable Mr. Killaly⁵⁵. The arrangement with Mr. Killaly securing two assistant commissioners, non-professional men had been dispensed with and his professional services secured. He should receive extra pay for the extra work done.⁵⁶

The item was carried on a division.⁵⁷

MR. BROWN objected to various items in the amount of £5645 16s. 3d., being a gratuity of one quarter's salary to the several officers in the various departments of Government for the year 1854, in consequence of the high price of all

the necessities of life. The Assistant Secretary East by this increase, had received £750 for his year's salary, almost as much as members of the Government. The Deputy Inspector General actually received more than the Inspector General himself, and the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works fifty per cent more than the Chief Commissioner. The thing was utterly absurd. He was quite opposed to the Government giving away the public money in this way, without obtaining before hand the sanction of Parliament. In many of those cases there was no necessity whatever for any augmentation of existing salaries, and not a few of them had been largely increased only the year before.⁵⁸

Ministers explained that his salary was high in consequence of the relinquishment of the office he held as Clerk to the Executive Council upon a pledge of £600 salary.⁵⁹

MR. LANGTON protested against the system of Ministers giving these sums, paying them over and allowing them to be spent by the officers, and then coming down at the end of the session and asking the House to grant the money. As the money had been already paid over and spent he supposed there was no help for it, but he hoped this improper system, which had been carried on too far and too long already, would be put an end to.⁶⁰

MR. BROWN thought that the House should refuse the vote, and let Ministers get the money back the best way they could.⁶¹

The various items under this head were carried⁶².

The next class of expenditure that excited discussion was a grant of £30,811 18s. 6d. to hospitals and other charities⁶³.

MR. LARWILL was opposed to giving grants of public money to any sectarian institutions.⁶⁴

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--The non-sectarians are only a portion of society.⁶⁵

MR. BROWN.--If the Government give a grant of the public money to a Roman Catholic charitable institution, and another to a Church of England institution, and another to a Presbyterian institution, it is a system to which no limit can be put. The Government, in doing so, are interfering beyond their province, and giving sustenance to one of the most pregnant causes of discord and contention that can afflict a country. I am altogether opposed to our legislating for the people in their sectarian capacities, and we ought to take warning by the rapidity with which the expenditure entailed by it increases year after year. And, if such institutions are to be supported in some towns, why not in all? It appears to me that the cities and towns should support their own charities. The system of giving large grants of money from the public purse for eleemosynary purposes has the effect of discouraging one of the best habits the community can acquire--that of assisting distress.⁶⁶

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--The public grants assist (sic) in calling out that private generosity.⁶⁷

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman I think is mistaken. I know how the system works in Toronto. When contributions are asked for any charitable object, the constant cry now begins to be "Oh! go to the Government." (Hear, hear.) We ought to look to the localities themselves to sustain the poor and the destitute.⁶⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--Leave them to die in the streets.⁶⁹

MR. BROWN.--It is not at all becoming in the hon. gentleman to throw out such an insinuation. The people of Upper Canada in the sections where no public money has ever been spent take as good care of the poor and sick, as the people of Lower Canada by sending them to nunneries and monkeries. It does not become a member of the Government to throw out the insinuation that the people of Upper Canada leave their poor to die in the streets.⁷⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--The hon. gentleman is misrepresenting me. I did not say the people of Upper Canada left their poor people on the street. I said that would be the result of the system advocated by the hon. member for Lambton. In speaking as he did, he stated what he knows not to be the fact.⁷¹

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman talks in a very becoming manner.⁷²

MR. CAUCHON.--Never mind him!⁷³

MR. BROWN.--Very true! The hon. member for Montmorency suggests correctly. But I tell the Provincial Secretary that in countries, which do not encourage sectarian institutions, which do not strive to put public charities in the place of social and family ties, the sick are better attended to than in any Roman Catholic country in the world.⁷⁴

DR. T. FORTIER.--I deny the fact.⁷⁵

MR. BROWN.--This is not the first time we have had this debate, nor the first time that we have been told that Protestants neglect their poor. The Provincial Secretary means just what he meant in the last Parliament when he made the same speech. This subject is being constantly forced upon us, and I say that these votes for sectarian institutions are most injurious to us as legislators, and to the interests of the whole country. What right have the Government to distinguish between one institution and another? Why should they select a Roman Catholic, or a Presbyterian, or a Methodist Institution and give it £100, £200, or £500 at their pleasure while they withhold it from others. The only way to remedy the evil, is to cut off State grants from the whole of them. (Hear, hear.) Let us, as legislators, recognise no institution that is not equally available to all our citizens.⁷⁶

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--Does the hon. gentleman object to the first grant on this list of £1000 to the indigent sick in Quebec? Or does he allude to the Hospital in the Nunnery? If to the latter, I must say that I think it would be a credit to any country. I have a great respect for such institutions, and would be glad to see them provided for.⁷⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry).--These grants are increasing from year to year, and will continue to increase if a stop is not put to the whole system. Perhaps the grant of £1000 to the indigent Sick of Quebec having been given before the Union, should not be discontinued. But here is a grant of £700 to the Indigent Sick of Three Rivers. Why should that be given, when there are none such for Upper Canada? I find on this list as compared with last year an increase of £7,411. It is increasing enormously every year. It should be remembered that my hon. friend from Lambton objects to the allowances made to Protestant as well as Catholic institutions. That is the view I take of the subject myself. I hold it is unfair to tax the people for sectarian purposes. Why should we vote money to keep up those sectarian distinctions which now exist amongst us. I must really object to this system, as there seems to be no end to it. (Hear, hear.)⁷⁸

MR. MACKENZIE.--(Cries of question! question! carried! carried!)--Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a remark or two on this subject. (Dispense! dispense!) I will not dispense. When we come down here 700 miles for the accommodation of Lower Canadians, they might at least have the good manners to hear us. I fully agree with the member for Lambton, that the introduction of sectarian grants into the Supplies is a great evil. I represent a constituency, the great majority of whom are powerfully Protestant, and if I give a vote on these matters that may be displeasing to them, I lose that influence for good which I would wish to exercise. There is nothing that would injure me more with those who have sent me here, than voting for those grants which have a religious bearing one way or another. Would it not be better to devise some mode of assisting institutions for the relief of the sick and the insane, without giving it under the name of this religion or that religion. If we could do it under the name of the Christian religion, it would be all very well, but when we give to Protestant Institutions and Catholic Institutions, it becomes a party question of the most violent character. The hon. member for Lambton and his friend from Kent evidently speak the public opinion of that district of the country which they represent. Was not the hon. member for Lambton elected over a late Cabinet Minister, mainly because he took a different course on those questions? If hon. gentlemen are friendly to the Union of the two Provinces, why do they introduce this element of discord amongst us? Some time ago I visited the Hotel Dieu, and having expressed warmly my admiration of what I saw in that Institution, there was a burst of indignation against me in Upper Canada through the Press and otherwise that I have scarcely got over to this day. I think we should do all in our power to remove that source of discord. (Hear, hear.)⁷⁹

MR. A. DORION (Montreal) pointed out some curious items in the educational grants. There was 350*l* for the Laval College. He knew that county pretty well, and he was persuaded such a College did not exist. The hon. member for Sherbrooke also had got 300*l* for a college in his county which did not exist.⁸⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said the hon. gentlemen's (*sic*) remarks had better be reserved, till those particular items came under discussion.⁸¹

The various appropriations for charitable purposes were then agreed to.⁸²

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The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read; Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General transmitting to this House the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1854, together with the said Estimates, be referred to the said Committee.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Patrick reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.⁸³

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

Then, on motion of Mr. Thibaudeau, seconded by Mr. Valois,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 5 DECEMBER 1854.

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: ADJOURNMENT.]

MR. S. SMITH of Northumberland moved that when this House adjourns on Friday next it shall stand adjourned until the 15th March next. He said that after the proceedings of last night he must press the motion, whether the government, with whom he generally acted, assented or not. He complained that the House had been led to expect an adjournment, that the honorable and gallant knight at the head of the government had stated that when certain measures which he had named were disposed of, the government although not desirous of an adjournment would not oppose it if desired by members. On the faith of this statement many members had gone to their homes, a large portion of them being Upper Canada members. Yet in their absence⁸⁴ important business was being taken up day after day,⁸⁵ [and] the government had last night brought forward a measure not announced by them on the occasion referred to, and had forced an increase of the public burdens on Upper Canada by a majority made up of Lower Canada votes.⁸⁶ It appeared to him to be a perfect farce that they should remain here legislating any longer in the circumstances in which they were now placed.⁸⁷ None was disposed to act more cordially with Lower Canada members than he. He had never offered any factious opposition to their favorite measures. He had endeavored to assist them, but he could not consent to have such a measure imposed on Upper Canada by such a vote, and had he not been in the chair of the committee he would have protested against it. No reformer could go before his constituents in Upper Canada and admit he had voted for this increase of salary. He must press his motion, unless the government were prepared to state that they would allow the measure for the increase of salaries to lie over until after the recess.⁸⁸

MR. BROWN suggested that the time to which the House should adjourn should be left blank, so as to test the foeling (*sic*) of the House whether there should be an early adjournment or not. Many hon. members might wish that, in the event of an adjournment, the House should re-assemble on an earlier day than the 15th of March.⁸⁹

MR. S. SMITH was quite willing to accept the suggestion, and to leave the blank to be filled up with whatever day would suit the views of the majority of the House.⁹⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I am rather astonished at the motion of the hon. member for West Northumberland. I would have thought that, if the hon. member had had any intention of the kind he would have the courtesy previously to consult some member of the government. I do not suppose he can expect to carry his motion.⁹¹ The government could not consent to an adjournment until the two great measures of the session were disposed of, and they had distinctly stated so on all previous occasions when the subject had been under consideration. If there was any delay in disposing of them it was attributable to no fault of the government.⁹² The House certainly has not been idle, but we have been getting through the business of the country as fast as we possibly could. And I do not see how the hon. gentleman can expect to control the proceedings of the Legislative Council, in reference to those Bills now before them, in which this country and the members of this House feel a very deep interest⁹³. It would be unreasonable in honorable members to blame that House for taking two or three weeks to consider a measure over which they (the assembly) had spent five or six.⁹⁴ And, while waiting the action of the Legislative Council, I ask if there has been any disposition shown by the Government or by the members of this House to waste our time whether they have not desired by every means in their power--and I speak of gentlemen on all sides of the House--to push forward the business

of the country as fast as they could.⁹⁵ The measure complained of was a branch of the estimates, and honorable members who had gone home were well aware that the estimates were to be brought forward: they knew the tariff bills remained to be disposed of.⁹⁶ If some are obliged to go to their homes, should the whole business of the country be stopped on their account? If that were the case it would at any time be in the power of 30 or 40 members of the opposition to leave their seats, and so to put a stop to public business. I hope the hon. gentleman will see the propriety of withdrawing his motion.⁹⁷

MR. BROWN.--I do not think the hon. and gallant knight has treated this matter in the way in which the hon. member for Northumberland desired to place it before the House. He seems to think there is some charge brought against the Government, and I do not see that there is anything of that sort in the motion. The hon. and gallant knight says that the time of the House has not been lost--that we have been engaged on highly important measures; but that very circumstance gives additional force to the objection that many leading members of this House have gone away, on the distinct understanding that there was to be an adjournment. (Hear, hear.) When the last explanations were given on this subject by the Government, it was distinctly understood that we were only to grant the necessary supplies, pass the Grand Trunk Bill, await the fate of the Reserve and Seignorial Bills now in the Upper House, and then move an adjournment. We postponed a great deal of business till after the recess, on this understanding. But since then, in defiance of this arrangement, the Government have come down with the most important proposals that have been laid before us during the whole Session. They have asked us to vote not only the necessary supplies for the year, but some £500,000 or £600,000 of extraordinary demands besides. They asked us last night to add £30,000 or £35,000 a year permanently to the salaries in the various departments of the Public Service, of which no hint had previously been given to the House; nay, we had even gravely proposed to us, that we should increase the salaries of all the members of the Government to £1,500!⁹⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--There is no such proposal.⁹⁹

MR. BROWN.--The hon. member for Megantic, (Mr. Rhodes,) made that proposal, and the hon. and gallant knight said last night, that he personally concurred in the views of the hon. member who introduced it.¹⁰⁰

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--What I said I am prepared to stand by, and I am prepared to say a great deal more on that subject when the time arrives, and the hon. gentleman may then take such action on it as he thinks proper.¹⁰¹

MR. BROWN.--I have expressed no opinion of my own upon it. I have not even said that it is improper in members of the Government to ask an increase to their salaries; but I do say that this is not the time for such a proposal to be made, when so many honourable members have gone away, never conceiving that such questions were to be brought forward during their absence. In the circumstances I do think the motion of the hon. member for Northumberland a very fair one. I think his object a very good one, and that we ought to come to some understanding on the subject. If we are to go on with the business of the country, without any recess, let us have a call of the House, and bring back the absent members. It is a question of serious consideration whether it is prudent to go on in the way we are now doing.¹⁰²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I feel it necessary to reply to the imputations which have been cast upon us, that we have kept back the Estimates till now,

in order that the hon. members who have gone home might not be present during their discussion.¹⁰³

MR. BROWN denied making any insinuation.¹⁰⁴

[MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB continued:] That was the meaning of the hon. member's words, but such is not the case.¹⁰⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--One hon. gentleman in this House has no right to impute motives to another, beyond what he chooses to express.¹⁰⁶

MR. BROWN.--Has the hon. gentlemen (sic) any right to declare what I meant to say? He must go by my words, and I never expressed any such idea.¹⁰⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--It is my idea that it was in that way the hon. gentleman wished to be understood, and I certainly understood him to charge us with bringing down the estimates at a late period when honourable members had left their seats and could not vote on them. I deny it. I say the estimates have come down at as early a period of the present session as they ever were (sic) in any session, that the honourable gentleman has been a member of this House. And what could be the object of the hon. gentleman in alluding to the motion brought forward last night by my hon. friend behind me? (Mr. Rhodes) When the time comes the members of the Government will express their opinions on that, and I do not think it fair to anticipate what the opinions of the Government may be on so delicate a subject, till they have expressed themselves individually.¹⁰⁸

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--I trust the hon. member for Northumberland will withdraw his motion. Those measures which are believed by that hon. member and by the majority of this House to be of vast importance are still in such a position that they would be greatly imperilled by our agreeing to adjourn on Friday. If it were the wish of the House to dispense with an adjournment altogether and remain in session till all the business is got through, probably the Government would be less reluctant to adopt such a course than any other members of the House.¹⁰⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (of Glengarry,) said members on his side of the House would have to come to the rescue of Ministers against their rebellious supporters. He was opposed to the adjournment now.¹¹⁰ We have now been for a whole week waiting the movements of the Upper House, who meet for an hour and then adjourn. We would like to know something of what is going on. The Attorney General East is in constant communication with the parties interested in the Seignorial Bill. Could he not inform as (sic) what progress the debate has made? Or are we to remain here in a state of uncertainty from day to day, till the House shall have become so thin that it would not be safe to engage in any legislation?¹¹¹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--It should be remembered that the question of adjournment was not brought forward by the Government, but was again and again pressed upon them by individual members of the House. From the explanations then given by the Government, it was distinctly understood that until those two great measures of the Clergy Reserves and the Seignorial Tenure were finally disposed of, the Government would listen to no proposals for an adjournment, but that so soon as these measures became law, they would be quite willing to meet the views of the House on that matter. But those two Bills have not become law. They are now before the other branch of the Legislature, over which this House and the Government have no control. We have taken five or six weeks to discuss those measures, and it is not unreasonable that the Upper House should

have some little time to discuss them as well. But it was never understood that the moment those Bills went to the Upper House, we were to do nothing else. On the contrary it was understood that the ordinary business of the Legislature would still be proceeded with, and we have followed that understanding. It was the duty of those hon. members who have gone away, if they had any interest in other measures before the House, to have remained here till the adjournment, because no assurance was given that we would not proceed with other legislation before the adjournment. The hon. member for Lambton spoke about the estimates. Surely he cannot forget that, when the tariff was first before us, at a time when nearly all the members were present, and when it was objected that we could not discuss the tariff without the estimates before us, there was a distinct announcement made at the time that the Estimates would be brought down as soon as possible, and gone into before the adjournment. I hope my hon. friend from Northumberland will not press his motion. We cannot presume to say what course the Legislative Council may take. Suppose they sent down both the Bills with a number of amendments, would it be desirable to have those amendments hung up till February or March? We are pledged, I conceive, not to adjourn till those measures have become law, or, if they do not become law, that it shall not be the fault of this House. It is true, as the hon. member for Lambton said, that a good many private measures have been postponed till after the recess, in anticipation that the House would adjourn on an early day. Such was the general expectation, and it was an impress[ion] which I shared myself, that those measures would not dwell so long in the Upper House, but because some Bills have been postponed, that is no reason why we should not go on with such private business as is still undisposed of, and with the estimates and the other matter on the list.¹¹²

MR. J. SMITH (Victoria.)--I do not think it fair to the members who have left, that general business of importance should be proceeded with. The gallant knight stated that the Bank Bills, the Tariff, and the supplies would be gone on with, but there was no allusion made to the measures that have been brought forward since, and which would cause a good deal of discussion and a great deal of feeling throughout Upper Canada.¹¹³

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--What are those measures?¹¹⁴

MR. J. SMITH.--For one, the measure under discussion last night.¹¹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--It was a branch of the supply.¹¹⁶

MR. J. SMITH.--Not a branch of supply that was contemplated when that announcement was made. The gallant knight said we had not been idle, but that is the very thing I complain of, that the business of the country should be going on with such a thin House. Upwards of 20 members from Upper Canada are absent. No one can tell how long those amendments from the Legislative Council may require to be discussed, and I do think, if they are to be taken up now, it is the duty of the Government to say at once whether they will cause a call of the House to be made, to bring back those members, or whether they will take the responsibility of letting those amendments stand before the country, till after the recess (Hear, hear.).¹¹⁷

[MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB].--They might well have anticipated amendment from the council to the Reserves and Seignorial bills, requiring their concurrence or rejection. Surely there could be no more important business than this, and if honorable members chose to leave their posts and neglect such business, it was not the fault of the government that the house was thin. Nor were they to be blamed that they brought forward measures of less importance but whose

immediate sanction was needed to relieve a large class of people.¹¹⁸ If the Seignorial Bill is one in which the most lively interest is taken, and the strongest desire has been expressed to have the matter finally settled, I should be very sorry to let any personal inconvenience to myself induce me to go home, whed (sic) perhaps in the course of a week some arrangement might be come to by the contending parties in Lower Canada with regard to the Feudal Tenure, which we might have the satisfaction of endorsing, and so of settling the question for ever. And, supposing all those amendments which we have seen are finally adopted by the Legislative Council, would it be the desire of this House to adjourn before we have an opportunity of taking them into consideration, and throw the matter over just at the last moment, after all the time that has been occupied in the consideration of the questian (sic). Because some gentlemen have gone home, that is no reason why those who remain should not finish the matters which have occupied the attention of Parliament during nearly the whole of the present session.¹¹⁹ He believed that if parliament adjourned without finally disposing of the two bills now before the council honorable members would be the laughing stock of their constituencies when [t]hey went home. When asked what they had done all the time they had been here--what could they reply. He did not like this mdoe (sic) of censuring ministers. If they ceased to have the confidence of their friends in [t]his house let them move a vote of want of confidence, and if they carried it, ministers were prepared to retire. They could not, in view of the public interests, consent to an adjournment now.¹²⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--Those gentlemen who have gone away ought to have been prepared for amendments by the Legislative Council, and it was due to their constituents that they should have remained here. It was not to be expected that measures which have been before the country so long would pass the Legislative Council without a word being said.¹²¹

MR. MUNRO.--When we heard the extraordinary announcement made last night of a great increase in the expenditure in the public funds, which was entirely unexpected by the members who are away, and when we heard the extraordinary increase of salary moved last night to the members of Government, it is time to be alarmed at the course now being taken by the Government--more especially when one of the reasons assigned for that extraordinary increase was that they might be enabled to give parties, and dinners, and balls, (Hear, hear.) I for one would be willing to remain here, but when we see the Government taking this course, when members have gone away entirely ignorant that anything of the sort would be attempted, I say we must press for an adjournment, unless the Government give satisfaction to the House, that they do not intend to press this increase of salaries to themselves and other officers connected with the Government, which cannot fail to create the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the country. (Hear, hear.)¹²²

MR. HARTMAN.--I have no doubt that the sentiments expressed by the Hon. member who has just spoken will meet a very general response not only in this House, but throughout the country. Hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches wish to throw off the responsibility of having encouraged hon. members to leave.¹²³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--For myself I always discouraged the idea that those Bills would be passed in a very few days.¹²⁴

MR. HARTMAN agreed with the hon. member for Northumberland, that Ministers had induced¹²⁵, at least in an indirect way¹²⁶, members to believe that no measure of importance would be proceeded with beyond those announced on a previous occasion¹²⁷. We in our simplicity postponed a great many measures, at the suggestion of hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches, for a fortnight, on the

understanding that the House would adjourn before then. (Hear, hear.) Allusion has been made to the amendments on the Seignorial Bill. Hon. gentlemen may not be aware that at this moment the Upper House are discussing the propriety of throwing out this Bill altogether. I was up a little time ago, and the motion was being made to discharge the order.¹²⁸

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER.--Order!¹²⁹

MR. HARTMAN.--The hon. Attorney General asked what measures the Government had brought forward which had not been announced. I am surprised that such a question should be put in the face of the fact that last night a measure was brought down involving an additional annual expenditure of £30,000 or £35,000, and when to that, without a moment's warning, was added a large increase to the salaries of the Lower Canada Judges, and when another friend of the Government got up and moved that the members of the Executive should have their salaries increased to £1500--when these things are done I think it is high time to be alarmed, and that the members of the House have good reason to complain that such measures should be brought forward in the absence of so many members who went away on the understanding that no other important measure should come up.¹³⁰

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--The idea that the House should not go on with the public business, because a number of the members have left, is preposterous. The House so long as it is in session, must always have its full authority.¹³¹

MR. BURTON.--I am opposed to the motion of the hon. member for Northumberland. I think it would be ridiculous (*sic*) to adjourn now, without finally passing those measures which we have been two months trying to complete. As to the champagne suppers and dinners given by the Ministry, I would like to stay here till I saw some of them. (Hear hear and laughter.)¹³²

MR. J. DORION (Drummond) moved that the adjournment be from Friday of next week till the 1st Feb[r]uary.¹³³

MR. MONGENAIS [spoke on J. Dorion's motion.]¹³⁴

MR. LABERGE ... and MR. PAPIN, opposed any adjournment, until the great measures were finally disposed of.¹³⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I am surprised at the course taken by the Opposition in this matter. If we were to adjourn now, those matters not having been settled, we would make our House the laughing stock of the whole country. If hon. gentlemen opposite think we are not discharging our duty, let them turn us out and take our places, and try if they can do better.¹³⁶

MR. A. DORION (Montreal).--It is unfair in the gallant knight, when one of his own partisans makes a motion for an adjournment, to rise and say that it is we who want an adjournment. We do not want an adjournment. We want to go on with the business of the country.¹³⁷ [He] concurred in the view that if they went home now, without disposing of the great measure of the Supplies, they would be made a laughing stock. They would be told that in all this time they had done nothing.¹³⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--Was not an amendment moved by an hon. gentleman opposite.¹³⁹

MR. A. DORION (Montreal).--The hon. member for Drummond, fearing that the main motion would be carried, wanted at least a respite of eight days, hoping that in that time the Seignorial Bill would come down. But he would much rather have no adjournment at all, and he moved that it be only to the 1st February instead of the 15th March.¹⁴⁰

MR. MACKENZIE.--Things must have come to a pretty pass when so firm a partisan of the Government as the hon. member for Northumberland makes a motion against them.¹⁴¹ The declaration made by the Hon. and Gallant Knight was a most manly one, which he heartily applauded. He almost never agreed with him, and if the vote of want of confidence were proposed he would hold up both hands for it. So constantly had they been in opposition to the Hon. and Gallant Knight, that when he went for the abolition of the Clergy Reserves, he was obliged even then to oppose him. He could not vote for the adjournment, but did not think they could be laughed at for the little they had done. They had really worked hard; he did not think he had ever sat in a House that had worked more industriously. But he thought Ministers had taken the House by surprise with their measure for the increase of salaries.¹⁴² The hon. gentleman [Mr. S. Smith] knew that if he was to support such measures as those which the Government brought forward last night, of increasing enormously the salaries all over the country, and adding largely to their own salaries, he could not easily face his constituents in Upper Canada.¹⁴³ He went on to denounce that bill, ending with a reference to the proposed increase of the salaries of Ministers proposed by their friend who sat behind the Hon. and Gallant Knight, (Mr. Rhodes.)¹⁴⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said that he would spare the House any further reference to that point.¹⁴⁵ It is not the case that the Government brought forward any proposition for increasing our own salaries.¹⁴⁶ He was not afraid to say, however, that he believed Ministers were very insufficiently paid; but when it was brought before the House by his Hon. and Gallant friend behind him, he had not consulted with his colleagues, nor had they brought it under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. He had since then consulted with his colleagues, and they had unanimously agreed not to bring the matter under His Excellency's consideraton.¹⁴⁷ (Hear, hear.)¹⁴⁸

MR. MACKENZIE.--Good! Excellent!¹⁴⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I am glad I have pleased the hon. member for once and I hope that having made that announcement, no more will be said on the subject.¹⁵⁰

MR. S. SMITH (Northumberland).--Being in the chair last night, when the resolutions for increasing the salaries all over the country, were under discussion, I had no opportunity of stating my opinion on what was going on. In the absence of so many members, I say it is not fair for the Government to come down with such a proposition. I do not blame the Government for the absence of those members, but I do blame them when 23 or 24 members from Upper Canada have gone away, they should bring forward such a proposition and carry it by the votes of Lower Canada members. (Hear, hear.) I say that no Reform member dare face his constituents in Upper Canada, who voted for the increase of those salaries. In present circumstances I might be willing to vote another gratuity, but those extraordinary and temporary circumstances furnish no reason why we should adopt an entirely new system, to last for ever--for an increase once made it would be next to impossible to revoke it, after the present pressure has passed over. I for one shall clear my skirts of taxing the hard working yeoman of Upper Canada by voting away their money in this way. I have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Lower Canadians in helping forward their great measure, and I ask if it is fair that they should now turn round upon us and vote an increase on those salaries, which could not be carried, but for the absence of so many Upper Canada members. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵¹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH.--What would be the effect of the honorable gentleman's motion, if it were carried? The house would have to adjourn before the

Seigniorial Bill comes down from the Legislative Council, and it would have to stand over for some months more. In these circumstances the honorable gentleman gives no great evidence of his desire to assist the Lower Canadians with their Seigniorial Bill. I think the adjournment may take place before a very distant day. If honorable gentlemen look at the bill, as distributed this afternoon, they will find that nineteen-twentieths of the amendments are merely verbal, which will occupy no time in their discussion.¹⁵²

MR. BROWN.--I think the Solicitor General has not put the proceeding taken by the honorable member for Northumberland in the right light. The learned gentleman desires to make it appear that the honorable member is against the Seigniorial Bill, or desires to postpone it.--The honorable gentleman took no such ground; he merely insists that the government have brought down measures, never anticipated, at a time when a large number of the members from Upper Canada had gone away, relying on an arrangement made before they left. I admit that it was understood that before adjourning, we should wait the fate of the two measures now in the Upper House. But honorable gentleman must see that the matter has changed ground since then. Here is the bill as amended by the Legislative Council, (exhibiting the document with about fifty slips of paper, containing all sorts of amendments, pasted throughout the bill,)--(Hear, hear, and laughter.) The Solicitor General says they are only slight verbal amendments. The honorable gentleman must be aware that there are some most material amendments--some of them indeed admirable amendments, in the opinion of the opposition--but which change the whole principle of the bill. One amendment is that steps shall be taken to find out what will be the cost of the measure to the country, before the act goes into operation. (Hear, hear.) This is a most sensible and statesmanlike proposition--which was urged in this house by the opposition, and voted down by the ministry,--and I hope it will be carried. (Hear, hear.) The question then arises, whether, as some time may elapse before this measure comes down to us, and as we will require a week or a fortnight to discuss amendments so numerous and important, and as we must then again have a conference with the Upper House--whether it were prudent or right, with a half empty house, to enter upon the discussion, involving as it does the imposition on the country of a new debt of a million of pounds. (Hear, hear.) We are all in favor of awaiting the action of the Upper House, but when we look at the manner in which the government bill has been mangled and patched in the Upper House, and the long discussions which it must invoke, it is for the government to consider whether it is expedient to proceed. In any case I do hope that we will come to some clear understanding, whether we are to confine our legislation to the measures formerly indicated and adjourn as speedily as possible, or to have a call of the house and finish all the business before we rise. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵³

MR. POWELL.--I consider it a most extraordinary course to blame the Government for staying here to carry out the great measures which were forced upon them by the opposition themselves. I see no force in the argument that because some members, forgetful of their duty, and forgetful of their responsibilities, have chosen to absent themselves, that is any reason why the legislation of the country should stop, or why those who remain should be prohibited from legislating on subjects of vital importance.¹⁵⁴

The motion of Mr. Smith, and the amendment of Mr. Dorion, were then both withdrawn¹⁵⁵.

FOOTNOTES: 5 DECEMBER 1854.

1. LA MINERVE, 7 December 1854.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), reports the division as Yeas 11; Nays 66, with Mr. Lyon and Mr. Matheson on record as voting Nay. Telegraph (PILOT, 6 December 1854), differs from the JOURNALS in this same manner, but also omits Mr. Larwill's name from the Nays, replacing it with Mr. O'Farrell's name.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
16. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
22. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
28. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
30. IBID.
31. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
33. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
36. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. IBID.
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
39. IBID.
40. LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854. This commentary provides the only newspaper account of Mr. Prov. Sec. Chauveau's speech. LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854, does not clearly indicate where the speech ends, therefore a portion of this account may include the reporter's view and not the honourable member's. It is placed here since LA MINERVE, 12 December 1854, states that he followed Mr. Pres. Ex. Coun. MacNab and spoke in the same sense.
41. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
42. IBID.

- 43. IBID.
- 44. IBID.
- 45. IBID.
- 46. IBID.
- 47. IBID.
- 48. IBID.
- 49. IBID.
- 50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 51. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). On the contingencies for the Legislative Council, Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854), reports that: "All the items were carried, however, without division."
- 52. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 53. IBID.
- 54. IBID.
- 55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 56. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 19 December 1854.
- 57. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 58. IBID.
- 59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 60. IBID.
- 61. IBID.
- 62. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 63. IBID.
- 64. IBID.
- 65. IBID.
- 66. IBID.
- 67. IBID.
- 68. IBID.
- 69. IBID.
- 70. IBID.
- 71. IBID.
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- 76. IBID.
- 77. IBID.
- 78. IBID.
- 79. IBID.
- 80. IBID.
- 81. IBID.
- 82. IBID.
- 83. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard) reports: "At midnight the Committee rose."
- 84. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 85. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 86. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 87. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 88. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 89. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 90. IBID.
- 91. IBID.
- 92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
- 93. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).

94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
95. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
96. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
97. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
111. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
119. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
120. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
121. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
126. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
127. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
128. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. Telegraph (HAMILTON GAZETTE, 7 December 1854).
136. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
137. IBID.
138. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 19 December 1854, reports the name of the speaker here as Mr. Fournier of Montreal.
139. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
140. IBID.
141. IBID.
142. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
143. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
144. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
145. IBID.

146. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
147. MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854.
148. GLOBE, 15 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
149. IBID.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 1854.

(468)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
 By Mr. Desaulniers,--The Petition of the Reverend E. Aubry and others, of
St. Léon and other Parishes, County of St. Maurice.
 By Mr. LeBoutillier,--The Petition of W. Johnston and others, of the Magdalen Islands.

(469)

By Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison,--The Petition of J.G. Beard and others, Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Dionne,--The Petition of Jean Thibault and others, of the upper part of the Township Viger, County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of Daniel Byrne and others, of the Counties of Lotbinière, Mégantic, and Beauce.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne; praying that the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company may not pass into Law, or otherwise that the Parishes of the said County may be discharged from their engagements with the said Company.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal; praying that the Tavern License Law may be so amended as more effectually to suppress Intemperance.

Of the Town Council of the Town of Bytown; of the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg; of the Town Council of the Town of Brantford; and of the Town Council of the Town of St. Catharines; praying that the Municipal and Assessment Acts of Upper Canada may be so amended as to relieve Incorporated Towns from liability to taxation by County Councils, and from the necessity of sending Reeves and Deputy Reeves to such County Councils.

Of Joshua Willson and others, of the Townships of Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury, County of York; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway from Port Perry on Lake Scugog, to some point on the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad.

Of E.C. Allen and others, of the Parish of St. Pierre de Sorel, County of Richelieu; praying for payment of a certain amount due them for their services as School Teachers in the said Parish for and during the Scholastic year ending on the 30th June, 1846.

Mr. Alfred Patrick, Chief Clerk of Committees and of Controverted Elections, presented, pursuant to Order, the Minutes of Evidence and Proceedings taken and had before the Select Committees on the Saguenay, Kamouraska, Argenteuil, and Laval Election Petitions.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned relating to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof," and to make further provisions concerning Pilots.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all the

Complaints which have been made against Mr. Maguire, Superintendent of Police for the City of Quebec.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

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Ordered, That the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Bytown; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Brantford; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of St. Catharines, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Brockville.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to make legal the Assessments made in Upper Canada during the year 1854, and extend the time for making Assessments, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the day being read, for taking into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend to Lower Canada the provisions of the Act to establish a Standard Weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds in Upper Canada;"

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

The House again went into Committee of Supply--Mr. Smith (Northumberland) in the chair--and resumed consideration of the Estimates for the current year at the point where they left off yesterday.¹

On the item of £250 for the medical faculty of Laval University, and other similar items, MR. BROWN complained that last year the allowance had been taken away from the medical faculty of Toronto University,² on the principle that it was not right to appropriate the public money for the teaching of medical science. Why then were they now asked to vote money to support medical education in Lower Canada, and to make a new grant altogether for a medical school in Kingston.³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said that physic at least was not sectarian. What reason was there to object to these grants?⁴

MR. BROWN said the hon. gentleman had not understood his argument. The medical school was taken away from the national University at Toronto on the principle that medical education ought not to be aided with the public money, and on the understanding that all similar grants should be taken away, but he still found grants for all the medical schools of Lower Canada, and a new grant proposed for a sectarian college in Upper Canada. What consistency was there in this, or did the Government intend to restore the medical school of the Toronto University?⁵

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--The subject is worthy of consideration.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I cannot be expected to concur in the ground taken up by the hon. member for Lambton, when he says the Medical School of the Toronto University was broken up, with the understanding that those other grants would be discontinued, since my hon. friend, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, does not admit that there was any such understanding.⁷

MR. BROWN.--I see the hon. Attorney General West entering the House. He must recollect the circumstance, as he concurred with me when I battled in last Parliament against the abolition of the University Medical School. The hon. gentleman will recollect the argument used by Dr. Rolph, Mr. Hincks and Mr. Justice Richards, that it was improper to give the public money for medical education, and that on similar ground the Faculty of Law in the Toronto University was abolished also. I contend that if it was right to abolish the School of Medicine there, it is most unjust to support such schools elsewhere out of the public treasury. The present Government must either adhere to the policy of the late Administration, and strike out the whole of these grants, or return to the former system, and acting fairly by all parties, restore the School of Medicine to the Toronto University. The effect of the Bill passed by the last Parliament has been precisely what I affirmed when it passed, to send away nearly a hundred students from the national college at Toronto either to these Opposition Schools of Montreal and elsewhere which are fostered by the Government or to the Institution[s] of foreign countries. A greater act of folly was never committed. The University ought to be placed on an efficient basis in all three Faculties and a competent staff kept up, especially as there is an endowment belonging to the Institution quite competant (sic) to sustain it.⁸

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--I recollect perfectly well that last year the hon. gentleman opposed the abolition of the Medical School of the Toronto University very strongly, and I am aware also that this session he has given notice that he will move to have it restored.⁹

MR. BROWN.--I have, and it is clear the University will be deprived of half its usefulness, if not ruined altogether, unless that course be adopted. You cannot expect students to seek instruction in the arts there, if they have to seek their professional instruction elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) They will choose the school at which they can complete their studies.¹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--That is a good reason why we should take up the question of restoring the Medical School. I agreed last session with the hon. member for Lambton as to the impropriety of abolishing it. My opinions have not changed since then, and when the subject again comes up, I hope that justice will be done.¹¹ [He] promised the matter should be considered by the government during the recess.¹²

MR. BROWN.--Are the Government prepared to restore the Medical School?¹³

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--I am strongly in favor of restoring the Medical School, so as to make the Institution a University in the best sense of the word. But I do not wish to be understood as giving any pledge on behalf of the Government.¹⁴

MR. FERRIE.--If there is any Institution in the country in which the study of medicine should be supported, I conceive it is the Toronto University which is open to all classes of the population.¹⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--Are we to understand that the Government intend to restore the Medical School to the University?¹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--There is no understanding at all about it.¹⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--And I hope there will be none. I differ entirely from my hon. friend from Lambton on this subject. But there is a Medical School at present in Toronto, and why single out Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston, as recipients of the public favour, while not a word is said about the similar Institution in Toronto?¹⁸

MR. BROWN.--said he was quite content with the assurance of the Attorney General and when the subject came up he had no doubt the opposition of his friend from Glengary would be removed.¹⁹

The various items were then agreed to.²⁰

The next item that raised discussion was £1200 for the maintenance of a Nautical College at Quebec, besides another charge under the head of Public Works of £5000 for additions, alterations, and repairs to the building of the same Institution.²¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) asked for some information as to the objects of the Institution, if it was for the instruction of Pilots, or for what other object. He had never heard of it before.²²

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said he would reply to the hon. gentleman in the words of Shakspere.--"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy."²³

MR. BROWN.--Very pretty indeed, and very appropriate to voting £6,000 for an object the House knows nothing about. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Provincial Secretary had better keep such flippancy for a more fitting occasion. Before proceeding to establish such an institution, the Government was bound to have submitted a matured scheme to the House for approval. But, instead of that, they have started the Institution and given the public money to it, and when we ask for information as to its objects, we are insulted! (Hear, hear.) I think this item should be postponed until we have full information on the subject.²⁴

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN then gave some details as to the branches of instruction taught and the manner in which the £1,200 vote was appropriated.²⁵

Opposition members complained that so large a sum had been spent by government in advance of a vote, and thought it a large sum for an annual grant.²⁶

The vote ... was agreed to.²⁷

A long²⁸ [and] warm²⁹ discussion ensued, chiefly in French, on³⁰ the items for the Canadian Institutes of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec³¹.

MR. A. DORION, MR. PAPIN and MR. LABERGE ... [complained] that while L'Institut Canadien of Montreal received only £50, this Upper Canadian Institution [at Toronto] received five times as much.³²

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU explained that the sum granted to the Lower Canadian Institutions was as large as that given to the Upper Canadian, but in Upper Canada they had fewer of them and founded them in a more extended basis, and therefore received more each. This Institute at Toronto had attained a very high place among scientific institutions on the continent. It ranked among the very first in the Province and published a scientific journal of very great value. L'Institut Canadien of Montreal got as much as the Institut National in that city or the Institut Canadien of Quebec.³³

An explanation ... [was] given that a resemblance between the Institutions existed merely in name³⁴.

A good deal of discussion ensued upon the political aspect of l'Institute (sic) Canadien, which its friends declared was no part of the Institution itself but only incidental to its members.³⁵

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN [spoke]³⁶.

The vote passed on a division.³⁷

On a vote being asked of £500 for the experimental Farm near Toronto,³⁸

MR. A. DORION, of Montreal, complained that there was no such grant for Lower Canada, shewing another instance in which Lower Canadian interests had been neglected.³⁹

MR. BROWN wished to receive some information about this model farm--where it was situated, how it was carried on, and in what way this £500 was to be spent.⁴⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I must refer the hon. gentleman for information to the head of the Agricultural Bureau (Hear, hear and laughter.)⁴¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I am very much astonished that an hon. gentleman who resides in Toronto, and takes so much interest in all these matters, should require any explanation about this model farm. But I will inform the hon. gentleman that a model farm is very much like a model member of Parliament, and as we might conceive of a school to make model members of Parliament with the hon. gentleman presiding over it, so this is an Institution to teach the farmers of Upper Canada how to carry on their farms in a model style.⁴²

MR. BROWN.--I must say that this is truly a model way of giving an explanation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It is quite true that I take an interest in these matters, but I confess I never heard of such an Institution in the neighbourhood of Toronto.⁴³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--It is presided over by a gentleman who is a particular friend of the Hon. member for Lambton and, I believe, was recommended by himself. It is strange that the hon. gentleman should not have heard of it.⁴⁴

MR. BROWN.--Who is he?⁴⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--It would not be correct to mention his name here.⁴⁶

MR. BROWN.--Because you don't know it. I know nothing of the farm or its conductor except from this item in the estimates.⁴⁷

MR. J. MORRISON (Niagara).--It is situated in [t]he University Grounds.⁴⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--Within half a mile of the hon. gentleman's own door. Did the hon. gentleman never walk up the College Avenue.⁴⁹

MR. BROWN.--I have and I saw no model farm. But I'll tell you what I did see. I saw a great palisade put up by the Government to enclose what is by courtesy supposed to be the new Parliament Buildings, but which I believe the late Government had no intention of building. (Hear, hear and laughter) That palisade was doubly a blind--they "paltered with us in a double sense." But for the farm, I saw no preparations for it and I do not believe there is any such thing in existence. If it really is there, it must be in the very heart of the city upon land worth £2,000 or thereby, per acre. It is something new to have a model farm in the very heart of a city, and I would suggest to the head of the Bureau of Agriculture, whether some reform might not be effected in the plan.⁵⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--Is it fair to ask us to vote £500 on such meagre information as we have received from the other side of the House. No one seems to be able to tell us anything about it, what is its extent, what is produced on it, who controls it, or how this money is spent.⁵¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY then stated the boundaries of the farm, and said that the value of the land which it occupied was under £1000 an acre; other land not far from it had been sold recently at £350 and £500 an acre.⁵²

MR. BROWN said that if it were worth only £500 an acre, a fifty acre farm would represent a value of £25,000, when one that would serve the purpose equally well could be got within a few miles of the City for a small portion of that amount. The thing was an absurdity, and it was high time it was put a stop to.⁵³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the ground belonged to the Government, and if they chose to appropriate it in that way, no one could complain. He was not aware that the land had ever before been appropriated to any purpose whatever, so that it could not be said that any thing was lost by deriving from it whatever agricultural products it would yield.⁵⁴

MR. BROWN.--Has the £500 previously appropriated been spent?⁵⁵

MR. HINCKS.--It has.⁵⁶

MR. MACKENZIE.--Having lived in Toronto for a longer period than perhaps any other gentleman in this room, I ought to know something about it, and I must say that I have looked in vain to find this model farm (Hear, hear and laughter.) My hon. friend from Peel, who knows something about Toronto too, could tell you that he was just as ignorant of its situation. I believe the model farm consists in Mr. Buckland, and Mr. Buckland's duty consists in receiving a salary. It is very much like the Nautical School which we were discussing a little ago--just a mode of shovelling off the peoples' money.⁵⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT saw it when in Toronto last summer, and there was quite a crop on it--no better, he thought, than that of many habitants but still showing something had been done. It was in charge of Professor Buckland.⁵⁸

The vote after some further discussion, was carried.⁵⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD objected to the item of £511 paid to the representative of J. Radenhurst as clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. Mr. Small was bound to pay this sum out of his own Salary. Mr. Baldwin had so decided when application was made to him as Attorney General.⁶⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD and MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH thought it would be hard to make Mr. Small, whose salary had (sic) been reduced one half, pay the Clerks required in his office. The Chief Justice and Judges had certified the necessity for the employment of Mr. Radenhurst, as the business having largely increased, and they were of opinion the Province should pay the amount.⁶¹

This item also was carried.⁶²

On the item of £7000 to provide for the expense of printing laws and other printing for the public service (sic) MR. LANGTON said he would like some explanation from the honorable Inspector General. In previous years there had been a much less sum granted which appeared by the acts not to have been all expended, yet they were asked for a large increase. He would like to know (sic) what reason (sic) there was for the larger expenditure under this head.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said it was impossible for ministers taking office in the session to make themselves masters of all the details of these sums, the only assurance he could give on the subject was that not one copper had been paid out without proper vouchers.⁶⁴

The item was carried.⁶⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD and others ... [objected] to the large sum expended (£1200) on the Toronto observatory.⁶⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU explained that it had been principally spent of (sic) purchasing instruments.⁶⁷

MR. LANGTON thought there could be no doubt that the Province should do so much to aid the cause of science. The British Government had fixed upon Toronto as a convenient site for an observatory, being in a convenient parallel of latitude but had recently withdrawn the officers in charge, leaving the Province to continue the series of observations.⁶⁸

MR. HINCKS had taken, the responsibility when in office of ordering this expenditure, upon the surgent (*sic*) representation of Capt. Lefroy when leaving the Province, and so believed the work had been effectively carried on since his departure by professor Cherriman under the Provincial government⁶⁹.

Carried.⁷⁰

The next items ... were £2498 7s. 3d. towards expenses of protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf, and £2000 for building or purchase of a vessel for this Service in future.⁷¹

MR. BROWN said that, if they did not send a force to the Gulf having the power and the intention to enforce their rights, they need not go there at all. Would the Americans stand off, from fear of Captain Fortin and his brigantine? (Hear, hear.) And to what department did this belong? Who gives the sailing orders? Who is minister of marine?⁷²

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN.--It belongs to the department of the Provincial Secretary.⁷³

MR. BROWN.--Ah! I thought it might be the Bureau of Agriculture (laughter.) Is not this protection to the fisheries something that we might expect to be attended to by the Imperial Government?⁷⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said that last summer Captain Fortin had met with little or no difficulty in the discharge of his duties. Nearly all the vessels he complained of gave way at once, and in only one or two instances had he to refer to the Commander of the British fleet stationed there, from whom he obtained every assistance whenever it was required. The intention was to have six men, under Capt. Fortin as the River Police.⁷⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--Only £1000 were voted last year. Why is an additional £1498 required this year?⁷⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--The Reciprocity Treaty having come into operation is a sufficient reason for having a more imposing force.⁷⁷

MR. LANGTON.--In 1852, £1000 was appropriated, and only £505 spent. In 1853, £1000 was appropriated, and only £645 spent. The Reciprocity Treaty has not come into operation in sufficient time to be a reason why so large a sum as £2498 7s. 3d. should have been spent during the year now almost closed.⁷⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT explained that the cause of the extra charge for this service during the past season was that the expense of the Trinity House Steamer Doris which had formerly been charged in the Trinity House accounts was this year charged under this head as she had been employed for a long period by the government.⁷⁹

MR. BROWN.--It is a farce for Captain Fortin and his six policemen to go down to keep the American fleet in order (Hear, hear.) Suppose an American or perhaps two or three Americans were to show fight--what would the gallant Fortin do then? And only fancy some vessel to hoist the Russian flag, what would become of the Canadian navy? (Hear, hear and laughter.) He begged the house not to sanction such an absurdity.⁸⁰

The vote was then agreed to on a division.⁸¹

MR. BROWN asked an explanation of the item of £9,600 for the temporary maintenance (sic) of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals. Had the government taken them off the hands of the Imperial Government and saddled the Province with the expense of keeping them up, and if so, on what terms.⁸²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY and MR. HINCKS explained that negotiations had been pending for a couple of years on the subject which had not yet been brought to a conclusion. That in the mean time Imperial authorities had absolutely abandoned (sic) the works and the past and present Provincial administrations had thought it for the interest of the Country that they should not be closed or suffered to go to ruin.⁸³

A vote of £35, expenses of the hon. Atty. Gen. Drummond to Washington, was carried.⁸⁴

On the item of £3000 to T. Rigney, Esq., in full for disbursement, expenses &c., in disseminating information respecting Reciprocity of trade with the United States,⁸⁵--there were cries of "Carried," from all parts of the House.⁸⁶

MR. RANKIN rose and requested that some explanation should be given of this vote.⁸⁷

MR. MACKENZIE.--Who is he?⁸⁸

MR. LARWILL.--Who is Mr. Thomas Rigney? I never heard of him.⁸⁹

MR. RANKIN, after receiving some explanations from the Inspector General who crossed the floor to him, said he did not like to vote the money, without knowing precisely what value had been received for it. He would like to know who was Mr. Rigney, where he lived, and what he had done.⁹⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) was quite willing to pass the vote. He was satisfied that whatever Government was in power, required a certain amount on some occasions to be used as secret service money, and he had full confidence that this money had been expended to advantage. (Hear, hear and laughter.)⁹¹

MR. RANKIN.--I wish the gentleman who has just spoken would evince the same confiding disposition on all occasions. (Laughter.)⁹²

MR. HINCKS said this was a Legacy left to the present Administration by their predecessors. Some time ago a Committee was organized in New York for the purpose of furthering Reciprocity, of which Mr. Rigney was Chairman--a gentleman of the highest character, formerly a merchant⁹³ at Toronto, but of late has resided and done business as a broker at New York.⁹⁴ He had given a great deal of time and trouble to the cause, and had, with the sanction of this government, labored for some time and successfully at Washington, and contributed in no slight degree to the success of the treaty there.⁹⁵ And not only has he never received a dollar for these personal services, but he had disbursed a considerable sum out of his own private means in aid of Reciprocity, before asking any aid from Government. Under these circumstances the Government authorized him to continue his expenses, with the assurance that they would be made good to him, and every sixpence of the money he had got was accounted for by the most satisfactory vouchers. (Hear, hear and Laughter.) He was perfectly satisfied that the money had been expended well for the interests of the Province. (Hear, hear.)⁹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY read from Hansard a short debate on a similar vote in the House of Commons "for foreign and other service," to which only Col. Sibthorp objected.⁹⁷

MR. RANKIN repudiated the imputation that he was to be considered the Colonel Sibthorp of the Canadian Parliament.⁹⁸

MR. MACKENZIE would like to see the vouchers, so as to find out how many oyster suppers, champagne dinners and so forth were necessary to carry a measure like that of Reciprocity.⁹⁹

A voice from the Treasury Benches suggested that he must be out of order.¹⁰⁰

[MR. MACKENZIE] replied that, if that were the case, of course he would sit down.¹⁰¹

MR. MARCHILDON was not satisfied.--He did not think any man should be paid so much for his opinions.¹⁰²

Before he could get a chance to enlighten the House on the subject very much, the chairman [MR. S. SMITH] called out "carried".¹⁰³

"Carried" resounded from all parts of the House.¹⁰⁴

MR. COOKE (of Ottawa) required an explanation of the item of £150 for the education at Bytown of pupils from the County of Ottawa. Who were they, and where was the education provided for them?¹⁰⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU explained that it was to provide for their education at the Roman Catholic College at Bytown.¹⁰⁶

MR. COOKE said there were no scholars from his county taught there. The vote was a mere pretext for an additional vote to the college.¹⁰⁷

Ministers replied that it was no fault of the Government or the College if the scholars did not choose to avail themselves of the advantages offered them.¹⁰⁸

On the vote of £1111 2s. 2d. being proposed, as aid to [Upper Canada College,]

MR. BROWN objected to the continuance of this large annual grant for educating the children of a class of persons quite able to pay for it themselves. The Institution has a large landed endowment, quite adequate for its support. This grant had been continued too long, and it was time that it was now brought to an end.¹⁰⁹

MR. ROBINSON defended the vote, and said a more successful Institution could scarcely be found.¹¹⁰

The vote was agreed to, on a division.¹¹¹

On the vote of £100, as Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and £67 15s. 7d. as allowance to the same for a messenger and contingencies,

MR. BROWN said that this £167 had been paid from year to year, and the Government could not tell the House to whom it was paid, or what it went for.¹¹²

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said he would be able to give full information to-morrow, when the question of concurrence came up. He believed it was the remnant of an old system--an unsuccessful attempt made by a despotic Government to force non-sectarian schools on Lower Canada. The amount, he believed, now went to McGill College.¹¹³

MR. BROWN.--We are asked to vote this money for the salary of a Secretary of the Royal Institution, when there was no Institution, and no Secretary. And the farce is made more complete allowing a messenger and contingencies! and this has been continued for years! (Hear, hear.) If the Government cannot explain to whom it is paid, it is time to put a stop to it.¹¹⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--This is one of the few non-sectarian grants for education, and the hon. member for Lambton should be the last to complain of it. If Mr. Burage does not get it, it goes to McGill College.¹¹⁵

MR. BROWN.--I quite agree that McGill College, being a non-sectarian and national Institution should be well sustained, but I do not see why we should continue to pay money to that or any other college under false pretences. I hope hon. gentlemen will consent to defer that item until they have made enquiries into it.¹¹⁶

After some further conversation, the vote was carried by the Government followers.¹¹⁷

MR. LANGTON asked an explanation of the sum of £17,265 received from the Jesuits' Estate and common school fund of Lower Canada, and forming part of the appropriation to Colleges, Academies &c. in Lower Canada. How much of that came from the Jesuits' Estates, and how much from the Common School Fund?¹¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY replied that about £7,500 came from the Jesuits' Estates, and the rest from the Common School Fund.¹¹⁹

MR. LANGTON said he had no objection to the money from the Jesuits' Estates being appropriated among those Colleges, but he did not approve of the practice of taking the Common School Fund, and devoting it to such purposes. It was not because education was too generally diffused among the lower classes in Lower Canada, that the Common School Fund should be taken from them, and devoted to Institutions of a higher order.¹²⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said that the amount so devoted was that which could not be appropriated to Common Schools, in consequence of the people not taxing themselves.¹²¹

MR. LANGTON expressed himself as satisfied with the explanation.¹²²

On the item of £300 for the Colonial Church and School Society for establishing Normal and Model Schools, MR. LANGTON said he supposed this grant was made in pursuance of the plan before announced¹²³ by the Provincial Secretary ..., that there was a scheme in contemplation by the government of establishing three Normal Schools in Lower Canada--one Roman Catholic, another Church of England, and another non-sectarian; and he supposed this was the commencement of the system. Granting the impossibility of having non-sectarian common schools, he could not see the slightest reason in the world for having sectarian Normal Schools. (Hear, hear.) The object of a Normal School was to train schoolmasters, to communicate to them the art of teaching; and surely the art of teaching must be the same, whether the future pupils of those so trained were to be Protestants or Catholics. To carry this sectarianism to such an extent as to have separate Normal Schools, as if those who were afterwards to teach Roman Catholic children could not sit in the same room with those who were to teach Protestant children, was in the highest degree absurd. (Hear, hear.)¹²⁴

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU admitted the force of these considerations, and that the Government proposed establishing three normal Schools as stated by Mr. Langton. He said he would have preferred himself that there should be only one Normal School in Lower Canada, but he could not bring others to take the same view. He had visited Toronto to witness the working of the Normal School there, but he found it would be impossible to introduce such a system into Lower Canada, and they must just deal with facts as they found them. If a non-sectarian Normal School were established here, the schoolmasters would not go to it to be trained. The opinions of a large proportion of the people of Lower Canada could never be

reconciled to such a system. One of that sort established in Montreal had been a total failure. Nor was he altogether satisfied himself that there should be no religion taught in a Normal school. He thought that those who attended it ought to have some instruction in religious philosophy. It should be remembered that in Lower Canada seven eig[h]ths of the population were Roman Catholics.¹²⁵

MR. BROWN.--Not at all! How do you make that out?¹²⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said that by the last census, the Roman Catholic population was 746,866, and the Protestant 143,395.¹²⁷

MR. BROWN said that made the proportion about five-sixths, not seven-eighths.¹²⁸

MR. LANGTON then pointed out that, independently of the absurdity of having three separate Normal Schools, their utility under such a system would be entirely destroyed. They could not establish a Normal School by a grant of a few hundred pounds, but if there were three of them, they must either incur an enormous expense in endowing them, or leave them inefficient. Supposing that a sixth or seventh of the population were not Roman Catholics, and let half of them belong to the Church of England, then there would be a Church of England Normal School for one fourteenth of the population, and a non-Sectarian Normal School for the other fourteenth. Necessarily they must be very small and very inefficient schools. What good could this grant of £300 do, towards establishing a Church of England Normal School? He was quite satisfied that the Church of England had no desire to have a separate school of her own.¹²⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said it was not the intention to have three Normal Schools established by the Government. It was only intended to have one Roman Catholic, and one for all Protestants, in which he expected the Church of England School would merge. If that junction did not take place the Government would have nothing to do with this one.¹³⁰

MR. BROWN said at that late hour he would not detain the House by going into this subject at present, as another opportunity would be given him of expressing his views. He would only now congratulate the members of the Government from Upper Canada, on their bringing forward for the first time a distinct plan for establishing Sectarian Normal Schools in Lower Canada, and intending to carry it in this House by the force of Government influence. (Hear, hear.) He would especially congratulate the hon. Postmaster General on the new ideas he must have got before assisting to extend the sectarian principle into a region where it had never been known before. (Hear, hear.) He also congratulated a great many supporters of the Government on the position in which they were now placed, after coming from Upper Canada pledged to uproot the sectarian provisions in the existing school system, but who were now asked to carry it further than had ever before been contemplated. (Hear, hear.) Was this the way in which the Union was to be cemented. Were these votes to be constantly pressed on the members from Upper Canada, contrary to their conscientious convictions? Were they to be asked to erect one Normal School for the inculcation of Roman Catholicism, and hand it over with a large share of the public money to the Roman Catholic hierarchy? and were they to erect another for the special benefit of the Church of England hierarchy? and these, not schools wherein to teach children, but institutions for training teachers--teaching teachers how to teach sectarianism? (Hear, hear.)¹³¹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE said he would not detain the committee by making any lengthened remarks, but he had a word or two to say, as the hon. member for Lambton had thought proper to congratulate him on the position he occupied in

reference to grants for sectarian teaching in Lower Canada. He supposed the hon. member for Lambton would congratulate himself, if he could see the people of Lower Canada left uneducated. (Oh! oh!) The hon. member for Lambton, with others, was accustomed to take exception to collegiate education in Lower Canada, and said that common school education did not receive that attention at the hands of the Government which it ought to receive. And now, when a proposal was made to instruct teachers for Lower Canada, the hon. gentleman again found fault. The sentiments of the hon. member for Lambton to-night were quite in unison with what he thought proper to utter in his (Mr. Spence's) county, on which occasion he urged that his (Mr. Spence's) return to Parliament would have the effect of building up nunneries, monkeries, and monasteries.¹³²

Ironical cheers from the French Canadian members.¹³³

[MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE continued:] But the sentiments the hon. gentleman uttered now, and the congratulations he had thought proper to tender him were different from what he held in 1849, when in supporting the then administration, he averted the blows aimed against (sic) the educational establishments of Lower Canada, and said that the proper way to propitiate the people of Lower Canada was not by violence against their institutions, but by moral suasion.¹³⁴

MR. BROWN said the words which the hon. gentleman had put into his mouth in 1849 were entirely imaginary. From first to last he defied the hon. gentleman to show a single word he ever said or wrote in favour of sectarian education. (Hear, hear.) He was quite willing to stand by anything he had ever said. When the explanations given to-night by the hon. Postmaster General went up to his county, and were compared with what he had stated at his election, his constituents would be able to understand his position. (Hear, hear.) Had the hon. gentleman dared to express in his county at his election the sentiments which he had declared to-night, and on which this highly reprehensible school scheme rested, he would have been in a different position now. (Hear, hear.) At the meeting in Wentworth to which he had referred, he (Mr. Brown) had declared that the hon. gentleman would take precisely the course he has taken to-night, but the hon. gentleman took good care to remain mum, and durst not then avow that he was in favour of sectarian education. Let the hon. gentleman go back to his county and state that he is now not only in favor of sectarian education, of maintaining it in all its present proportions, but of extending the principle into an entirely new sphere, and he would see what reception he would get. How many members were there from Lower Canada who wanted nothing of the kind! How many Roman Catholics even were there in the House who would vote against the extension of the sectarian principle in the domain of education! (Hear, hear.) And yet the hon. gentleman and his colleagues from Upper Canada will force this odious measure on Lower Canada, at the dictation of the Roman hierarchy. (Hear, hear.) Some years ago, when Mr. Lafontaine introduced his bill for establishing a Normal School, it was on the non sectarian principle? (Hear, hear.) Even the late Government attempted to carry out the measure--to establish a Normal School in Montreal on the non-sectarian basis--and it would have been completely successful but for the efforts of Roman Catholic priestcraft. (Hear, hear.) The correspondence on that subject had been moved for some time ago, but had not yet been sent down.¹³⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--There was no correspondence.¹³⁶

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--The hon. member for Lambton has challenged the truth of my remarks in reference to his sentiments in 1849. It is a singular fact that I can prove him to be incorrect. I hold in my hand the Globe of the 25th of April, 1849, and in an article in reply to the Provincialist, I find the

following:--"But there are Lower Canada grievances. Besides the Orangemen, he considers the Established Roman Catholic Church a grievance; the multitude of Nuns and Jesuits a grievance; their incorporation by acts of Parliament a great grievance, and that the prosperity of the Lower Province is kept back by these institutions, and that Lower Canada will be a clog on the Upper Province so long as they exist." The Globe is combatting the remarks of the Provincialist, and he goes on to say--"We know but one lawful way of bringing others to see as we do, and that is by moral suasion"--not by acts of tyranny--oh no! The Globe then says--"It ill becomes a liberal to speak disrespectfully of the French Canadian members. When we were trampled in the dust by the Tories of Upper Canada, backed by the power of the Metcalfe Government, these Lower Canadians who were offered place and power if they would desert their principles and join the Tories, nobly refused, and they were a wall of defence to us in our day of calamity. And now that we have overcome our difficulties, mainly through their aid, and now that liberty rides prosperously through our renovated province, shall we turn round on them?" Such were the sentiments of the hon. member for Lambton in 1849, and I say it ill becomes that hon. member to turn, or any other gentleman, and charge him with having changed his opinions.¹³⁷

Loud cheering on the ministerial benches.¹³⁸

MR. BROWN sent the page across the floor for the paper from which Mr. Spence had read.¹³⁹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE (putting the paper in his desk). You will see it to-morrow morning (oh! oh!). When I read anything, I do not choose to have my accuracy doubted by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then had not a word to say against those institutions, but now he turns round upon us, and charges us with being forgetful of our pledges and our promises. I will deal out to Lower Canada that measure of justice which I shall claim for Upper Canada, and I am not afraid to take the responsibility.¹⁴⁰

MR. BROWN.--I ask the hon. gentleman to show me the paper from which he read.¹⁴¹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE refused.¹⁴²

[MR. BROWN].--The hon. gentleman does not choose to show me the paper from which he read. That just shows the candour of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I charge him with garbling his extracts. I have no recollection of the article he read--but I am sure that the extracts do not convey the true sense of any article in the Globe newspaper.¹⁴³

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE then brought the paper over and handed it to¹⁴⁴--

MR. BROWN, who proceeded to say that he had not written a line of the article in question, and had no recollection of having seen it before; but he was quite sure that no article could be found in the Globe on this subject from his own pen or that of others, from the fair meaning of which he would now desire to dissent. When the article in question was written--nearly six years ago--and for ten months before he had been absent from Toronto, and during the whole time he had not written one editorial article for the columns of the Globe, but so well did he know the sentiments of the gentleman who then conducted the paper, that he was well persuaded the Postmaster General must have made his extracts so as to convey a false impression of their meaning. Mr. Brown opened the paper, and having run his eye rapidly over the article, proceeded to say that it was precisely as he had sup[er]posed. The hon. gentleman had so garbled his extracts as to convey a totally different impression from the true reading. (Hear, hear.)

It would be recollect that the article was written in the very month when the Parliament House was burned down at Montreal, and when the cry for annexation rang throughout the country. The Globe earnestly contended against that cry, and he found that the editorial form which the Postmaster read was written in reply to an annexation article in the Hamilton Provincialist--a paper in the interest of those with whom the hon. gentleman then acted.¹⁴⁵

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--I never was in favour of annexation.¹⁴⁶

MR. BROWN said that might be, but the hon. gentleman acted with the Provincialist--and it was in reply to an annexation article of that paper that the editorial in question was penned. The Provincialist seems to have contended that annexation was the only way to get quit of Canadian ills; and having been called on to state these ills, had named Secret Societies, the Clergy Reserves, the Rectories, and Roman Catholic Priestly influence, and contended that annexation would sweep them all away. The writer in the Globe, continued Mr. Brown, in the article I hold in my hand, takes up each of the grievances separately, and admits them to be evils--but shows that annexation would not remove them. When he comes to the fourth count, he proceeds thus:--

"But there are Lower Canada grievances. Besides the orangemen, he (the Provincialist) considers the established Roman Catholic Church a grievance; the multitude of Nuns and Jesuits a grievance; their incorporation by Acts of Parliament a great grievance, and that the prosperity of the Lower Province is kept back by these institutions, and that Lower Canada will be a clog on the Upper Province, so long as they exist."

Here the Postmaster General stopped--and then went on to read these words, as if they immediately followed:--

"We know but one lawful way of bringing others to see as we do, and that is by moral suasion."

Now I pray the House to mark the utter dishonesty of the hon. gentleman. Between these two extracts occurred half-a-dozen lines--these the hon. gentleman cut out--and by doing so, concocted the false impression which he conveyed. The omitted words are these:--

"Now, if our contemporary expects that Annexation will act as a charm in banishing the Roman Catholic religion, and the Nuns and the Jesuits from the Lower Province, and will introduce our Religion and our manners there, we are certain he will be disappointed. He does not tell us how these changes are to be accomplished, and we will not believe he intends to do so by force of arms, or by declaring war against the French language, like Ogle R. Gowan and his Orangemen." And then followed the other extract: "We know but one lawful way of bringing others to see as we do, and that is by moral suasion." I appeal to the House if a more barefaced case of garbling was ever established? (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman conveyed the impression that the Globe differed from the Provincialist, as to there being any grievance in the case; while in fact the Globe admitted the grievance but denied that annexation would cure it. The hon. gentleman conveyed the impression that "the moral suasion" spoken of in the extract which he did read, was some undefined private influence, as opposed to political and Parliamentary discussion; while the sentence which he did not read, but purposely passed over, shows clearly that by "moral suasion" the writer in the Globe meant and could only have meant political and Parliamentary discussion as opposed to armed force. (Hear, hear.) No wonder the hon. gentleman was so unwilling to give up the paper, and locked it up so fiercely in his desk! He, forsooth, would not have his veracity questioned! Well I knew that no such reading as he gave could ever have appeared in the Globe. I endorse now every word of the article. I do not believe in annexation. I have no faith in animal

force, but I do believe in the moral suasion of political agitation and Parliamentary majorities. (Hear, hear.) I came into Parliament to carry out views by moral suasion. (Hear, hear.) And I would be the last man to force upon the Lower Canadians or any body else any of my views except by moral suasion. (Hear, hear.) I distinctly charge the hon. gentleman then, with garbling the article, and I appeal to every hon. member of this House whether I have not established it? (Hear, hear.)¹⁴⁷

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--The hon. member will not say that I should have read the whole article?¹⁴⁸

MR. BROWN.--Whatever you read, you should have read honestly. But you not only garbled--you garbled deliberately. You picked out beforehand such sentences, as appeared to suit your purpose, and underscored them, with the knowledge that they would convey a wrong impression of the writer's meaning. And moreover, from (*sic*) the writer being spoken of in the controversy as "venerable," you well knew that I was not the party who wrote the article. Mr. Brown then went on to defend the sentiments of the other paragraph quoted by Mr. Spence. He was as prepared now as then, to give full credit to the services rendered to the cause of liberty in Canada by the French Canadians, in the time of the Metcalfe Government. Up to the hour when that article was written not one incident had occurred to make the Upper Canadian Reformers doubt for a moment that their Lower Canada allies would aid them in accomplishing all their cherished reforms. The hon. gentleman might have quoted the sentence which preceded that paragraph: "We must look to the progress of light, and not to annexation, for the abolition of these excrescences on the fair form of Christianity." (Hear, hear.) That did not suit his purpose. Mr. Brown was proceeding to read other portions of the article.¹⁴⁹

He was prevented from going on, by continued interruptions, knocking of desks, &c. by hon. gentlemen on the Government side of the House.¹⁵⁰

MR. POWELL said if honorable gentlemen on this side of the House hold to the doctrine of moral suasion, they have a strange way of shewing it. (Hear, hear.) I have no sympathy with this attempt to bully the hon. member for Lambton. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵¹

MR. LANGTON expressed his astonishment at the unfair manner in which the Postmaster General had quoted from the Globe's article.¹⁵²

The vote to the Normal School was then declared to be carried, and, after passing some other votes, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.¹⁵³

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The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.¹⁵⁴

Mr. Cauchon, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Lotbinière, informed the House, That at the instance of the Sitting Member, the Committee have granted a Commission, and have appointed William Power, Esquire, Circuit Judge, to be Commissioner to enquire as to the fact of bribery and corrupt practices having been made use of by the Petitioner, or his authorized agents, at the last Election for the said County of Lotbinière.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Lotbinière Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the first day of February next, if the House be then sitting, and if not sitting, to the tenth day next after the House shall have met.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

Then, on motion of Mr. Thibaudeau, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,
The House adjourned.¹⁵⁵

APPENDIX: 6 DECEMBER 1854.

[WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: MONTREAL AND BYTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.]

MR. MONGENAIS moved for certain information respecting Montreal and Bytown Railway¹⁵⁶.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN, on the part of the Government, opposed [it] as unusual and inquisitorial in its nature¹⁵⁷.

The motion was withdrawn.¹⁵⁸

FOOTNOTES: 6 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
3. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
13. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
27. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
28. IBID.
29. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854).
30. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
31. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854).
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
33. IBID.
34. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
36. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 December 1854).
37. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
38. IBID.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
40. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
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55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
59. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 19 December 1854.
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
70. IBID.
71. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 19 December 1854.
80. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
81. IBID.
82. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
83. IBID.
84. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
86. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
95. IBID.
96. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 14 December 1854.
101. IBID.
102. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
103. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 14 December 1854.
104. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 14 December 1854, reports in its commentary that:
"The House was convulsed with a difficulty [to] suppressed (sic) laughter,
the whole time the question was up."
105. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.

109. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
124. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
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146. IBID.
147. IBID.
148. IBID.
149. IBID.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. The Committee of Supply sat twice on December 6, 1854; however the major newspaper accounts, GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard) and MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854, report the debate without interruption. The reconstructed debate is presented here, in its entirety, since it cannot be determined when they rose and sat again this day.
155. GLOBE, 19 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), reports: "The House adjourned some time after midnight."
156. Telegraph (PILOT, 8 December 1854).
157. IBID.
158. IBID.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. James Smith,--The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Port Hope.

By Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison,--The Petition of James R. Gowan, Esquire, and others, of the County of Simcoe.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of Peter Malcolm and others, of the Village of Scotland, County of Brant; representing that they served during the War of 1812, under Major General Brock, who, by Proclamation, offered two hundred acres of Land to each Volunteer, that they have received only one-half of the land so promised to them, although they performed far more than the service required by the Proclamation; and praying that the remainder of the said quantity of land may be granted to them.

Mr. Felton, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Nineteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lyn Manufacturing Company," and have made several amendments thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery in Upper Canada, to admit John Jermy Macaulay to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. Langton, from the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Committee have bestowed due attention upon the means to be adopted to restore the Library to the state of completeness and efficiency in which it was found when destroyed by the disaster of the 1st February last. As already made known to Your Honorable House, the amount claimed of the Insurance Companies has been paid over, and is now in the hands of the Receiver General; but the Committee are not disposed to recommend the expenditure of any large sum of money for the purchase of Books, until more ample and suitable accommodation can be obtained for the reception of the Library. Meanwhile, they have made arrangements for the due security of the funds in hand, amounting to Five thousand seven hundred pounds, and for ensuring the receipt of interest upon the same, until it is required for re-appropriation. To prevent encroachment upon this amount, they recommend that for all necessary expenditure to be incurred for casual purchases of Books by the Librarians, for binding, or other incidental expenses of a like nature, payment be made out of the Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee received instruction from the Legislative Assembly to consider of the purchase of the Library of the late Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Sir James Stuart, Baronet, with a view to its preservation for the use of the Legislature. Pursuant to this direction, the Committee opened a correspondence

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with the present proprietor of the same, Sir Charles James Stuart, and were obligingly furnished by him with printed catalogues of the Books, and were invited to the fullest examination of the contents of the Library; the Committee

bear willing testimony to the value of this collection, especially in the classes of French and Civil Law. But much of the English Law they consider to be of inferior worth, owing to the extent to which it has been superseded by later works, or editions, while the English Law Library already in possession of the Legislature, though small in size, consists principally of modern works, and is of considerable utility. The Committee, therefore, were not disposed to treat for the purchase of the whole of the "Stuart Library." They did, however, submit to Sir Charles, proposals in reference to a large portion thereof, if he would consent to a selection being made of such works only as the Committee might approve. That gentleman, however, was not willing to allow the privilege of selection, except upon the condition that purchases to the extent of Two thousand five hundred pounds should be made. The Committee, after careful examination, were unable to discover Books to such an amount, the purchase of which they could agree to recommend, and accordingly they have intimated to Sir Charles Stuart their inability to comply with his terms. Since then no further proposals have been made to them upon the subject.

The Committee have inspected, with much gratification, a series of Maps, Charts, and Memoirs, prepared by Mr. P.L. Morin, of the Surveyor General's Department, and procured by him during a recent Mission to France, under the authority of the Executive Government: These drawings are done in outline upon tracing paper, and are fac similes of the originals, which are deposited among the Archives of the Department of State in Paris; they relate to the early History and Topography of Canada, and other parts of the ancient French Dominion in America; the tracings are the property of the Library, Mr. Morin having been empowered to procure them for future deposit in the Library, on the occasion of his visit to Paris; but as it is most desirable that information so unique and precious should be preserved in a more perfect and less perishable form, the Committee have directed Mr. Morin to copy his tracings upon thick paper, and to color and complete the same, in a portfolio, for preservation and future reference, which he has undertaken to do for the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds. The drawings are about 150 in number, and it is understood that the originals are to continue the property of the Legislature.

Mr. Morin also exhibited to the Committee a new Plan of the City of Quebec, surveyed and drawn by himself, containing full and accurate details to the present time, lithograph copies of which he offered for sale at twelve shillings and six-pence each. The Committee authorized the purchase of fifty copies of this Plan, in aid of so meritorious an undertaking, and have directed the distribution of these copies amongst the Educational Institutions throughout the Province, and to the principal Foreign Libraries that exchange publications with the Library of Parliament.

In addition to these praiseworthy and useful labors, Mr. Morin laid before the Committee a Catalogue of a number of Documents and State Papers, existing in different Departments of State in France, and which illustrate, in a greater or less degree, the past History of this Country when it formed part of the possessions of the French Crown. This Catalogue is worthy of preservation, and might, if printed, be found useful to many, especially to those engaged in historical investigations; but its value would, in the opinion of the Committee, be considerably enhanced, if it included a notice of former collections of a similar kind, which have been procured, through the instrumentality of Mr. Faribault, or from other sources, or which may be known to exist in hitherto unexamined quarters. The Committee have accordingly made proposals to Mr. Morin to complete a General Catalogue of this description, and if they receive a favorable answer, they would recommend that authority be given to Mr. Morin to prepare

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and print the Catalogue, and that the Librarians be directed to distribute copies of the same amongst those Literary Institutions and Public Libraries of Europe and the neighbouring States, with whom relations of friendly intercourse have been established.

The Committee have considered a Petition referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, from Henry Taylor, of Quebec, the Author of "A System of the Creation of our Globe," soliciting aid to enable him to publish a ninth Edition of the same. Not regarding this work to be of sufficient merit, in a scientific point of view, to justify the application of public funds towards its dissemination, the Committee cannot recommend a compliance with the prayer of this Petition.

The Petition of W.C. Crofton, Esquire, for encouragement to publish a Guide book to the Parliaments of Canada, on a similar plan to Dod's Parliamentary Companion for Great Britain, was also referred to the consideration of the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, but the proposed volume is one which does not appear to the Committee sufficiently important to induce them to depart from their general rule, not to recommend appropriations on behalf of works which are not already in print, unless special reasons exist to the contrary.

For a similar reason, the Committee have not complied with an application made to them by Mr. McLaughlin, of Quebec, for assistance to publish a projected illustrated Work on Quebec and its environs. On the publication of this Volume, should it appear deserving of encouragement, they may be led to advise that some pecuniary aid be extended towards it, but for the present they do not feel warranted in making any recommendation on the subject.

The Committee have favorably entertained the Petition of Mr. W.H. Richmond, of Toronto, for aid on behalf of the second Edition of his "Book of Legal Forms and Law Manual;" considering this work to be of considerable utility, and deserving of public patronage, they recommend a gratuity of Twenty-five pounds to be given to Mr. Richmond, to reimburse him for the outlay attending its publication.

The Committee have received a communication from Robert Christie, Esquire, in reference to a Supplementary Volume of his "History of Lower Canada," the completion of which has recently issued from the press. Your Honorable House, upon the Report of former Committees, had authorized at different times, the number of 235 copies of this Supplementary Volume to be subscribed for in order to furnish a copy to the parties who received the successive Volumes of the "History" by direction of the House, but as the publication of this Volume will be attended with considerable expense, while its sale would probably be very limited, Mr. Christie has declared his inability to put it to press, unless the House should guarantee him against pecuniary loss by engaging to take of the publishers, Copies to the value of Two hundred and fifty pounds: For this sum he would undertake to print the work and to furnish the Legislature with 1000 Copies. Before deciding upon the application, the Committee appointed two of their number to read and examine the papers intended to be comprised in this Supplementary Volume, and requested the assistance therein of the Reverend Doctor Adamson, Librarian to the Legislative Council, and of F.X. Garneau, Esquire, the well known author of the "Histoire du Canada:" By reports from these gentlemen, the Committee are informed that the Papers in question contain a "mass of curious, interesting and useful information on Ecclesiastical affairs, on the History of the Civil Government, and on the progress of Education in Canada, which cannot fail to instruct the future student of the History of this Province." The Committee accordingly suggest that authority be given to Mr. Christie to proceed without delay in the publication of this Volume, upon the terms above mentioned; that such of the documents only as shall have been

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examined and approved by Doctor Adamson and Mr. Garneau, be inserted therein, and that the same be in every instance printed in the language of the original text.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of a valuable Donation from Captain Bayfield, R.N., of a complete series of his Charts of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the Inland Lakes of Western Canada. This accomplished Officer, in terminating a long official connection with this Province, wherein his services are well known and widely appreciated, was desirous of presenting a series of his Charts, as a token of respect and good will, to be deposited in the Library of Parliament. Through the kindness of Sir Francis Beaufort, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Captain Bayfield was enabled to obtain and present a Copy of these Charts (published by authority of the Board of Admiralty) in his own name, and through the medium of His Excellency the Governor General. On receipt of the same, the Committee lost no time in suitably acknowledging this friendly and generous gift, and in conveying both to Captain Bayfield, and to Sir Francis Beaufort, the expression of their thanks for their courteous and well timed liberality.

While alluding to the subject of Donations to the Library, the Committee would observe that they have approved of the adoption by the Librarians of a plan similar to that which prevails in other Public Libraries, of acknowledging by a printed form, to be filled up according to circumstances, the receipt of Donations of Books, Maps, &c., immediately upon their arrival, without waiting for the assembling of Parliament, as at present, in order to the formal acknowledgment of the same; such a mode would suffice for all ordinary occasions. Should a Donation of unusual extent or value be made, special and particular notice thereof could be taken by the Legislature, upon its being reported through the proper channel.

The Committee would observe in conclusion, that so much of the Library as was saved at the fire appears to be in good order and condition; and that an insurance to its estimated value has been effected upon the same.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration at the next Sitting of the House.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Lyn Manufacturing Company," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next Sitting of the House.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery in Upper Canada, to admit John Jermy Macaulay to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, respectively, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Sidney Smith, seconded by Mr. Masson,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Provincial Debentures issued in aid of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway Company, shewing in detail the amount and date of each issue, the date of the Order in Council under which each issue was made, and the Certificate of work done on which each application was granted.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of th[i]s Province.

Resolved, That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn

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until Saturday next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that this House will, on that day, adjourn at Four o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH,¹

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Ordered, That Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison and Mr. Lyon be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the appointment of Reporters to the several Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, instead of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Freeman now absent.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Brockville, in the room of Mr. Wilson now absent.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend to Lower Canada the provisions of the Act to establish a Standard Weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse and Seeds in Upper Canada."

And the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Mongenais do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbour, and to authorize them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee to excha[n]ge a Concession Road Allowance for another portion of Land to be given in lieu thereof:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey, or to demise, certain Lands held by him in trust:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to authorize limited Partnerships in Upper Canada,' to Lower Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province to solemnize Matrimony, and to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Upper Canada Joint Stock Pier, Wharf, Dry Dock, and Harbour Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the holding of the several County Courts in Upper Canada in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the County Judge:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Bedford:"

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Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to erect the Town of Bytown into a City, under the name of the City of Ottawa."

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply;

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that the £509,700 asked for in the Board of Works estimate was not all required for the service of the present year, but for a continuance of works during 1855. £216,464 had been already expended; for 1855, £233,878, and for 1856, £59,460. It was customary to ask the House for authority to borrow the sums necessary to carry on the public works, and in accordance with that custom a loan bill would be introduced by the government for £150,000 for this year, and £200,000 for 1855.²

The items of £58,340 for the Welland Canal, £66,360 for the St. Lawrence canals, £5000 for a Survey towards improving St. Lawrence Rapids, £3,550 for improving St. Anne's Rapids, and £14,500 for improving Scugog River, Bobcaggean &c., were passed after some discussion.³

On the item of £20,372 for Ottawa works--Slides, Booms, Dams, &c.

MR. LYON said it seemed that a large proportion of the money spent on the Ottawa went into Renfrew county to be expended on bridges, and, he presumed, to assist in returning the present member for that county. (Hear, hear.) He heard too that the Chats canal, for which the house had been induced to vote £50,000 in the last Parliament, would really cost £150,000 more. (Hear, hear.) How long was parliament to be thus imposed upon, and led to undertake works under the pretence that they cost one sum, when it was known that it would cost four times as much? He also wanted to know what had been done with the water privileges on the Chats? He understood that one had been given to Mr. Egan, and a dam constructed at the cost of the public, when another person was ready to take it and build the dam himself, but had been refused. At Bytown the water power had been put up and sold, but it appeared that at the Chats they were given away to Messrs. Egan, McLaughlan, P. Ayler and Mr. Conroy, a supporter of Mr. Egan's. To show the extent of the jobbing, he would mention, what he believed to be a fact, that the best of all the water power at Bytown was disposed of to a Mr. Blagdell, who was in partnership with the Superintendant of the Ottawa Works, and that the water power in the neighborhood had been spoilt, in order to give them greater advantages. It was of no use calling the attention of the Government to those things, for, when he wrote, he got no answer to his letters.⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said, as to building the dam at the Chats, he was opposed to letting private individuals interfere either with dams or slides.⁵

MR. BROWN.--That is no reply to the charges just made.⁶

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--The water powers were given on condition that those who took them would act in a particular manner, and at the Chats they paid the same as at Bytown. As to the partnership spoken of, he would make enquiries.⁷

MR. LYON.--The chief Commissioner of public works had stated that the water powers at the Chats were given at the same price as at Bytown, but he must mean only as to the rent of £5 per run of stones. But at Bytown the lessees paid

besides that for the ground. What did Mr. Egan pay? By the report of the Board of Works he saw that Mr. Thompson had £400 set opposite his name, but there was nothing against Mr. Egan's, nor against Mr. McLachlan's. That explained the whole thing, just as he had stated it.⁸

MR. MACKENZIE said that all this explained how it was that certain persons who had large contracts from the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, gave 1000£ or 1500£ for election expenses in Quebec. (Hear, hear.) That was the allegation against Mr. Baby, whether it was true or not. He complained also that similar neglect to reply to letters, as that was complained of by Mr. Lyon, had occurred in his case, whereby certain claims in reference to the Seneca Works had been indefinitely postponed, though they ought long ago to have been settled.⁹

MR. LANGTON regarded (sic) that Mr. Killaly in his report recommended 10,000£ to be spent this year at the Ottawa. How was the difference between that and the amount of the present vote accounted for?¹⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT replied that the value of materials and labour had risen.¹¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said it was notorious that the Chats Canal would cost 250,000£, though it had been represented that it would cost only £50,000. Either the Engineer must have been induced to make an under-estimate, or he did not understand his business.¹²

MR. LANGTON understood that, although only 50,000£ had been voted, contracts had already been given out for a much larger amount.¹³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said the £50,000 was only for certain works, but since then supplemental estimates had been made for other works. A contract had been entered into for those works, but at the moment he could not recollect its amount.¹⁴

MR. LANGTON.--Then why not ask for an appropriation for this contract, that the whole cost of the affair may be known at once? Surely information ought to be given as to the entire cost, before the house was asked to vote appropriations to any public works. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said the works were begun just in the middle of the Ottawa, where they could do no good at all till the St. Ann's and Grenville Canal were improved, and this in spite of the warning of Mr. Thomas Keefer, a clever and experienced engineer, that the cost would be enormous--that in fact the whole thing would be a job. There could be no doubt it was. Parliament was induced to vote a very insufficient sum of money, just to get the work begun, and no sooner was that done than the public heard of a fine estate on the Ottawa being bought by a member of the government.--(Hear, hear.)¹⁶

The vote was then carried, as was also £21,906 for the St. Maurice Works, and £5,000 for Stanley Harbour.¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY stated as to the latter that, being a Harbour of Refuge, it would not be disposed of like the other harbours.¹⁸

On the next vote of £20,400 for Light Houses below Quebec,

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) complained that this work had been given to Mr. Baby without any tenders being advertised for. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman did not seem to get on very fast, which probably arose from his having so many other government contracts, and he would suggest that it would be as well in these cases just to give a chance to other contractors. It was a great stretch

of power to give all this to one man without tenders--Mr. Baby, it appeared, being also engaged in building all the piers. (Hear, hear.)¹⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said as to the piers, that they were advertised, and Mr. Baby's tender for some of them was the lowest. Smith and Rigney took some others, but could not go on with them, and then Mr. Baby undertook to do them at his old tenders which were the next lowest, only obtaining the increase required to meet the increase in wages and the price of materials. As to the Light Houses, no one could build them so cheaply as Mr. Baby, as he had steam-boats and everything proper for the work.²⁰

The vote was then agreed to, and also another vote of £43,600 for Light Houses on the Lakes and inward waters.²¹

On a vote of £109,600 being asked for the Landing Piers below Quebec,²²

MR. LANGTON complained of the immense expenditure made on these works without consent of Parliament. Last year £6000 had been asked for to complete the work; yet they had spent £28,000 more than the grant, and now asked £20,000 besides that. Where was this to stop? This spending of large sums of money, without consent of Parliament, was very dangerous and most unconstitutional, and he must protest, as he had before done, against such conduct on the part of ministers. The same thing had been reported, year after year, until it ceased to be a casual occurrence, and there seemed to be danger that it would become the rule. If Ministers could so spend the people's money without their consent, it was a farce to call Parliament together to deliberate about vote of money. They might as well abandon all control which they possessed over the finances, as representatives of the people, into the hands of the government of the day, and save themselves the trouble of coming to Parliament, merely to ratify an expenditure already made without their knowledge or consent. He did not know that they could do otherwise than vote the money, now it had been paid away; but he did not feel certain that the House should not make an example by refusing to vote some of these items. They must make a stand to put a stop to this most pernicious practice.²³

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry,) had taken some trouble to enquire into the history of these works. So long ago as when his hon. friend the member for Lambton had been at the head of the department their construction had been recommended; but on a very different system from that afterwards adopted. His hon. friend had then recommended that wharves should be constructed at places where, as far as possible, the two requisites of local traffic, and safe refuge for vessels might be combined.²⁴ [He] read from the report, on which these works were originally undertaken, showing that²⁵ as soon as the people of any such locality should make their necessary surveys and plans, with the estimate, and satisfy the government that they were prepared to contribute one third of the expense, government was to advance one third of the cost, and pay over the remaining third on the completion of the work. In the estimates of 1851, a grant had been proposed for five piers, amounting in all to £35,500, which was granted. Now, either Engineers did not make anything like a proper estimate, for which they should have been dismissed, or the government of the day did not come forward with an estimate for the proper amount. This they should have done, and not deceive Parliament by professing to believe £35,000 enough.²⁶ Of that appropriation of £35,500 in 1854, they had 26,000£ in hand in 1852, and in 1853 the Board of Works asked from Parliament, and received a further appropriation of 6,000£, which in the estimate was asked to complete the Piers. That was in June, 1853, and on the 30th of that month they received a further advance on an order in Council of 1,952£, and on the 23rd August, another of 6,380£, and various

other advances, until it appeared by an account rendered to the Inspector General's Office in August last that 69,763 \AA had up to that date been expended on those works, and by an order in Council in October, they received another 12,145 \AA making a total expenditure on those works of 81,908 \AA , for which the only authority was the 35,500 granted in 1851, and the 6,000 \AA granted in 1853. No wonder that the honorable member for Peterborough should have expressed his surprise that such a system as this should have been pursued, and that the Government should have so far presumed on the patience of the people of this country as to go on expending those large and unwarrantable sums on works which the Province never contemplated would cost half the amount. And this 81,908 \AA having been spent, 28,000 \AA more was wanted, which would bring up the total amount to upwards of 109,000 \AA ,²⁷ or more than £67,000 over the money already voted by Parliament, more than three times the amount of the original estimate, and he was told that even this would not finish the works.²⁸.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY pointed out what he conceived to be an error in the hon. gentleman's figures to the extent of 500 \AA .²⁹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD said he might possibly have made a mistake to that slight extent. (Laughter.) Honorable gentlemen opposite seemed to think that this was a nothing (*sic*) more than a good joke, and no doubt a capital joke the people of Upper Canada would think it, that on works estimated to cost 35,500 \AA , the Government should go on and spend on their own responsibility to the amount of 109,000 \AA . (Hear, hear.) He saw some hon. gentlemen on the other side laughing, who, if they had been still on the Opposition Benches, would have been denouncing it as strongly as he could do. (Hear, hear.)³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--When was the 69,000 \AA spent?³¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--The account for it was rendered in August last.³²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--How are we responsible for the money spent on the appropriation of 1851?³³

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--I do not blame the honorable gentleman and his colleagues who recently entered the ministry for these expenditures, but I say they have assumed the responsibility of them, and have endorsed what was previously going on, by passing, since they came into office, another order in Council for 12,000 \AA towards those works. (Hear, hear.) If these great expenditures were necessary, why did not the Commissioners of Public Works last year ask for a greater appropriation than 6,000 \AA ? But no, the Government preferred to expend the money without any Parliamentary control. And in what an extravagant style have those piers been constructed! I am told, for I have never seen them, that they would³⁴ do no discredit to London or Liverpool docks³⁵, and are structures of the most elegant description. (Hear, hear.) Honorable gentlemen may cry hear, hear, and no doubt it is a great convenience to that section of Lower Canada, to have these elegant and costly piers made at the expense of the whole Province.³⁶ The Board of Works report says, more piers were required at St. Michel, Metes (*sic*) and Anticosti. Now, after what they had seen previously done, they could not tell but government might go on with these works, and secure the services of their pet contractor, Mr. Baby, and call upon them, when they next meet, to vote whatever sum they had seen fit to expend.³⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Before we go on with them we shall ask Parliament for a vote of money.³⁸

MR. J.S. MACDONALD hoped so, and would ask at once for enough to build them. These piers costing thrice the amount of the estimate was a part of the present

vicious system. The Chats canal was one example of it, these piers another. He hoped ere long to see an end of it. People were cheated into beginning works which they afterwards felt obliged to go on with at any cost.³⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU was happy to hear the honorable gentleman admit that the structures in question were so creditable to the contractors, and so ornamental to the section of the country in which they were situated. (Oh! oh!)⁴⁰

Cries of Carried! Carried!⁴¹

MR. LANGTON did not think that an item of this sort should pass without some observations on the part of the Government. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Commissioner of Public Works sat perfectly still, when charged with spending enormous amounts beyond what he was authorized to do by Parliament. The Provincial Secretary got up to say that he was happy to find the hon. member for Glengary admitting they were good and even ornamental works. And then the Inspector general got up to say they were not responsible, and found fault with the member for Glengary for making a mistake in his additions to the extent of £500. That is not the way a government should treat such a question as this. (Hear, hear.) It might be that the works were well constructed, but the great principle involved was this, whether it was right for a government to come down and say that they required very little more than the money in hand for certain works, and then to proceed to spend double the appropriation. (Hear, hear.) It was useless for the Government to throw off the responsibility. When they came down to ask Parliament to make good the money which one of their colleagues had spent, they could not avoid assuming the responsibility of his acts.⁴² In taking office with his colleague the commissioner of Public Works he assumed his share of the responsibility of his acts, and after £6000 had been asked to "complete" works, to spend £61,000 without consent of Parliament was not a thing to be passed over in silence, or answered with smiles.⁴³ If the Inspector General would not assume the responsibility, let him state so plainly, and not allow the matter to pass without any observation. Let him say--"that is not the system on which the finances of the country should be conducted, nor shall they be so conducted, so long as I am Finance Minister." (Hear, hear.) Silence at all events would not clear him of the responsibility. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT in French, gave an explanation of the matter to the effect that in June 1853, it was known that £60,000 would ultimately be required, but it was thought that £6000 would be all for which there was any pressing necessity, and he arranged with the Inspector General (Mr. Hincks) that that was all they would ask the Parliament then to appropriate. Shortly afterwards the contractors found it impossible to go on, on account of the price of iron and other materials being nearly doubled, and the price of labour being more than doubled. Had the works been then discontinued, all the money previously spent would have been lost as the next winter's ice would have swept the whole of the works away. The Government, therefore, found themselves charged with the responsibility of incurring additional expenditure, or losing the works altogether, and choosing the former alternative, they entered into fresh contract with Mr. Baby. (Hear, hear and laughter.)⁴⁵

MR. LANGTON said, as he understood the explanation, it was this--that for the works in question the Board of Works had a balance in hand from 1852 of £26,000--that in 1853 they proposed to expend an additional sum of £60,000--but that, having that balance in hand, the then Inspector General, Mr. Hincks, did not think it necessary to put more than £6000 in the estimates--but that no hint was given in the estimates that more than that £6000 would be necessary to

complete the work. It was very likely that the Commissioner of the Board of Works had an understanding with his colleagues that in 1854 he would receive from the House an additional appropriation, but, if that were the case, the House was not taken into their confidence. Even supposing that that were the case, and that the then Inspector General refused to place more than £6,000 in the estimates for 1853 with the understanding that an additional sum would be put in the estimates for 1854, that in no way excused the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for going on and expending £61,000 without the authority of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If this system were to be carried on, let it be fully understood, that the chief Commissioner of Public Works had authority to go and spend the public money whereverver (*sic*) he pleased, and then, after it was spent, send in the subtotal to be voted by Parliament. If that were to be the system, let the House understand it, but if Parliament was to be consulted as to the Public Works to be carried on, it was necessary that their determination once asked and obtained, should be adhered to, and that Government should not be permitted to spend double the money granted them by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If such proceedings were to continue, he was afraid they would have to adopt the views of the member for Lincoln, and have a written constitution, tying up the hands of the government, and preventing them from spending a single sixpence of the public money on their own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) He preferred the present system of giving them a certain amount of liberty to provide for unforeseen contingencies, but he was afraid they would have to resort to the other system, if the government were to continue this course of asking 6,000*l* for a certain work, and then within a couple of months spending £30,000 in addition. He again called upon the Inspector General to say if this was the way in which he meant the finances of the country be conducted, while he was in office. If he defended the course which had been taken in this instance, he would consider him responsible for it.⁴⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU was surprised to find the honorable member for Peterborough taking the course he did, after the explanations he had received. He would not have been surprised at the honorable member for Glengarry taking that course, but for a gentleman who professed to give his support to the government, to take that course was certainly strange. (Oh! oh!) The honorable gentleman had not at all adverted to the fact that, if the government had not assumed the responsibility of making a new contract, and continuing the expenditure, the whole works would have been lost to the Province. The honorable member for Glengarry had found fault with those works because they were made in a magnificent manner; but he (Mr. Chauveau) took it for granted that when the Province entered into any works, it was better to have them done in a creditable manner so as to excite the admiration of strangers, than to have them done in a niggardly, slovenly style. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would not have found so much fault, if the work had been constructed in Upper Canada. He had nothing to say against the expenditure made on all those canals in Upper Canada; but he conceived the Province had just the same interest in good navigation below Quebec, as it had in the construction of these canals.⁴⁷

MR. LANGTON regretted that the Provincial Secretary should have viewed the question as one between Upper and Lower Canada. He (Mr. Langton) had not said a word of that, neither had his honorable friend from Glengarry; but, as the hon. Provincial Secretary had introduced it, he would say that the Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, which cost 80,000*l*, were both in Lower Canada, and that of the appropriation this year of 66,000*l* to the St. Lawrence canals, 43,000*l* were spent on the Lower Canadian portion of them. So that on the Provincial Secretary's own showing, Lower Canada had been favored in these matters more than Upper Canada. That was a point, however, which he (Mr. Langton) had not raised. The

point he had raised was that all this money had been spent without the authority of parliament. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that if he had been a man of a warm temper he might have replied with more warmth to the choleric manner in which his honorable friend the member for Peterboro had seen fit to take him to task; but as he was essentially a man of peace and of few words, he would accept his reproof and assure him that he would strive that things might be better done in future. As for the spending of money without consent of parliament, he had before occupied his present position ... in the government of the country, and he appealed to his past official life as the best pledge for the future. As for the attack of the honorable member for Glengary, he looked upon as meant for his predecessor the honorable member for Renfrew, to pay off a part of his old grudge against him. With regard to the past acts of his present colleagues from Lower Canada before he had any voice in or control over them, he disclaimed any responsibility for them. They must defend their own acts. The ministry, when he and his colleagues entered it became a new one, and for any of its acts since then he was ready to bear his full share of responsibility. With regard to this large vote, he might have told his colleague at the head of the Board of Works not to put this all in at once as it would frighten the House, but to divide it between this session and the next⁴⁹. He thought, however, that the chief commissioner of the Board of Works had made a fair and candid explanation of the circumstances. He hoped the house would deal fairly with the question as it stood, instead of making it an instrument of attack on the late government, and especially the honorable member for Renfrew, who had not been in his place to defend himself. The whole system of expending the public money without the sanction of parliament was one which compromised every member of the late government; but if the object had been to get a fair explanation, the questions should have been put in a tone better calculated to elicit information, and he thought a fair explanation had been given by the hon. commissioner for Public Works.⁵⁰ He had left the explanations respecting the necessity for these works in the hands of his honorable colleague at the head of that department, whom he believed fully capable of giving them, and of course much better acquainted with the details than he.⁵¹

He would now give the exact figures as well as the exact estimate and contracts, and what each pier has cost up to October last, by which the committee would understand how far the Public Work[s] Department had imposed on the country:--

	Original estimate.	Amount expended.		
Berthier.....	£4000	£ 9,327	0	0
Rivière du Loup.....	6000	24,562	5	2
L'Islet.....	5500	21,783	11	9
Pointe Aux Gigenaux.....	4000	23,714	2	0
Les Eboulements.....	5000	14,900	3	9
Malbaie.....	3500	11,330	17	0
Rimouski.....	7500	13,973	4	10
	<hr/> £35,500	<hr/> £119,611	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 11
Amount of first appro-				
priation in 1851.....	£35,500			
Do in 1853.....	6,000	41,500	0	0
		<hr/> £78,111	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 11
Amount of order in council				
passed since formation of				
present government.....		12,155	0	0
Expended without authority of				
Parliament.		£90,266	2	11 ⁵²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD of Glengarry shewed that on those works there had been spent altogether £78,111 2s 11d, over and above the amounts appropriated by Parliament. If to that were added the £12,155 given by an order in Council, since the present Government came into power, the amount altogether of unauthorized expenditure on those piers would be upwards of £90,266 2s 11d, of which not a word was said when the Chief Commissioner of Public Works last came down for an appropriation. Were they not entitled to raise their voices against this spen[d]thrift way of disposing of the public money? (Hear, hear.) And yet the Inspector General told them they were merely making an attack on the hon. member for Renfrew! It was not so. He had not mentioned the hon. member for Renfrew's name, and he believed that that hon. gentleman had had enough of other matters to attend to, without looking into this one. He had simply allowed the Commissioner of Public Works and the Provincial Secretary to make allotments they chose for the benefit of the district below Quebec.⁵³

MR. LANGTON said the Inspector General had spoken of an attack being made on the hon. member for Renfrew. He presumed that remark was intended for him (Mr. Langton) as he was the only one who had named that honorable member.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--I alluded to the hon. member for Glengarry.⁵⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--I never mentioned his name.⁵⁶

MR. LANGTON said, if he had meant to attack the hon. member for Renfrew, he would have waited till he was in his place. He had simply mentioned his name, after it was introduced into the explanation given by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. No doubt in attacking the late Government, the member for Renfrew came in for his share of the responsibility. But in our system of Responsible Government, it was difficult to know who was responsible for any thing. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him, however, that in discussing a matter connected with Public Works, at least the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works was responsible, if any one was, and when that gentleman was here to answer for himself, no one could be blamed for raising this discussion. He admitted that that hon. gentleman had shewn reasons why some additional expenditure should be incurred, but he had failed altogether to shew why that expenditure should have been double the appropriations voted by Parliament. (Hear, hear.)⁵⁷

MR. HINCKS said he had not had the advantage of being present when this discussion commenced. He had heard part of it however, and⁵⁸ admitted that the system of spending money without the consent of parliament previously obtained, was a very objectionable one, and his opinion was shared by his late colleagues.⁵⁹ (Hear, hear.) He said with the utmost sincerity, that, all the time he was in the Government, it was with (sic) the greatest reluctance the expenditure of any money was sanctioned by the Government, that had not first received the approbation of Parliament. As to this particular case of the expenditure on those piers, being taken by surprise he could not recollect the particulars at this moment, but he was aware that the Government acted on the strongest recommendations by competent parties, and were perfectly satisfied at the time that a proper case was made out for the additional expenditure. As a general rule there was always the greatest reluctance to order any expenditure that was not sanctioned by Parliament. But there was no use in going constantly into a discussion as to the proceedings of the last twelve or fifteen months. He knew that hon. gentlemen opposite believed himself and his colleagues to have been guilty of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, and especially in not having had Parliament called together at the commencement of the present year, and in not having the estimates down at an earlier period. The late Government had on several occasions defended themselves as to this, and they had had the good fortune to be

sustained by the House in June, on the particular vote of censure for not calling Parliament together sooner. After those estimates were once passed, he hoped they would hear the last of those charges. He would not at all events be subject to any such charges in regard to the estimates of next year.⁶⁰

MR. BROWN.--It is exceedingly amusing to hear the hon. member for Renfrew tell how anxious he always was that the consent of Parliament should be obtained before any of the public money was spent. (Hear, hear.) It was one of the features of the late administration that their practice differed very widely from their professed principles, in this and in other particulars. (Hear, hear.) Certainly there never was an administration either here or elsewhere which presumed more upon their power to spend money without the consent of Parliament than they did. We had several marked instances of this--but one only was necessary to show the liberties they indulged in. While the hon. member for Renfrew was in office the supplies of 1852 were not granted till May or June, 1853! (Hear, hear.) They were brought down in November, 1852, though the House had been sitting for three months, but before they could be taken into consideration, the House adjourned, and they were not voted until after the money had been all spent. (Hear, hear.) The present Inspector General, (Mr. Cayley) gave us to understand that when he was formerly in office, he always got the consent of Parliament to what he did. No doubt of it! At that time he might have been very safely entrusted to spend as much as he could get. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In reference to the question now before the House, there are some points on which we have not yet received information. We have not heard from hon. gentlemen opposite how much those works have cost, or when they are likely to be finished. When they ask us to vote this sum, most if not all of which has been expended, we ought to know whether it is sufficient to complete the works, or how much more will be required. We stand in a very peculiar position in reference to these works. They were undertaken without the approval of Parliament, and we were asked in last Parliament for £6,000, and were told that that would be enough to finish them. But now it appears that the hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works has chosen on his own responsibility to run the Province into debt to the extent of £100,000, and we do not know whether even that will complete them. Surely it does not become the Board of Works to undertake such vast works, and to spend on them such enormous sums of money on their own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Is it right to call upon us to vote money that has already been spent for undertakings which we never authorized? (Hear, hear.) It is very difficult to say what course we should take, now that the money is gone. But it behoves us to say--"You shan't do it again." (Hear, hear.) It appears from the Report of the Board of Works that they contemplate erecting other piers of a costly character. Can it be possible that they intend to go on with these too, without asking the consent of Parliament?⁶¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--We only say that they are required. We will ask the consent of Parliament before proceeding with them.⁶²

MR. BROWN.--That is the very point we want to get to. The assurance is so far satisfactory, and it is only to be regretted that the same course was not pursued in the past. (Hear, hear.) That is the principle which should have been pursued from the very first. (Hear, hear.) All those works, before a step is taken in them, should be submitted to Parliament in the shape of Resolutions, if not by Bill. If the old system is pursued any longer, I am satisfied that the hon. member for Lincoln's views will prevail, and that the time will fast come when we shall have a written constitution, which will not allow the Government to spend one sixpence without the previous vote of Parliament. (Hear,

hear.) The Provincial Secretary made it a great charge against honourable members who were striving to have the public money properly expended, and to have a proper check applied to future expenditures--that we were making a clamour for the benefit of Upper Canada, and were displeased at this money being spent in Lower Canada. For myself, I have (sic) no such feeling. I consider that the whole Province is interested in having the navigation of the St. Lawrence put in first rate condition from one end of it to the other⁶³. It was for the interest of Upper as well as Lower Canada that this should be done. He did not object--nor did his honorable friends near him to the construction of these piers, but to the manner in which the money had been appropriated by the government.⁶⁴ I am willing that the public money shall be spent without any regard to the line between Upper and Lower Canada; but if that is to be done, let us have fair representation in the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) Let us have one Province, and not two Provinces--let one man in Upper Canada have the same voice in this Assembly as a man in Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman was the first to introduce this subject, and I think he should have been more sure of the ground he was standing upon. He spoke as if the greater part of the appropriations were asked for in 1854 to be spent in Upper Canada. But what is the fact? I find that of the £500,000 in the estimate now before us, only £150,000 is for Upper Canada, and £350,000 for Lower Canada, of which £70,000 has been spent in the city of Quebec alone. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--I did not find fault with the money being spent in Upper Canada.⁶⁶

MR. BROWN.--There was clearly no opportunity for the hon. gentleman to do so; but he attacked members on this side of the House, as if we were complaining of so much money being spent in Lower Canada. We were making no such complaint, but, as I have shown, we might have been perfectly justified in doing so. (Hear, hear.) We might complain that Lower Canada was having the expenditure of two-thirds of the public money, while Upper Canada was paying three-fourths of the whole taxation of the country, and at the same time we are not allowed equal representation in the Legislature. On condition of our having an equal representation, and Canada being treated as only one Province, I care not where the money may be spent, if beneficially applied. But I maintain that one man in Upper Canada should be considered to be as good as one man in Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) So long as that is not the case, we are justified in complaining that so much money is spent in improving the rivers of Lower Canada, while in Upper Canada, such important rivers as the St. Clair, and the Thames, and the Sydenham, passing through a densely settled country, have their navigation greatly interfered with from the want of a little expenditure. Why not look to the improvement of these rivers, as well as those in Lower Canada? (Hear, hear.)⁶⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said there were many rivers in Lower Canada also, passing through important districts, for the improvement of which nothing was being done.⁶⁸

The vote was then agreed to, as also a vote of ... £5,650 for the Burlington Bay Canal.⁶⁹

On the vote of £15,000 being proposed for this work MR. LANGTON and MR. MERRITT complained that there was no proper estimate; and the latter gentleman remarked upon the absurdity of the whole proceeding, all the votes taken that evening being for money already spent. Nothing would remedy this but a regular written constitution.⁷⁰

The next vote was for 9,560 $\text{l}.$ for tug boats in the Upper St. Lawrence, and 7,965 $\text{l}.$ for tug boats in the Lower St. Lawrence.⁷¹

On the vote of £7,965 being proposed, MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT in answer to Mr. McDonald (Glengary) said the terms of the contract would hereafter be strictly enforced.⁷²

MR. BROWN referred to the inefficient way in which this service was performed; complained strongly that the lower line had been put on without any sanction from Parliament. He hoped the hon. Commissioner of Public Works would have some definite proposition in February to lay before the House as to these tug boats. He would like to know if a contract had been made for the lower line, and how long it had to run?⁷³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--For five years.⁷⁴

MR. BROWN.--I ask, was it right in the Government to take upon themselves to make such an important contract for five years, without the consent of Parliament? (Hear, hear.)⁷⁵ He had no objection to them, but it was shameful that they should be thus contracted for, for five years without the House being consulted.⁷⁶ The hon. member for Renfrew's reluctance to do these things without the sanction of Parliament, it is very evident, existed only in theory, and not at all in practice. Who is the contractor?⁷⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Mr. Baby. (Great laughter.)⁷⁸

MR. BROWN.--Mr. Baby again!⁷⁹ It is quite clear he is the⁸⁰ spoiled⁸¹ Government baby. (Laughter.)⁸²

MR. FERRIE.--The pet baby! (Continued laughter.)⁸³

MR. HOLTON approved of the tugboats⁸⁴. I would like to know whether the steamers of large power to be put on the line, are now in progress of construction, and whether a bonus is to be paid on them to Mr. Baby, or whether he will be paid for the new steamers at the same rate as for the old and inefficient ones?⁸⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said he had engaged to build two steamers which would be ready by next Fall. In the meantime he had made use of the best he had.⁸⁶ The contract price will not be altered on account of the new steamers.⁸⁷

The vote for the upper line was reduced to 4,650 l . as per contract, and then agreed to.⁸⁸

The next item was 10,000 l . to construct, &c., the Quebec Post Office, in addition to 9,000 l . in the estimates of last year for the same purpose.

MR. BROWN.--19,000 l . for the Quebec Post Office! Only 3,500 l . was required for the Toronto Post Office, which answers the purpose admirably, and a very handsome building. There must surely be some mistake here. How much did the ground cost?⁸⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--4,000 l , and 340 l for lods et ventes.⁹⁰

MR. BROWN.--Will the building cost 15,000 l ? The Post Office in Montreal cost nothing like that, and it occupies a much larger site.⁹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The Hamilton Post Office cost 7,000 l .⁹²

MR. BROWN.--Is there any estimate prepared?⁹³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Not yet.⁹⁴

MR. BROWN.--I cannot see how 15,000 l can be spent on a Post Office in Quebec, where less business is done than in Toronto, independently of the temporary increase caused by the presence of the Seat of Government. The Montreal Post

Office, a remarkably elegant and suitable building, cost only 8,000 $\text{\$}$.⁹⁵ The Commissioner must have forgotten that he had already got £9000 for the site. The Post Office at Toronto only cost £3000, why should that at Quebec with less business cost three times as much.⁹⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU. Oh! Oh!⁹⁷

MR. BROWN. Look at the report and see if Toronto Post Office excepting Government letters does not do much more than Quebec.⁹⁸ I would like to hear what the Postmaster General has to say on the subject?⁹⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--The plans will be submitted to the Governor in Council, and if too much money has been voted we can spend less.¹⁰⁰

MR. BROWN.--It is impossible you can want all this money, which would be nearly sufficient to erect Parliament Buildings.¹⁰¹ Was it all likely that if the money were voted it would not be spent!¹⁰² Is Mr. Baby the contractor? (Laughter.)¹⁰³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--No! no!¹⁰⁴

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--Whatever sum may be appropriated, I shall see that no more expensive building shall be constructed in Quebec than that in Montreal, which cost about 8,000 $\text{\$}$. But it is impossible for me to tell what the difference may be in labour, and in the price of materials. However, whatever sum may be appropriated, no more will be spent in the erection of the building than the circumstances of the City of Quebec may require.¹⁰⁵

MR. BROWN.--Why appropriate more than is wanted, especially as it cannot be used this year? Every sixpence we appropriate will be spent, that you may be sure of.¹⁰⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Will you allow a vote to be taken on account--say 5,000 $\text{\$}$?¹⁰⁷

MR. BROWN.--Yes! That is the proper course.¹⁰⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--No, no.¹⁰⁹

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE.--Say 8,000 $\text{\$}$.¹¹⁰

MR. LANGTON.--The Government have already received 9,000 $\text{\$}$, of which they have spent 4,340 $\text{\$}$, leaving 4,660 $\text{\$}$ still in hand, which, added to 5,000 $\text{\$}$, would be almost 10,000 $\text{\$}$ for the building--certainly quite sufficient for the purpose.¹¹¹

MR. BROWN.--You had better strike it out altogether, and if more money is wanted, let an appropriation be asked for when the necessity arises.¹¹²

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--We must know what we are to get. If you only give us 4,500 $\text{\$}$, we will construct a building for that, and no more.¹¹³

MR. BROWN.--And, if we give you the 19,000 $\text{\$}$ you will spend the whole of it. Exactly so!¹¹⁴

After some further conversation, the appropriation was cut down to 5,000 $\text{\$}$.¹¹⁵

MR. BROWN remarked that he was sorry the hon. member for Lincoln was not in his place. The hon. member would have seen, what he stated he had never seen during the whole of his parliamentary career--a reduction in an estimate. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was very much to the credit of the Government that they had made this reduction, and he trusted they would never flinch from taking the same course in future, if they saw it to be right.¹¹⁶

On the vote of £15,000¹¹⁷ for the purchase of ground and construction of Custom House, Quebec¹¹⁸, MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT explained that some ground had been bought of [f] Mr. Walker, but it was found not to be sufficient, and more must be bought. There were two offers of ground, one of which was by Mr. Walker also, who was willing to take back what he had already sold for the price paid for it. It was intended to place in the same building the Cullers Office; River Police Office, and some other Public Offices.¹¹⁹

[On] £2000 for improvements being proposed¹²⁰ in Spencer Wood,¹²¹ MR. LANGTON hoped there would ... some time or other be an end to the expenses of this place. In 1852 £15,000 was voted for it; in 1853 £2,500 and all that appeared to have been spent was £13,000, so that there must be £4,000 on hand.¹²²

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said a large sum had been spent for fencing.¹²³

The vote was then passed.¹²⁴

Upon the vote of £4,209 for improvements on Durham Terrace,

MR. BROWN complained that this mere local improvement had been undertaken at the mere will of [t]he Government without any authority at all, and for a purpose that the House would never have sanctioned.¹²⁵

MR. HOLTON said it was proposed to have a Boulevard in Montreal, and if the Government would promise him an equal sum to spend on this, just previous to an election, he might support the present vote. (Hear, hear and laughter.)¹²⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--Will it be called the Boulevard D'Annexion?¹²⁷

MR. HOLTON.--On a certain memorable occasion in the history of this country, I believe it was a subject of very grave consideration with the Provincial Secretary, whether he would not himself enter on the Boulevard D'Annexion, and he only waited to see which was the stronger side. (Hear, hear and laughter.)¹²⁸

MR. ROBINSON.--It is all very well to treat the subject in that way. But I hold that never a six-pence of that money would have been spent if the sanction of Parliament had been previously asked. (Hear, hear.) The platform is a very handsome thing, and the Quebec people enjoy a walk on it amazingly, but that is so (sic) reason why the Province should pay for it. And it is a good joke to call it the member for Renfrew's platform, and to say how many planks it has, but it is rather an expensive joke. There is no use voting against it now, as the money is gone, but I hope the Government will take warning and do nothing of the sort in future.¹²⁹

Cries of carried and laughter.¹³⁰

MR. HARTMAN.--Hon. gentlemen may cry carried, but if it is not talked over here, it will be talked of elsewhere.¹³¹ [He] characterised this expenditure as a most deliberate robbery. There was nothing to make the Terrace a public work, and if the city of Quebec wanted the improvement it was its business to pay for it. He hoped the member for Simcoe would think of this again, for to vote it mer[e]ly because the money [was] spent was to give any Government leave to spend what it pleased. Here again was Mr. Baby, and he thought there must be something in a system under which every contract was given to one man. He regarded this affair as a shameless job.¹³²

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH.--Très Bien!¹³³

MR. HARTMAN.--The hon. gentleman may laugh it off now, but he will not be able to laugh it off in that manner to his constituents in Frontenac. (Hear, hear.)¹³⁴

MR. ROBINSON thought voting against it was of no use; but hoped his warning might be of some.¹³⁵

MR. BROWN.--Does the hon. member for Simcoe imagine that the scene we have had here to-night will have the effect of making the Government more cautious as to such expenditures in future? Has not the hon. gentleman seen how seven or eight or nine of those items have been laughed over, which could never have been sanctioned, at least to the same extent, by any Parliament, if its contents had been asked beforehand? He must be of a very confiding disposition, if he thinks that a scene like this will operate as any check on the Government to preventing such doings in future. (Hear, hear.)¹³⁶

The vote was carried on a division of 32 to 17.¹³⁷

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Saturday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

Mr. Sidney Smith also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. Laberge, from the Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the Act 16 Vic. cap. 24, relative to the Harbour of Montreal, and making other enactments instead thereof, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Act 16 Vic. cap. 24, by which the Harbour of Montreal is now governed, and to make other enactments instead thereof.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the said Harbour of Montreal be under the management of five Commissioners, two to be appointed by the Governor, and three to be elected yearly by the Montreal Board of Trade.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Dues to be paid in the said Harbour be fixed by law, subject to the provision hereinafter mentioned.

4. Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to extend and improve the Wharves and other accommodation in the Harbour, and among other things to construct Docks at Hochelaga Bay, it is expedient to authorize the Commissioners to borrow, at any rate of Interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, such sums as may be required for the said purposes, not exceeding in the whole One hundred thousand pounds sterling, the Interest upon such sum, as well as the Interest on sums borrowed under former Acts, to be paid, without priority or preference of the one over the other, out of the proceeds of the Harbour Dues, after deducting the expenses of collection, management and repairs.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the said Commissioners should continue the work already in progress under former Acts, for the purpose of deepening the Channel of the River St. Lawrence through Lake St. Peter, and elsewhere, and should extend and complete the same, so as to secure a Channel from Quebec to Montreal, not having at low water a less depth at any place than twenty feet, and should mark out such Channels by Beacons and Buoys, from Montreal to Portneuf in the Port of Quebec.

6. Resolved, That for the purposes mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, it is expedient to authorize the Commissioners to borrow at any rate of Interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, such further sum as may be required for the said purposes, not exceeding in the whole the sum of One hundred thousand pounds sterling, the Interest on the sum so borrowed, and a Sinking Fund

of not less than two per cent per annum on such sum, to be paid and provided out of the Tolls or Duties mentioned in the next following Resolution.

7. Resolved, That for the purposes mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, it is expedient to empower the said Commissioners to levy a Toll or Duty not exceeding one shilling currency per ton, for each time of passing, on all

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vessels drawing ten feet water or upwards, and navigating the Channel to be made as aforesaid; and that for the said purposes, the Commissioner of Public Works should place at the disposal of the said Harbour Commissioners, the Vessels, Machinery, and Tools acquired for the purpose of deepening Lake St. Peter, and also an unexpended balance of the money appropriated by the Legislature for the said work.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that if the proceeds of the Tolls and Dues authorized by the Act to be passed in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions, be at any time found insufficient to enable the said Harbour Commissioners to meet all the charges upon their Revenue, the Governor may add such per centage to all the Tolls and Dues aforesaid, as will in his opinion, be sufficient to enable the Commissioners to meet the said charges.

9. Resolved, That it is not expedient, that the Guarantee of the Province be given for the payment of the Principal or Interest of any sum to be borrowed by the said Commissioners, for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Resolutions.

The first Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The second resolution being read a second time,

MR. HINCKS strongly objected to it.¹³⁸ [He] said a great deal of dissatisfaction had existed in regard to the composition of the Harbor trust, as the citizens of Montreal thought they ought to have some control over the Harbor. The Board of Trade and the Commissioners had both explained their views to the Government,¹³⁹ [and] the plan which, it was understood, would be carried out, when he was a member of the Government, was that the Harbour Board should consist, as in Toronto, of two members appointed by the Corporation, and two by the Board of Trade, and these four to choose a fifth. That was the Government plan formerly adopted and the plan agreeable to the citizens of Montreal¹⁴⁰. He thought the Harb[olur] should be under local contrhl (sic); but if not it should be under the Government entirely. It seemed, however, that the Government had entirely changed its plans to meet the views of Mr. Young, a gentleman for whom he entertained the highest respect; but who ought not to be continued in his post in opposition to the wishes of the citizens.¹⁴¹

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND agreed that the appointment of the Commission ought to be with the citizens; but he did not think it would be politic to make a change till the improvement of Lake St. Peter in which Mr. Young had been so successful, should be completed. That was why he did not wish to risk Mr. Young's exclusion, under any circumstances. He thought too that the government ought to have some representation in the Board as the Harbour of Montreal was certainly not a merely local work. He did not choose to risk the loss of so efficient a man as Mr. Young, at least till the works now going on were accomplished.¹⁴²

MR. DORION and MR. HOLTON suggested the striking out of the resolution relating to the commission, so as to leave the decision still open till the bill came in.¹⁴³

MR. HINCKS agreed with all the plans of Mr. Young, docks included; but did not wish to force him by government influence; nor did he see why the government

should yield every thing to the notions of Mr. Young. Who was Mr. Young? The public works would go on in other hands, at any rate. But it appeared the government must cringe before him. They were a pack of whipped Spaniels that was the amount of it.¹⁴⁴ (Roars of laughter.)¹⁴⁵

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND replied with warmth to the charge. The honorable member for Renfrew sometimes used rather strong illustration, but he did not think there was anything in the conduct of himself or his colleagues to warrant their being compared to a set of whipped spaniels.¹⁴⁶ [He] was no spaniel as every body who knew him knew; but he was ready to yield his own theories rather than risk great public objects, and as to the proposed arrangement mentioned by Mr. Hincks, it was made to prevent the expenditure of a large sum of money, which the commission had proposed to lay out for a project¹⁴⁷, Mr. Young's plan for docks¹⁴⁸, to which the citizens were, many of them greatly opposed. That project, however was not [a]bandoned. He consented willingly to leave out the resolution relating to the constitution of the Committee.¹⁴⁹

An honorable member suggested, amidst great laughter, that the corner of the house occupied by the government should be termed the kennel.¹⁵⁰

After some further discussion, the second resolution was struck out, with the understanding that the discussion of the point to which it referred, should be delayed till the second reading of the bill.¹⁵¹

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The second Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:--It passed in the Negative.

The subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act 16 Vic. cap. 24, and to make other provision for the management of the Harbour of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Smith,

The House adjourned until Saturday next.

FOOTNOTES: 7 DECEMBER 1854.

1. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 9 December 1854).
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
3. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
24. IBID.
25. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
27. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
29. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
36. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
44. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
50. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).

51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
52. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
60. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
65. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
71. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
72. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
73. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
77. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854, reports that Mr. J.S. MacDonald of Glengary asked the question: "Who has the contract?"
78. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
79. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
80. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
81. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
82. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
83. IBID.
84. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
85. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
86. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
87. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
100. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). At this point in the debate, MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854, reports a similar comment,

by Mr. Insp. Gen. Cayley, in place of Mr. Com. Pub. Works Chabot's, which is as follows: "It is not because the money was voted that it should all be spent."

101. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
102. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
103. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. IBID.
117. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
118. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
119. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
120. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 19 December 1854.
121. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
122. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854. One of the figures regarding Spencer Wood seems to be in error, as the amount on hand amounts to £4,500 and not £4,000 as reported by MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
133. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
134. IBID.
135. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
136. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
137. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854, reports the Division as "Yeas 33, Nays 17".
138. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
139. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
140. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
141. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
142. IBID.
143. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854. The newspaper accounts do not identify whether it is Mr. J. Dorion or Mr. A. Dorion who makes this suggestion; however, it is probably the latter member from Montreal since the issue relates to his constituency.

144. IBID.
145. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
146. IBID.
147. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
148. Telegraph (PILOT, 11 December 1854).
149. MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 December 1854.
150. GLOBE, 20 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). This newspaper also adds a comment here that: "the scene was excessively spicy, and created much excitement."
151. IBID.

SATURDAY, 9 DECEMBER 1854.

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PURSUANT to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend E. Aubry and others, of St. Léon, and other Parishes, County of St. Maurice; praying aid for the opening of certain Roads, and the construction of Bridges in the said County.

Of W. Johnston and others, of the Magdalen Islands; praying aid for the opening and improvement of Roads in the said Islands.

Of J.G. Beard and others, Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of Toronto; praying that the Bill for the relief of Merchants, Traders, and others, may not pass into Law.

Of Jean Thibault and others, of the upper part of the Township of Viger, County of Rimouski; praying aid for their sustenance during the winter, and to provide them with Grain for Seed next spring, in consideration of the loss of their crops by reason of the early frosts of September last.

Of Daniel Byrne and others, of the Counties of Lotbinière, Megantic, and Beauce; praying aid for the construction of a Bridge across Beaurivage River, at the place called Penny's Bridge, in the Parish of St. Sylvestre.

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Of the Town Council of the Town of Port Hope, praying that the Municipal and Assessment Acts for Upper Canada may be so amended as to relieve Incorporated Towns from liability to taxation by County Councils, and from the necessity of sending Reeves and Deputy Reeves to such County Councils.

Of James R. Gowan, Esquire, and others, of the County of Simcoe; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the County of Simcoe Mechanics' Institute.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne, relative to the Vaudreuil Railway, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Port Hope, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Town Council of Brockville.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the call of the House on Friday the twenty-seventh day of October last, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of imposing, for a limited time, further penalties to prevent fraud and violence at Elections in the Counties of Kamouraska and Saguenay, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of increasing the Salaries of the subordinate Officers of the several Departments of the Public Service, and of the Chief

Justices and Puisne Judges, and Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Superior Courts of this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish Conciliation Courts, and to facilitate the settlement of Civil Actions by Arbitration in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the fifteenth day of February next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of any Law in force in Lower Canada as authorizes the sale of any property by the authority of Justice on Sundays, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Solicitor General Ross, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, and Mr. Prévost, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make the local Magistracy elective in Upper and Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Sorel, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dufresne reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dufresne reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act of Incorporation of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, to enable the said Association to construct Branch lines, and to subscribe for Stock in other Electric Telegraph Companies, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 8 Vic. cap. 49, and to extend the provisions of the same, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Francis College; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thomas Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thomas Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Hochelaga Dock Company, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal and New York Railroad Company, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Welland Canal Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from Peterborough to Mud Lake, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the City of Toronto in possession of the Peninsula and Marsh now held by it under License, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Port Burwell Harbour Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Tavern Licenses, and for the more effectual repression of Intemperance, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to avoid all doubts respecting the interpretation of an Act relative to the Montreal and New York Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more expeditious transaction of public business in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twentieth day of February next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the representation in the Directory of Railroad Companies of Municipalities taking Stock in or loaning Monies to such Companies under the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prerogative Writs Act, and to make new provision respecting Writs of Scire Facias, being read;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Felton, Mr. Solicitor General Ross, Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Polette, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the registration of Births, Marriages, and Burials in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to attach certain Lands in the Gore of Camden to the Township of Dawn, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 74, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied and enjoyed by them from trespass and injury," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the bringing of Actions by or against Inspectors and Overseers of Roads, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Laberge, Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Mr. Poulin, Mr. Solicitor General Ross, and the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 24th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Treaty or Treaties recently entered into with the Indians of Saugeen and Lake Huron, for the purchase of the Lands known as the Indian Reserve in that locality.

For the said Return, see Appendix (V.V.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to indemnify Inspectors and Overseers of Roads in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate St. Michael's College in the City of Toronto, being read;
Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the Election of Mayors of Cities and Towns, and Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, directly by the Electors, being read;

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Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Crown Prosecutors in each District, and of Associate Coroners in each County in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act to establish Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts relating to Building Societies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Standing Committee, composed of Mr. Laberge, Mr. Papin, Mr. Alleyn, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Casault, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway to construct a Branch Railroad to the Town of Brantford, and to increase its Capital Stock, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Common of the Seigniory of Laprairie de la Madelaine," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the Duties between Master and Servant in Upper Canada, being read;

. Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to reform the Municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish County, Parish, and Township Municipalities therein, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 27, consolidating the Laws relative to Offences against the person, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend the Criminal Law of Canada.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Burials within Churches, and within the limits of Incorporated Villages, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to limit the Guarantee of the Province to any Railway Company to Three thousand pounds per mile, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confer a Charter on the Millers' Association of Canada West, with Banking privileges, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Stratford and Huron Railway Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Locomotive Marine and Steam Forge Works Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts respecting certain Marriages in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Québec, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships' Bank, being read;

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Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Casault reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Casault reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Educational and Evangelical Society established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Saturday the twenty-third day of December instant.

The Houes (sic), according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ferrie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ferrie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Gill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Gill reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which may fall due on legal Holidays;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Megantic Mining Company;"

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Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Trustees and Members of Zion Church in Montreal, to alienate and hypothecate certain property of the said Church, and for other purposes:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of monies arising from the Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes": And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of a Religious Congregation at Montreal, denominated the German Evangelical Church," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Copper Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of a Religious Congregation at Montreal, denominated the German Evangelical Church;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 2, line 32. Leave out from "within" to "then" in line 33, and insert "the City of Montreal as a site for."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Copper Company;" and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 6, line 6. Leave out from "retire" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 7.

Page 6, line 27. Leave out from "Corporation" to "The" in line 36.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Hartman do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts imposing Duties of Customs, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

Mr. Sidney Smith, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1854.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Clerks in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1854.

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3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Messenger in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1854.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1854.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year 1854.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year 1854.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

13. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

14. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

15. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, at Forty-five pounds each, for the Session, for the year 1854.

16. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854.

17. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Council for their attendance, at Twenty shillings per diem, including Travelling Expenses at six-pence per mile, for the distance between the place of residence of such Members and the place at which the Session is held, for the year 1854.

18. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

19. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

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20. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

21. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Law Clerk and English Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

22. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

23. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1854.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1854.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-six thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, (exclusive of Indemnity to Members,) for the year 1854.

26. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1854.

27. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the Salary of the Deputy Provincial Registrar and French Translator to Government, for the year 1854.

28. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of an additional Clerk in the Eastern Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year 1854.

29. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Post Master General, for the year 1854.

30. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1854.

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Honorable H.H. Killaly, for Engineering Services on the Welland Canal, for the year 1854.

32. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year 1854.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-three pounds six shillings and eleven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to the Clerks in the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the year 1854.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to the Clerks in the Receiver General's Office, for the year 1854.

35. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to the Clerks in the Inspector General's Office, for the year 1854.

36. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salaries to five Messengers, viz: one in

the Receiver General's Office, one in the Inspector General's Office, two in the Provincial Secretary's Office, and one in the Governor General's Secretary's Office, at Nineteen pounds each, for the year 1854.

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37. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the year 1854.

38. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department to look after the interests of the Crown in respect to the Quebec Fire Loan, for the year 1854.

39. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, for the year 1854.

40. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk arranging the Public Archives, &c. at Montreal, at ten shillings per diem, for the year 1854.

41. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Chief Clerk of the Crown Law Department, for the year 1854.

42. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds twelve shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to M.A. Higgins, late Clerk in the Office of the Attorney General West, from the 1st July to the 10th September, 1854, at Eighty-five pounds per annum.

43. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Clerk in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Department, for the year 1854.

44. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Check Clerks in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Department, at Two hundred and fifty pounds each, for the year 1854.

45. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Clerks in the Bureau of Agriculture, for the year 1854.

46. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Bureau of Agriculture, for the year 1854.

47. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Bureau of Agriculture, for the year 1854.

48. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity to W.R. Wright, late Clerk in the Bureau of Agriculture, for the year 1854.

49. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as additional Salary to W. Kent, Clerk in the Provincial Registrar's Office, from the 1st January, 1848, to the 31st December, 1852, at Twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence, per annum.

50. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity of one quarter's Salary to the several Officers, Clerks, Messengers, &c., in the various Departments of Government, for the year 1854, in consequence of the high price of all necessaries of life.

51. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Ginger, as late Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

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52. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

53. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Coates, as late Writing Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year 1854.

54. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of John Bright, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, for the year 1854.

55. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the Public Service, for the year 1854.

60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Allowance to Mrs. McDonell, on her claim for Dower on a certain property taken by the late Welland Canal Commissioners, for the year 1854.

61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Mrs. Widow Antrobus, for the year 1854.

62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Mrs. Catherine Smith, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Pyke, for the year 1854.

63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Widow McCormick, for the year 1854.

64. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Commissioners for the relief of Indigent Sick at Quebec, for the year 1854.

65. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Commissioners for the relief of Indigent Sick at Montreal, for the year 1854.

66. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Commissioners for the relief of Indigent Sick at Three Rivers, for the year 1854.

67. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1854.

68. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1854.

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69. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Ladies Benevolent Society of Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for the year 1854.

70. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Quebec, for the year 1854.

71. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year 1854.

72. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec, for the year 1854.

73. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year 1854.

74. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society at Toronto, for the year 1854.

75. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal for the year 1854.

76. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, under the care of the Soeurs de la Miséricorde, for the year 1854.

77. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Asylum of the Good Shepherd at Quebec, for the year 1854.

78. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Asylum of the Good Shepherd at Quebec, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

79. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Hospice de la Maternité at Quebec, for the year 1854.

80. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the General Hospital des Soeurs de la Charité at Montreal, for the year 1854.

81. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1854.

82. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of a temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year 1854.

83. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Hamilton Hospital, for the year 1854.

84. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Toronto General Hospital, for the year 1854.

85. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Toronto House of Industry, for the year 1854.

86. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the relief of Indigent Sick at Kingston, for the year 1854.

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87. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Kingston General Hospital, for the year 1854.

88. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Kingston Hotel-Dieu Hospital, for the year 1854.

89. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1854.

90. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Hospital at Bytown, for the year 1854.

91. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Hamilton Orphan Asylum, for the year 1854.

92. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Hamilton Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for the year 1854.

93. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to St. Patrick's Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1854.

94. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society at Toronto, for 1853 (sic).

95. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and eleven pounds eighteen shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the expense of supporting Shipwrecked and destitute Mariners through the past winter.

96. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity to Jonathan Noble, for relief.

97. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity to Pierre Brochu, for relief.

98. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for temporary relief to Ten Masters of Vessels who in consequence of having suffered Shipwreck, are in a destitute condition, at Ten pounds each.

99. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for compensation to Archibald Campbell, Esquire, for expenses in attending destitute Seamen for several winters back.

100. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Faculty of Medicine of the Laval University at Quebec, for the year 1854.

101. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year 1854.

102. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine at Montreal, for the year 1854.

103. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine at Kingston, for the year 1854.

104. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for the year 1854.

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105. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for their Building, and Library Collection, for the year 1854.

106. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for the year 1854.

107. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for their Collection, for the year 1854.

108. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec, for the year 1854.

109. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal, for the year 1854.

110. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Kingston, for the year 1854.

111. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Toronto, for the year 1854.

112. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at London, Canada West, for the year 1854.

113. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Niagara, for the year 1854.

114. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Hamilton, for the year 1854.

115. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Belleville, for the year 1854.

116. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brockville, for the year 1854.

117. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Bytown, for the year 1854.

118. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Cobourg, for the year 1854.

119. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Perth, for the year 1854.

120. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Picton, for the year 1854.

121. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute of Guelph, for the year 1854.

122. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Thomas, for the year 1854.

123. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Brantford, for the year 1854.

124. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Catharines, for the year 1854.

125. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Goderich, for the year 1854.

126. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Whitby, for the year 1854.

127. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Three Rivers, for the year 1854.

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128. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Berthier, Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

129. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Simcoe, for the year 1854.

130. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock, for the year 1854.

131. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute in the County of Peel, for the year 1854.

132. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Port Sarnia, for the year 1854.

133. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Chatham, for the year 1854.

134. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute in the County of Halton, for the year 1854.

135. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute in the County of Ontario, for the year 1854.

136. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Port Hope, for the year 1854.

137. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Stratford, for the year 1854.

138. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Peterborough, for the year 1854.

139. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Iberville, for the year 1854.

140. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Renfrew, for the year 1854.

141. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Mitchell, in the County of Perth, for the year 1854.

142. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Berlin, for the year 1854.

143. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Fonthill, for the year 1854.

144. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Dundas, for the year 1854.

145. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Oakville, for the year 1854.

146. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Waterdown, for the year 1854.

146. A. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Galt, for the year 1854.

147. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of a Nautical College at Quebec, for the year 1854.

148. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute at Toronto, for the year 1854.

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149. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute at Toronto, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

150. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute at Quebec, for the year 1854.

151. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Athenaeum at Toronto, for the year 1854.

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Huron Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, for the year 1854.

153. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Teachers' Association at Quebec, for their Library, for the year 1854.

154. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Experimental Farm near Toronto, for the year 1854.

155. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Home and School of Industry, for the year 1854.

156. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Library Association at Quebec, for the year 1854.

157. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the National Institute at Montreal, for the year 1854.

158. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute at Montreal, for the year 1854.

159. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute at Bytown, for the year 1854.

160. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at St. Hyacinthe, for the year 1854.

161. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Sorel, for the year 1854.

162. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and Lower Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the year 1854.

163. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1854.

164. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of four Judges in Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

165. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ninety-four pounds nine shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to the Judge in the District of St. Francis, for the year 1854.

166. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to John Black, Clerk in the Registrar's Office of the Court of Chancery, for the year 1854.

167. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary to William Stanley, Clerk in the Master's Office of the Court of Chancery, for the year 1854.

168. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and eleven pounds one shilling and ten-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Salary to J. Radenhurst, late Clerk in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas,

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Court of Queen's Bench, in Upper Canada, from the 15th December, 1849, to the 10th May, 1853, at One hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

169. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twelve pounds nineteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Salary to Mr. William Innes, as Clerk in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Queen's Bench, in Upper Canada, from the 15th December, 1849, to February, 1852, at One hundred pounds per annum.

170. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for allowances to Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, with the view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons, for the year 1854.

171. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for providing Provisions for the Depots, for the year 1854.

172. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on Kempt Road to assist Travellers thereon, for the year 1854.

173. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to Jonathan Noble for residing on Kempt Road to assist Travellers thereon, for the year 1854.

174. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to a Resident at the foot of Lake Metapedia to assist Travellers, for the year 1854.

175. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to a Resident at Assametquagan to assist Travellers, for the year 1854.

176. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for printing the Laws and other Printing for the Public Service, for the year 1854.

177. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for distributing the Laws, for the year 1854.

178. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet unforeseen Expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, for the year 1854.

179. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the proportion of this Province of the expense of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1854.

180. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of the Quebec Observatory, for the year 1854.

181. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of the Observatory at Toronto, for the year 1854.

182. Rosolved (sic), That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-one pounds ten shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense of transporting Troops in aid of the Civil Power, for the year 1854.

183. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for the Post Office at Hamilton, for the year 1854.

184. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expense of printing and publishing the Edits et Ordonnances, and for the preparatory work of copying, &c., for the year 1854.

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185. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, towards establishing a Station at St. Thomas during the season of navigation, for the year 1854.

186. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses of Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Public Service, under the Act 9 Vic. cap. 38, for the year 1854.

187. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for new Indian Annuities, for the year 1854.

188. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight pounds seven shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1854.

189. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the building or purchase of a Vessel for the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1854.

190. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Parliamentary Library, for the year 1854.

191. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the temporary maintenance of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, from the 1st April, 1854, to the 31st March, 1855.

192. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds two shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the repayment to the Imperial Treasury of the amount disbursed by the Colonial Government of the Isle of Mauritius, for the relief of two Canadian Emigrants, passengers in the American Bark Peytonia, and forwarding them in another Vessel to Melbourne.

193. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-one pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the expenses of Mr. DeRottermund in procuring in Paris, Books, Maps, and Scientific objects for the use of the Province.

194. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds twelve shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense of advertizing in certain London Newspapers, for a Medical Superintendent for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

195. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-three pounds five shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for one year's Rent of the Protestant Burying Ground in St. John's Suburbs.

196. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, for the year 1854.

197. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

198. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and Canada, for the year 1854.

199. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighteen pounds eight shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to make good various indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government incurred during the year 1853, as detailed in Statement No. 35, of the Public Accounts laid before the Legislature.

200. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and seventy-nine pounds five shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

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the Expenses of the Central Board of Health, under the Act 12 Vic. for the year 1854.

201. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Sufferers by Fires about the Saguenay.

202. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-eight pounds twelve shillings and five-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs made in London to the Instruments used by Major Robinson in the Survey of the proposed Line of Railway to connect the Lower Provinces with Canada.

203. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the Expenses of the Industrial Exhibition at Paris.

204. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being so much paid to Commissioners appointed to form Rules of Practice for Division Courts, &c., in Upper Canada, required by Act.

205. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand seven hundred pounds two shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses for the services of One hundred and fifty of the Embodied Pensioners on permanent duty in Upper Canada, from the 15th October to the 31st December, 1854.

206. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Fire-proof Safe for the Office of the Provincial Secretary.

207. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Geological Survey of the Province, in addition to the former grant.

208. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of the Honorable Attorney General Drummond to Washington.

209. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as Compensation to Thomas Rigney, Esquire, in full of all disbursements, expenses, &c. in disseminating information respecting Reciprocity of Trade with the United States, during the last six years.

210. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to enable Robert Thomas, Master Mariner, to attest the efficiency of an Apparatus that he has invented for the protection of Life, in cases of Shipwreck.

211. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds seventeen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a balance due David Armstrong, as Contractor for certain Roads in the Township of Emily, in 1837.

212. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Upper Canada College, for the year 1854.

213. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Victoria College, for the year 1854.

214. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Queen's College, for the year 1854.

215. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston, for the year 1854.

216. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Grammar Schools of the Counties of Brant, Elgin, Grey, Lambton, and Victoria, at £100 each, for the year 1854.

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217. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year 1854.

218. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year 1854.

219. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the High School at Montreal, in consideration of their teaching thirty Free Scholars, for the year 1854.

220. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the High School at Quebec, in consideration of their teaching thirty Free Scholars, for the year 1854.

221. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the National School at Quebec, for the year 1854.

222. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the National School at Montreal, for the year 1854.

223. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Society of Education at Quebec, for the year 1854.

224. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for the year 1854.

225. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Education Society at Three Rivers, for the year 1854.

226. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the British and Canadian School at Montreal, for the year 1854.

227. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec, for the year 1854.

228. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal, for the year 1854.

229. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal, towards rebuilding, for the year 1854.

230. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at St. Hyacinthe, for the year 1854.

231. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at St. Hyacinthe, towards the debt incurred for their Building, for the year 1854.

232. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at L'Assomption, for the year 1854.

233. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at L'Assomption, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

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234. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Chambly, for the year 1854.

235. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Chambly, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

236. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at Berthier, for the year 1854.

237. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at Charlestown, for the year 1854.

238. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School, for the year 1854.

239. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for the year 1854.

240. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for their Building, for the year 1854.

241. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Shefford Academy, for the year 1854.

242. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Stanstead Seminary, for the year 1854.

243. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Sherbrooke Academy, for the year 1854.

244. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Granby Academy, for the year 1854.

245. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Bedford School, for the year 1854.

246. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Compton School, for the year 1854.

247. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Barnston School, for the year 1854.

248. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Huntingdon Academy, for the year 1854.

249. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Huntingdon Academy, for their Building, for the year 1854.

250. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Three Rivers Academy, for the year 1854.

251. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke, for the year 1854.

252. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi, for the year 1854.

253. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Infant School at Quebec, for the year 1854.

254. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Infant School at Quebec, Lower Town, for the year 1854.

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255. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female School at Indian Lorette, for the year 1854.

256. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male School at Indian Lorette, for the year 1854.

257. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indian School at Caughnawaga, for the year 1854.

258. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indian School at St. Regis, for the year 1854.

259. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indian School at St. Francis, for the year 1854.

260. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Ste. Thérèse, for the year 1854.

261. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Ste. Thérèse, for Building, for the year 1854.

262. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Nicolet, for the year 1854.

263. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Nicolet, for Building, for the year 1854.

264. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Joliette College, for the year 1854.

265. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Bishops' College at Lennoxville, for the year 1854.

266. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Clarenceville Academy, for the year 1854.

267. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Masson College at Terrebonne, for the year 1854.

268. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Masson College at Terrebonne, for Building, for the year 1854.

269. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Rigaud College at Vaudreuil, for the year 1854.

270. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Rigaud College at Vaudreuil, for Building, for the year 1854.

271. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, near Montreal, for the year 1854.

272. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male School at Yamachiche, for the year 1854.

273. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female School at Yamachiche, for the year 1854.

274. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Montmagny, below Quebec, for the year 1854.

275. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Beauharnois Academy, for the year 1854.

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276. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Mascouche Academy, for the year 1854.

277. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. John's Academy, for the year 1854.

278. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Education, at Bytown, of Pupils from the County of Ottawa, for the year 1854.

279. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University of McGill College, for the year 1854.

280. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University of McGill College, towards liquidating their Debt, for the year 1854.

281. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female School at St. Michel, for the year 1854.

282. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy of Sainte Foye, for the year 1854.

283. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Pointe Levi College, for the year 1854.

284. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Pointe Levi College, for their Building, for the year 1854.

285. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Kamouraska Academy for Males, for the year 1854.

286. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Kamouraska Academy, for Building, for the year 1854.

287. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Kamouraska Academy for Females, for the year 1854.

288. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Rimouski Academy, for the year 1854.

289. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Pointe Claire Model School, for the year 1854.

290. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Pointe Claire Model School, for Building, for the year 1854.

291. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Mr. Bonin's Academy at St. Andrews, for the year 1854.

292. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Louis Vincent, an infirm Indian School Master, for the year 1854.

293. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding, Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy or School at Knowlton, Township of Brome, for the year 1854.

294. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy of East Farnham, for the year 1854.

295. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Stanbridge Academy, County of Missisquoi, for the year 1854.

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296. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Stanbridge Academy, County of Missisquoi, for completing their Building, for the year 1854.

297. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Mary's College, Montreal, for the year 1854.

298. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Mary's College, Montreal, for their Building, for the year 1854.

299. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Chambly, for the year 1854.

300. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Chambly, for Building, for the year 1854.

301. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Nicolet, for the year 1854.

302. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Nicolet, for their Building, for the year 1854.

303. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Laval, for the year 1854.

304. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Laval, for Building, for the year 1854.

305. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Academy at Montmagny, for the year 1854.

306. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Aylmer Academy, for the year 1854.

307. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at St. Michel, for the year 1854.

308. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at St. Michel, for Building, for the year 1854.

309. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Pointe Levi, for the year 1854.

310. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Pointe Levi, for Building, for the year 1854.

311. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at L'Islet, for the year 1854.

312. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid for the College at Ste. Marie, Beauce, towards Building, for the year 1854.

313. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Félix Juneau, for services rendered to Education, and to assist him in re-opening his Academy, for the year 1854.

314. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at St. Charles de L'Industrie, for the year 1854.

315. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Model School at Deschambault, for the year 1854.

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316. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, for the year 1854.

317. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, for Building, for the year 1854.

318. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, for the year 1854.

319. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, for their Building, for the year 1854.

320. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at Verchères, for the year 1854.

321. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Académie Industrielle at St. Laurent, for the year 1854.

322. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at St. Jean, Isle of Orleans, for the year 1854.

323. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at St. Hugues, for the year 1854.

324. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at St. Hugues, for Building, for the year 1854.

325. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Danville Academy, for the year 1854.

326. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the College at Côteau du Lac, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

327. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Beauharnois, for the year 1854.

328. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Georgeville High School, for the year 1854.

329. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Academy at Sorel, for the year 1854.

330. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Sorel, for the year 1854.

331. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at Vaudreuil, for the year 1854.

332. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Academy at St. Marthe, for the year 1854.

333. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Isle Verte Academy, towards their Building, for the year 1854.

334. Resolved, That a sum, not ex[c]eeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Committee of the Colonial School and Church Society, for the year 1854.

335. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Committee of the Colonial School and Church Society towards establishing Normal and Model Schools, for the year 1854.

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336. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Francis College, for the year 1854.

337. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Sherbrooke, for the year 1854.

338. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Dudswell Academy, for the year 1854.

339. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Pointe aux Trembles Academy (Montreal), towards their Building, for the year 1854.

340. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Cap Santé Academy, for the year 1854.

341. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the St. Eustache Academy, for the year 1854.

342. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Malbaie Academy, for the year 1854.

343. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Female Academy at Ste. Elizabeth, for the year 1854.

344. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional aid to the Common School Fund of Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1854.

345. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Montreal House of Refuge, for the year 1854.

346. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Welland Canal, for the year 1854.

347. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the St. Lawrence Canals, for the year 1854.

348. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Survey towards improving the St. Lawrence Rapids, for the year 1854.

349. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improving the St. Anne's Rapids, for the year 1854.

350. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improving the Scugog River, Bobcaggean, &c., for the year 1854.

351. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-two pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Slides, Booms, Dams, &c., on the Ottawa, for the year 1854.

352. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Slides, Booms, Dams, &c., on the St. Maurice, for the year 1854.

353. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Port Stanley Harbour, for the year 1854.

354. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty thousand four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Light Houses below Quebec, for the year 1854.

355. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-three thousand six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Light Houses on the Lakes and Inland Waters, for the year 1854.

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356. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Landing Piers below Quebec, for the year 1854.

357. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Harbours, &c., on Lake Huron, for the year 1854.

358. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Burlington Bay Canal, for the year 1854.

359. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Tug Boats on the Upper St. Lawrence, for the year 1854.

360. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Tug Boats on the Lower St. Lawrence, for the year 1854.

361. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Surveys in Canada East and West, for the year 1854.

362. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to the Temiscouata Road, for the year 1854.

363. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds one shilling and ten-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for advertizing Works, &c., in Canada West, for the year 1854.

364. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds thirteen shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for advertizing Atlantic Steamers, for the year 1854.

365. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and eighty-two pounds fourteen shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the balance due on the purchase of Spencer Wood, for the year 1854.

366. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of property on the St. Lewis Road, for the year 1854.

367. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand three hundred and fifty pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Côteau and Cornwall Road, for the year 1854.

368. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Arbitrations on the purchase of and damage to Property for and by Public Works, for the year 1854.

369. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, towards the construction of the Quebec Post Office, for the year 1854.

370. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Ground and the construction of the Custom House at Quebec, for the year 1854.

371. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additions to the Montreal Gaol, for the year 1854.

372. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and ninety-seven pounds three shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to the old Custom House Wharf at Quebec, for the year 1854.

373. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and eighty-eight pounds seventeen shillings, and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for alterations to the Geological Museum at Montreal, for the year 1854.

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374. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements, repairs, &c., to Spencer Wood, for the year 1854.

375. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additions, alterations and repairs for the Nautical College at Quebec, for the year 1854.

376. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and fifty pounds nine shillings and nine-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for alterations, additions, &c., to the Old Parliament Buildings, in 1852 and 1853.

377. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred and six pounds eighteen shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses in consequence of the Fire at the Old Parliament Buildings.

378. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pounds twelve shillings and eleven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses in fitting up the Nunnery Building for the Legislature.

379. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand four hundred and forty-five pounds eleven shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for fitting up Buildings to accommodate the Legislature, for the year 1854.

380. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three pounds nineteen shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for alterations, additions, fittings, &c., to the Quebec Court House, for the year 1854.

381. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs, care of, rents, &c., of Public Buildings, for the year 1854.

382. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for rent, &c., of Buildings to accommodate the Legislature, for the year 1854.

383. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to the Montreal Custom House, for the year 1854.

384. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and nine pounds nine shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements to Durham Terrace, Chateau Garden Wall, Railing, &c., for the year 1854.

385. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and twelve pounds twelve shillings and five-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Provisions sent down to relieve Emigrant Ships, &c., detained in the Ice.

386. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and two pounds fifteen shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a Steamer conveying His Excellency the Governor General to Quebec, and Staff and Guard of Honor from and to Quebec.

The Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, That it is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the rights and liberties of the Subject, that no expenditure of Public Monies shall be made by the Executive, until the express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained; that in defiance of this undoubted Constitutional safeguard, this House learns with alarm, that during the year about to expire, not only have Monies been taken from the Public Chest to defray the necessary Expenses of Government, but works and enterprizes involving large liabilities, have been undertaken and carried on with the Public Money, on the sole responsibility of the Executive; and that in the opinion of this House, such unauthorized expenditure of the Public Monies is unconstitutional, and a dangerous violation of the Rights of the People;

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The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the expenditure which has been incurred during the present year on certain Public Works on the River St. Lawrence, and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and for which an appropriation is now sought, could not have been delayed without detriment to the public interests, and serious injury to works of vast utility which had been commenced under the authority of a former Parliament; and that in sanctioning the expenditure which has thus been made in anticipation of the approval of Parliament, this House does not waive, nor is it assumed that the Executive have desired to trench upon, the undisputed privileges of Parliament, and the constitutional Rights of the People" instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon:

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved the concurrence of the House on the report of the Committee of Supply.¹

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) wished to make a few remarks in reference to the proceedings of the Government as to expenditures made without the authority and without the knowledge of Parliament, and he intended to conclude with a motion which should place upon the records of this House at the earliest possible period the sense entertained by himself and friends of what they considered an open violation of the rights and privileges of this House and of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) There could not be two opinions as to the undoubted right of the people of this Province to have the public purse strings controlled by their Representatives in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) But, in spite of that well known constitutional principle, they had had disclosed in the discussion on the Supply, that a very large expenditure had been made of the public monies of the Province without any sanction of this House, and that had never even been communicated to them.² When the Inspector General had

opened the proceedings of the Committee he had stated how much had been spent for the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and how much would be wanted in coming years; but when he came to this vote of £109,000³ for piers below Quebec, ... it was kept concealed from the House, until it came out in the discussion, that of that amount £80,000 or £90,000 had already been spent, and that they were called upon to cover by their vote that illegal expenditure.⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--The hon. gentleman is wholly mistaken. He (Mr. C.) did state, on moving that item of the estimates, that £94,000 had been expended.⁵

MR. J.S. MACDONALD had heard no explanations given, and none of his hon. friends around him had heard them.⁶ He had no doubt the gentleman had intended and believed now that he had done so.⁷ But, even had such explanations been made, they would have come too late, and he now asked for a vote of this House as to the unwarrantable expenditure of the monies of this Province by the Government, or by the chief officer of the Department that was peculiarly connected with the appropriation.⁸ It was now true that public attention should be directed to this unwarrantable expenditure of public money.⁹ Besides the item he had mentioned, they had also an unauthorized expenditure on the St. Lawrence Tug Boats, in Lower Canada, the purchase of property on the St. Louis Road, and an expenditure on Durham Terrace to the amount of upwards of £4,000 besides other items. If hon. members would refer to the action taken by the Imperial Parliament on several occasions, and to the action taken by this House since the Union, with reference to disclosures of this kind, they would find that a protest had invariably been made against the system, and if, on the present occasion, they allowed to pass without reprobation the taking monies unauthorized out of the public chest, they would be sanctioning a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people and the privileges of this House, and setting aside the safeguards they had for controlling the financial arrangements of the country. No justification for these outlays had been offered to the House, and none could be offered. If this expenditure was sanctioned, the same thing would be repeated in regard to other works. Last year, without any estimate, but by bringing their influence to bear on the members of the House, the Government compelled the House to advance £50,000 for the Chats Canal, and very shortly, on the same principle as they had been led into extravagance in regard to these piers, they would be asked to vote another £100,000¹⁰ or £200,000.... Now there could be little doubt, that, acting on the precedent established in this case of the piers the Ministry would go on and lay out that greatly increased sum under pretence the ... work must go on, and this without any advice from Parliament.¹¹ He maintained that, before the Government proceeded farther with those piers than the vote of Parliament would allow them to go, before they took upon themselves to embark in an expenditure (sic) which exceeded the appropriation by £80,000 or £90,000, they should have stopped operations, and come down and asked Parliament if they were willing to go into that excessive expenditure, instead of dipping their hands into the public chest, and then coming down and asking Parliament to sanction their proceedings. (Hear, hear.) Was that the only object for which the representatives of the people of Canada were here assembled--to ratify the malversations of the Government (sic), and their interference with the public monies without authority¹²? or ought it not to exercise some real control?¹³ (Hear, hear.) Were they here merely to cover by an estimate what the Government had already appropriated and spent? (Hear, hear.) He asked if the Chief Commissioner of Public Works had shewn the slightest justification for the course he took in engaging steamers and enlarging those piers, which in the original estimate were put down at an average of £4,000 or £5,000, but some of which would cost £20,000 more each. If this were not a case that called for the action of

Parliament, he could not conceive of conduct on the part of a Government that would. When in the 3 years preceding 1845, the Government had spent some £45,000 without a vote of Parliament, the Committee on Public Accounts strongly protested against such an unwarrantable proceeding and the House promptly condemned the interference of the Government, even while admitting that the money had been properly expended. The Government did not dare to ask a vote of supply to cover that expenditure, but it was found necessary to pass an Act, which would be found on the Statutes of this Province for 1845, indemnifying the parties concerned in this unauthorized dealing with the public monies, even though it was admitted that they had been properly applied. This was the proper course to pursue in the circumstances¹⁴. Here Mr. McDonald read the title and some of the Act, and went on to deny that there was any instance in which a Government had acted as this one was now doing.¹⁵ He defied any one to point out an instance on record, where the Government, instead of asking an Act of Indemnity, came down to the House to ask, as in the present case, [for a] vote of £109,000, of which £80,000 or £90,000 had been already expended without authority.¹⁶ Su[r]ely then the country must expect its representatives to remonstrate, especially when it was considered that Parliament had not been assembled for eighteen months previously, and that the Committee of accounts had not yet been able to make up its report. Returning to the piers he showed that¹⁷, last year, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works asked an appropriation of £6,000 to complete those works.¹⁸ What an insult to Parliament to represent that £6,000 would complete things that were about to cost £110,000!¹⁹ If that was represented to the House as the amount necessary to complete the works, he asked what treatment had the House received, what insults had been fastened upon it, when they found that so large a sum in excess of the appropriation had been spent upon them. Either there had been gross ignorance on the part of the Public Works Department, or else there was a determination, at the very time of obtaining the vote of £6,000, to go on and spend as large a sum besides as would endanger the existence of any Government that had not a very strong majority to rest upon. He believed that but for the Coalition which had recently taken place, this expenditure would never have received the sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In England, on all occasions when it had been brought under the notice of Parliament that there had been an expenditure of the Public monies beyond the appropriation, the House of Commons had invariably put its veto on such proceedings, and declared that they were in violation of the privileges of Parliament and the rights of the people.²⁰ In 1849, in consequence of expected hostilities the Government had found it necessary to expend certain sums of money to increase the militia raised for the defence of the Dock-yards.²¹ When it was found that a larger sum had been spent on the dockyards than had been appropriated by Parliament, even although it was agreed that the safety of the country required expenditure, the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution, condemning the course pursued, and which should serve as a caution and a warning to every Head of a Department against venturing to put his hands into the public chest and misappropriate the funds of the people.²² Here the hon. member read the resolution in question from the Journals of Parliament.²³ Some of the hon. gentlemen now on the Treasury Benches might say that this unauthorized expenditure of the public money was not made during their administration. But they were in this position, that they must adopt one of two alternatives. They must either say that the money was well expended, and that it was necessary for the interests of the country to proceed with those works, or they must say that the outlay was unwarranted. He did not expect they would come to the latter conf[c]lusion, and censure the proceedings of the Public Works Department under the previous Administration. Such a thing could not be expected under existing circumstances. (Hear, hear.)²⁴ But the opposition desired to²⁵

protest and to place their protest on the records of this House at the earliest possible moment, against this Government or any other making such appropriations without the authority of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He supposed the Coalition might take this ground that this was an undertaking which Parliament had sanctioned by a former grant, and which the Government were therefore bound to proceed with, in the same way no doubt as they would be called upon hereafter to vote a further supply for the Chats Canal, on the ground that they had already voted £50,000. The House voted £35,000 for those piers and afterwards £6,000 to complete them. But was that any justification for making this large additional expenditure, of the necessity for which not the slightest hint had been given? Certainly not, and it was the duty of this House as the representatives of the people, to condemn (sic) those proceedings, and to declare that the Administration should be confined to the legitimate appropriation of those funds only which had been voted by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The Government might attempt to satisfy their friends that these expenditures were necessary and indispensable (sic), and that they were of a character which formed an exception to the general rule. He would admit that in case of war or famine, or pestilence, the Government would be justified in making such expenditures on their own responsibility --he would admit they were justified in preparing a place for the meeting of the Legislature after the Parliament Buildings were burned down--but he defied the Government to show that the expenditure of £100,000 on those piers, beyond the appropriation, and he did not know how much more to finish them, was at all justifiable. If the Administration should set up the justification, that those expenses were necessary, because the former grant was insufficient he replied that they should have stopped the work till the meeting of Parliament instead of going on to spend more money than they were authorized to do. This would not have been like stopping one of the Canals, which would interfere with the trade of the country. Here the trade of the country was not in any way affected, but being merely a local expenditure for local objects, it could have been stopped without the slightest injury to the public service. Before sitting down he would call the attention of the House to a fact bearing on the present question. A certain sum of money was voted in 1853 for public buildings at Toronto. The Government found on examination that that sum was insufficient to complete those works. And what did they do? They stopped them. (Hear, hear.) Now would the Government tell him that they had not found that the appropriation for the Chats Canal fell far short of what would be required to finish it? Why did they not stop that work also, until they should receive the authority of Parliament to proceed with a larger expenditure? (Hear, hear.) When the Chief Commissioner of Public Works found that the £50,000 he had got for the Chats Canal was a mere bagatelle towards finishing it, why did he not stop it? (Hear, hear.) What influence had induced the Government to go on in the one case and not in the other? If they said that having once received a grant from Parliament they were bound to go on with the works, why did they not carry out the same principle in reference to the public buildings in Toronto? The reason was that there was not the same influence brought to bear on the Government in the one case as in the other. There was a political object to be gained by not proceeding with the works at Toronto, and they stopped them when they found that the cost would exceed the appropriation. But other objects were to be gained by proceeding with the Chats Canal and they therefore went on with it although they found out that the appropriation was altogether insufficient. Had the Government come down and said--"£50,000 were granted for the Chats Canal, but we found that £200,000 would be required and we took it upon ourselves to stop the work, pending further action on the part of the Parliament"--had they taken that course they would have been unanimously sustained by the House. They should have taken the same course

also in reference to the piers below Quebec when they found that they would cost so much more than had been appropriated to complete them. But it was for the interest of the members of the Executive Council to go on with these works, and they ventured to say--"we will put our hands into the public chest for the money we want, and we will look to our majority in the House to support us in it." (Hear, hear.) The Government were not peculiarly (*sic*) interested in making preparations for the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, because that would interfere with many of their plans and projects, and they therefore stopped the works there, while those below Quebec they proceeded with. They were going on also with the Chats Canal, although they knew that three times the amount voted would be required.²⁶

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--How do you know that?²⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD asked if the Chief Commissioner of Public Works would deny that the Chats Canal would cost £250,000? The hon. gentleman was silent. Why did he not state so plainly to the House, instead of keeping it concealed until he had gone on and spent a large amount of the public money, beyond the appropriation? The people desired that the public expenditure should be fairly distributed, and that neither this Government nor any other should have favourite jobs of their own, and go on with them so far that the country would either have to finish them or to relinquish them at a ruinous loss. He conceived therefore, that in moving a resolution condemnatory of such a system, he was only performing his duty.²⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH.--(Ironically)--Hear! hear!²⁹

DR. VALOIS.--The Solicitor General himself would have said the same last year. (Hear, hear.)³⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD then moved the following resolution in amendment, which, he hoped, by being placed on the records of the House, would serve as a warning not only to the present administration, but to all others which might follow them:--"That it is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the rights and liberties of the subject, that no expenditure of public monies shall be made by the Executive, until the express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained; that in defiance of the undoubted constitutional safeguard, this House learns with alarm, that during the year about to expire, not only have monies been taken from the public chest to defray the necessary Expenses of Government, but, works and enterprizes involving large liabilities have been undertaken and carried on with the public money on the sole responsibility of the Executive, and that in the opinion of this House such unauthorized expenditure of the public monies is unconstitutional, and a dangerous violation of the rights of the People."³¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that any one who had listened to the hon. member for Glengary must have seen that his speech was a laboured effort--that his heart was not in those details on which he had been enlarging--that it was in fact an exemplification of the old fable of the mountain in labour. The hon. gentleman had for the last half hour been enunciating a principle which had never been denied, and which no one either on the one side of the House or the other, since the time that Responsible Government became the order of the day, had ever attempted to refute. At the same time he was surprised that that argument should have come from that hon. gentleman of all others. In looking back over the last four or five years he knew no period in the history of Canada, in which an Administration had more regularly exceeded its jurisdiction, or had more regularly come down and asked for monies already expended, than the Administration

of which that hon. member was Solicitor General. He was then acquainted with the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts in 1844, and with the Indemnity Act of 1845--he was in the full possession of all those legal points to which he had adverted, and it was his duty to have communicated them to the Administration of which he was the legal adviser. But, instead of this, the hon. gentleman sat silent, while gross violations of the Constitution were glaringly committed. The hon. gentleman had charged the Government with intentional concealment in regard to the expenditure on the piers below Quebec. He (Mr. Cayley) denied that there had been any attempt to smother or conceal the fact that by far the larger portion of the £109,000 was already spent. On the contrary he had held in his hand a paper, shewing how the votes for all the Public Works on the list were made up, what was already spent, what was asked for 1854 and what for 1855, and from this he had read what amount of the £109,000 was already expended.³²

MR. BROWN, MR. HOLTON, and MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) assured the hon. gentleman that whatever had been his intentions, he had given the House no such information, and that on the contrary, when the member for Glengary in the course of the debate stated the sums which had been spent, the Provincial Secretary had shewn the utmost surprise, and expressed a curiosity to know where he could have got his information.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that, if he had not given the information, he had intended to do so. Why should there have been any concealment? He was repudiating any responsibility in fact as to the expenditure of the past, excepting the official responsibility of having to bring down the estimates which those who went before him had prepared, and he had therefore no object in endeavouring to conceal anything. In this respect he occupied the same position as the English Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1852, Mr. Disraeli³⁴. Here he read an extract from a speech by Lord Derby's Chancellor of the Exchequer refusing to assume the responsibility of the details of the estimates of 1852, because they had been prepared by those who went before him.³⁵ The present Government stood in precisely the same position. The whole case made out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer then, was made out in regard to their position now, the expenditure having been made by their predecessors, and the estimates having now been passed by the House.³⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--But £12,000 have been appropriated to the piers below Quebec, since the hon. gentleman came into office.³⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY admitted that this appropriation had been made, but when contracts had been made and sums expended, and the faith of the Crown pledged to the contractors, the Government could not stop the issue of the warrant for their payment, without striking a death-blow at the credit of the country. They could not visit on the unhappy contractors, the punishment of proceedings for which the ministry were alone responsible. He denied, therefore, that the House was in a position to refuse those votes which had been brought down to cover expenditure already incurred. If it could be shown that the proceedings complained of were a breach of constitutional privileges, and that the ministry in their present position were responsible for what had occurred, then they must of course submit to whatever visitation the House chose to inflict on them for the sins they had committed. But he did not admit that the present Government could in any way be made responsible, and, under the peculiar circumstances in which those sums had been expended, he did not think the House would concur in the views of the hon. member for Glengary as to passing a vote of censure in regard to the past. He conceived, when any important work was undertaken, the usual way was to estimate the probable expenses of one year, and, when the work

was one of vast magnitude, it was assumed that, having once commenced it, they would year by year make the necessary appropriations to complete it. The Welland canal had been commenced with an appropriation of £37,000, next year they had obtained £75,000, and so on it went until a million and a half altogether were spent on it. They went on from year to year spending more money to make the work perfect. Had they done otherwise, and stopped it at any stage short of completion, the whole of the preceding expenditure would have been worse than useless. Now he did not know of any work that was more important than the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence from one end to the other³⁸, for these piers had reference to the general as well as the local traffic.³⁹ He conceived that every single penny paid out in the improvement of the navigation in the St. Lawrence was a step in the right direction, and a direct benefit to the commercial and shipping interests of the country. He could not fancy, therefore, that the House by condemning this expenditure, could condemn the vote of the House two years ago, when they first sanctioned the outlay on those works below Quebec. The whole argument amounted to this--you got a vote for so much, and you bring down an expenditure of so much more. It would be admitted that the necessity for that unauthorized expenditure arose very much in consequence of Parliament not meeting at the usual time, and as the House had already acquitted the Government of blame for not assembling Parliament at an earlier period, they had by that vote also sanctioned to a certain extent the course the Government were taking in the absence of the assembling of Parliament. It should be remembered, too, that if they commenced works in the water,⁴⁰ as for example the present bridge at Montreal,⁴¹ and stopped them at the commencement of winter, they might calculate on all the previous expenditure being lost by the half finished works being swept away by the ice. They would be throwing away their whole outlay, unless they placed those works beyond the reach of damage, especially in a part of the country where the winter was so severe as in the neighbourhood of Quebec. It was the bounden duty of the Government therefore, to see that the money already expended was not thrown away, to see that those works were guarded against every possible contingency. He contended that the Government would have been deeply to blame if they had allowed those works to be destroyed for want of the additional expenditure which was requisite to give them permanency and security against the dangers to which he had alluded. He had never heard it said that those works were not necessary. The vote of this House proved that they were thought necessary and desirable, and once commenced, it was the duty of the Government to see that they were not destroyed for want of some additional outlay.⁴² With regard to Durham Terrace, it had been spoken of as extravagant. He took a different view of it. It was an improvement to property belonging to the government, and being subjected to the action of the weather, there was danger of the rocks falling into the Lower Town⁴³ on the inhabitants below.⁴⁴ [As] it was the property of the Province ... the Government could not have asked the City to make the repairs without being called upon to surrender the property.⁴⁵ Had they not taken upon themselves that responsibility the Government might have been chargeable with the loss of life that might have been the consequence of their neglect.⁴⁶ The amount seemed large; but it was a work the Government was bound to do.⁴⁷ He would conclude by moving the following as an amendment to the amendment already submitted:--"That the expenditure which has been incurred during the present year on certain public works on the River St. Lawrence and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and for which appropriation is now sought, would not have been delayed, without detriment to the public interests and serious injury to works of vast utility which had been commenced under the authority of a former Parliament; and that in sanctioning the expenditure which has thus been made in anticipation of the approval of Parliament, this House does not waive, nor is it

assumed that the Executive have desired to trench upon the undisputed privileges of Parliament and the constitutional rights of the people."⁴⁸

MR. LANGTON did not think the present Minister[r]y would have been responsible (sic) for the expenditures unless they had made themselves so by the estimates they had brought down. But in bringing them down they had no precedent in the conduct of the Derby Ministry, for in that case the estimates were not brought down by the Minister, whose words the Inspector General had quoted; but actually by the Ministry who had preceded him, and these estimates had been sanctioned by the House. Therefore there was no similarity (sic) between the two cases. But he was surprised to find that after beginning by repudiating responsibility (sic) the Inspector General had gone on to assume it. F[i]rst he said that the House must concur in the estimates in order that the Contractors should be paid. That was a mild manner of assuming the responsibility; but then he⁴⁹ laid down a doctrine which was altogether novel and which he hoped would never again be asserted in Parliament--that when a work has been once sanctioned and commenced by Parliament, the Government is bound to go on with it⁵⁰; and that, if a certain appropriation was once made, government was to assume that parliament must mean to continue it. For his part, he thought it was for parliament to say whether such a work should be continued or not. By that doctrine, then, the Inspector General had assumed the responsibility of all that had been done, and he completed this assumption by bringing in a resolution declaring that everything that had been done was right. He had supported and desired still to support the present ministry; but this would not prevent him from saying that the responsibility thus assumed by the Inspector General was one that he would have done far better not to have assumed. To return to the particular case of the St. Lawrence piers, it appeared that a sum of £26,000⁵¹ [OR] £2000⁵² had been lying in the hands of the Government when they asked for a further grant of £6,000 to complete them.⁵³

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said "towards" their completion.⁵⁴

MR. LANGTON after reference said he was right at last, and that it was exceedingly improper for the Provincial Secretary to venture to correct him unless he had made himself satisfied that he was correct, and now it appeared that this pretended completion was but a deception. However the expenditure which had since taken place without authority had been justified on a twofold ground: first, it was said that it was necessary to preserve the property to the country.⁵⁵ He admitted that when a case occurred that works were in danger of being destroyed by the ice, if not completed, the government⁵⁶ might be bound to spend some money for its preservation even though that had not been voted; but in that case they were bound to come down at the very earliest season, and, as they did in England, explain the circumstance and ask for an indemnity.⁵⁷ If this case had been shown to exist not a single member of the House would have objected.⁵⁸ But in truth it was idle to pretend that this money was spent in order to preserve property--more than twice the amount originally voted had been laid out.⁵⁹

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said whether it was necessary or not was a matter of fact.⁶⁰

MR. LANGTON.--And one of which he knew just as much as the Provincial Secretary. If that gentleman knew let him state how it could be necessary to expend in "preservation" more than double the original estimate--the first being £35,000, and the last £69,000. Besides, was it necessary for this purpose to go on with portions of the work not previously begun? To continue the works during the summer just past when it was known that Parliament must sit? Yet [i]t appeared that £25,900 had been thus spent without a shadow of excuse⁶¹. A great

deal of the money, as stated by the Commissioner of Public Works, had been expended in the winter on materials to be used in the summer, when Parliament was to meet and in the absence of any authority from Parliament.⁶² The assertion as to Durham Terrace was utterly futile, and it had been forgotten until that day that there was any danger to the inhabitants of the Lower Town to be remedied by that outlay. Where was the report of any Engineer in support of such a statement? Then coming to the Chats Canal he asked, if the Chief Commissioner would state what was the amount for which that work had been contracted for?⁶³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Yes, the contracts are in detail, but they amount to £91,000.⁶⁴

MR. LANGTON.--Well, he did not suppose it would be pretended that this was wanted for preserving any thing. £50,000 had been voted, and before 1s. of it was spent a contract was made to spend £91,000 upon the work. Could the Parliament be looked upon as more than a mere shadow if it went on sanctioning such proceedings, and making no representations against them? Was he to be told that these were the acts of former governments, and that the present House was to say nothing about them? This brought him to the second proposition, that Parliament having once sanctioned a measure, the Ministry were bound to assume it meant to go on with it, and ought to go on accordingly.⁶⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that he had said it was a natural assumption that when the House had once sanctioned the construction of a work it would not stultify itself, but go on making appropriations from year to year till the work was completed.⁶⁶

MR. LANGTON was glad to hear that explanation of the theory; but how did it apply in the case of the piers, where the house had voted an appropriation to complete the work? He did not believe that the Inspector General would get up and assert that, because a certain sum had been voted for the Chatts (sic), that therefore the government was to go on indefinitely, without the sanction of the house. But, while he acquitted the Inspector General, he could not acquit his colleague, the Commissioner of Public Works. The £50,000 had been voted without any previous estimate--a very dangerous practice--but when it was found that the cost would be £91,000 what would that gentleman have done had he had any respect for the house? He would, of course, have waited till parliament came together, and would then have said, you must either give me more money, or I must stop. The house ought to put a stop practically to this conduct, for unless it did, it was of no use to put a few words at the end of a resolution, like the Inspector General's, to say that parliament did not waive its right.⁶⁷ [He] concluded by expressing concurrence in Mr. Macdonald's resolution.⁶⁸

MR. RANKIN wished it to be understood that no one was more startled with the estimates, or more strongly condemned some of them than he did; but he thought the explanations of the Inspector General, perfectly satisfactory; and it must be acknowledged that cases would arise, when it would be unjustifiable for the government not to anticipate the authority of Parliament. Nevertheless, some of the expenditure was most reckless and unjustifiable, and he could not agree with the last speaker that the present Inspector General accepted the responsibility of them. He thought that having accepted office only a few weeks since he was bound to carry out the plans of his predecessors as to works undertaken in good faith. Had he heard no one but the hon. member for Glengary he should probably have voted with him; but he could not think of a more lamentable position than that of a gentleman who, after having so strongly condemned the Ministry for spending money without authority, and that with an air of great sincerity, had

to submit to be told, without denying it that he had lately been a member of an[d] legal adviser of a government which had done the same thing to a much greater extent. Nothing could more stre[n]gthen a government than opposition like that of the member for Glengary.⁶⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS said, when in 1851 the hon. member for Glengary was a member of the Government, an expenditure was asked for the Upper St. Lawrence Canals, and the Lower Canada members of the Government refused to sanction it, unless an expenditure for works below Quebec were also granted. At that time, the Government could do nothing without the assent of the Lower Canada members; and the hon. member (Mr. [J.]S. Macdonald) gave his assent to the expenditures below Quebec; and the works having been thus commenced by his sanction must be completed. In reference to what had been said about exceeding original estimates, he found that when it was proposed to build the Welland Canal, a gentleman came down to Quebec, showing that it could be done for £10,000, but the work had cost £1,500,000. The hon. gentleman (Mr. M.) had referred to the act of indemnity of 1844; but he had forgotten to state that that act extended over five years. The opposition to expenditures on these works by Upper Canada members originated in the fact, that they were in Lower and not in Upper Canada.⁷⁰

MR. MACKENZIE thought the resolution of the honorable member for Glengary contained a correct principle. There was great danger in deviating from great fundamental principles of action in matters of this kind.⁷¹ Government acted as if they considered the calling of Parliament together to vote money a mere ceremony or matter of form. He seemed to think they might do as they liked with the public revenues. Among other things £6,000 had been received in the Crown Lands Office for mining locations, which had never been accounted for, the only account of it being kept in a private memorandum book. Years ago, in 1835, the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands in Lower Canada, and he in Upper Canada had fought the battle for Parliamentary control of the public moneys, and had thought it had been won; but here they were called upon to debate it again in 1854. Even in these times Lord Glenelg had admitted the principle on the part of the Imperial Government in a despatch to Sir F.B. Head, and if that despatch had been acted on, it might have saved years of trouble to the country, as well as to himself and his family. They were laying down precedent after precedent for this unconstitutional course, until the great principle of Parliamentary control over the public expenditure for which the country had so long battled, was in danger of being lost sight of for ever. If there were any right for which Englishmen had struggled more than another, it was this; if any right was universally recognised among politicians in the United States, it was this; which was endangered by the amendment of the Inspector General. He begged that gentlemen opposite would not mistake him. It was out of no feelings of opposition to the present occupant of the treasury benches that he spoke thus,--he began to like them just about as well as their predecessors; but there was a great principle at stake, which he could not see sacrificed and remain silent.⁷² It was the late Inspector General, who, for most of those proceedings, deserved the largest share of blame. It was that hon. gentleman who had deceived the House with his calculations, and, although others may have a share of the blame, it was he who was chiefly responsible. He had listened with pleasure to the speech of the hon. member for Peterborough. That hon. member was gaining every day in his esteem for the usefulness with which he adapted himself to the circumstances of the country. There was an originality about him and a desire to help the country forward which he really admired. He was glad to see him doing something to expose all that squandering that had been going on, although he was afraid it was beyond their power to stop it.⁷³ The original cost of these works was estimated at £35,000.

In private affairs, if a man got an estimate that a certain house would cost £6,000 he did not expect that it would cost £50,000. The English Government were deceived as to the cost of the Rideau Canal; and Mr. Huskisson lived to regret that deception. Persons were got to say that the Canal could be made for £60,000 and a deeper canal for £100,000; but it cost the British Government \$5,000,000. One of the contractors for the piers below Quebec was a person of the name of Rigney, who was a defaulter.⁷⁴ Why were not the defaulting contractors, in the works below Quebec, or their securities prosecuted? So far from that, one of the contractors, instead of being turned off, had been advanced by the Commissioner of Public Works to be one of the principal superintendants on the Works beyond Rice Lake, and his reports which turned out to be false and fabulous below, were now confided in above.⁷⁵ The Government ought to have taken sufficient security for the completion of the works even if they had given more. But why were the piers given to this Mr. Baby, when the other contractors failed? Why were the lighthouses given to him? What connection had Mr. Baby with the executive that he got all these works? The late Inspector General was the party who was responsible for these expenditures.⁷⁶ The hon. member for Renfrew might go on speculating, he might heap up riches, and live in splendid style; but he had done that which tainted his reputation as a statesman, and for which his memory would fail to be cherished with respect in the hearts of this people.⁷⁷

MR. HINCKS contended it was not fair to endeavour, as the hon. member for Halidmand had done, to throw all the blame on him, even for the expenditure in a department over which he had no direct control. No doubt, if he was present at Council, he voted with his colleagues for any money ordered to be spent, and he did not shrink from taking his fair share of blame⁷⁸; and he would be the last man to shrink from defending his late colleague, the Chief Commissioner of public works. He admitted to the fullest extent the exceeding undesirableness of making expenditures which have not previously received the sanction of Parliament.⁷⁹ If ministers had spent money not voted by Parliament, they [had] done so because they believed it absolutely necessary for the public interests, and neither they nor he were disposed to question the great constitutional principle so warmly supported by hon. members opposite. There was one point to which he desired to take that opportunity to make particular allusion. He had been taunted as well in the newspapers as the House, with some connection with what some people chose to call the Chats Canal job. Now, the fact was that he had never interfered directly or indirectly in that matter by the use of any personal influence. He had never exerted himself individually either to initiate or push forward that work, and had taken no farther trouble, and was no farther responsible for what had been done there than any other member of the Executive Council.⁸⁰ He might have been at the meeting of the Council at which the report was adopted, he did not remember whether he was or not; but he took no further part in the matter than this, being fully occupied with the duties of his own department.⁸¹ As for the contract being entered into for a larger sum than the £50,000 voted, it was perfectly well understood that that sum was a mere rough estimate, not based on any survey at the time the vote was passed, and ministers understood that the vote committed the House to the construction of the necessary work. He did not see that the conduct of Ministers in that matter was open to the terrible objection which had been urged against it.⁸² When Parliament once undertook a public work they were bound to finish it. With regard to the works on the Lower St. Lawrence, they were necessary works; and when the original contractors for some of them failed⁸³, the work in its unfinished state, exposed to the dangers of storms and ice, was thrown on the hands of the government. The services of Mr. Baby, who had the contract for other piers, were secured, and the necessary

sum placed at his disposal to push the work forward out of danger. This was necessary for the public interest to prevent the loss of the sum already spent. The contractor had executed the work well.⁸⁴ As to the work on Durham Terrace, the property belonged to the public; it was really in a state of dilapidation, and it was not expected, when the repairs were commenced, that the cost would be so great as it had turned out.⁸⁵ While then he admitted that it was wrong, and a dangerous principle for the government to spend money not voted by Parliament, he was prepared to condemn it as heartily as any one. He thought hon. members opposite had failed to show that the course taken by Ministers was not justified by the peculiar circumstances of each case.⁸⁶

MR. MERRITT thought the country was deeply indebted to the honorable member for Lambton, who was the first in the debate on the estimate to take his stand on the general principle of the unconstitutionality of the expenditure of money by the government not voted by Parliament.⁸⁷ (Hear, hear.)⁸⁸ He would not only assert that principle but would go a step farther, and would restrain the House itself of the unlimited power of granting money and increasing taxation. He would take the declaration of the late Inspector General as a ground for his argument. He had said because the House had voted £50,000 for the Chats canal, they pledged themselves to carry through the work whatever it might cost. Tais (*sic*) House had taken that step without any estimate of expense, had gone into it blindfold, and he would ask with these and other examples before them, ought that House to be trusted with the unlimited power to authorize expenditure? Reference had been made to the small amount first asked for and voted for the Welland canal, with which he had had so much to do. Now the first proposition and first estimate was for a boat canal. The cost of that work was £1,100,000, its revenue last year was £75,000, the money to build it was borrowed at 3 per cent and it was therefore profitable work. Another instance of the manner in which government abused its powers was announced the other day. He understood that commissioners had been set to work by them to investigate the best means of raising a provincial army. Any man taking a statesmanlike view of the matter, and taking into account the relative position of a colonial and independent government must see that as long as we are a dependency we cannot raise an army of our own. Neither the government nor parliament should be trusted with unlimited power over the expenditure of the people's money.⁸⁹ There must, he contended, be an end to the system that permitted expenditures of public money without the consent of Parliament.⁹⁰ Both should be restrained by a written constitution and a supreme judicial authority.⁹¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT entered into a long explanation concerning the unauthorized expenditure upon the public works--It was only those who would not see or understand who required any farther explanation than those given when the estimates were before the committee of supply.--The honorable member for Lincoln could only understand the utility of three works, the Welland and Caughnawaga canals and the improvement of the rapids of the St. Lawrence. As for the work at Durham terrace, if the honorable member for Simcoe who has complained of it as costing so much, would examine it carefully, he would find there was no money wasted. If he could refer it to arbitrators, he would make this agreement with him; if they declared the price paid extravagant he would pay the honorable member all they declared to have expended unnecessarily, if he in return would agree in case they held the expenditures not extravagant to pay the cost of arbitration. It had been said some of these contracts were given out to partisans for election purposes,--the fact was tenders had been advertised for and the lowest accepted, and the works given out in April, long before the elections were on the tapis. Honorable members would find that it was stated in the public

works report for 1852 that some of the work had been given to local contractors named Lepage, who after tenders had been sent in offered to do the work for a quarter less than the lowest viz £7500. After Parliament had been prorogued after the session of 1852-3, these men and Messrs. Rigney and Smith failed, in consequence (*sic*) as they alleged of the immense increase in the cost of labor and materials, and government had placed the work in Mr. Baby's hands, who was already carrying forward the piers on the North Shore with success. Any one acquainted with the difficulties attendant upon the construction of works in the water, and the peculiar dangers to which they were exposed during the gales in the Lower St. Lawrence, would be perfectly well aware of the necessity of pushing on such a work once begun, unless you were prepared to sacrifice the sum expended in commencing work. To show what these difficulties and dangers were he read from a letter received that day from a local superintendent of the works, which stated that notwithstanding the great care which had been taken to make all safe for the coming winter, several toises of stone had been forced out of one of the piers, and two or three of the upper longitudinal pieces carried away by the recent storm. The water was tossed over the pier in masses twenty feet deep, and a schooner lifted over with it which had not since been seen. Now to abandon a work commenced to such a storm unprotected, was to throw away the money spent on it, to fit it to resist storms and then to undo the fastenings and commence again was to double the expenditure. Had they adopted either of these courses would have exposed them to public censure, and have incurred the condemnation of Parliament for having allowed the £30,000 or £40,000 already expended to have been utterly lost. As to all the talk about the under estimate and deceiving the House thereby, he declared that it was perfectly understood at Toronto in 1851 when £35,500 was voted it was only to commence the works, it was only intended for the expenditure of that year. In the session of 1852-3 there were no estimates proper for these works; but as there was a balance in hand, £6000 was thought to be as much as they would require to lay out during the then current season. As for the Chats Canal, also, for which by the hon. member for Glengarry had formerly voted.⁹²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--No.⁹³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--Yes for the improvement of the navigation between Lake Chaudière and Lake Chats.⁹⁴

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--Not for a Canal, however.⁹⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT.--With regard to that work, it was perfectly understood, when £50,000 was voted, that that sum would not be enough. That was the great ground of opposition urged by the hon. members for Lincoln and Lambton, and no one denied it--Qui veut le fin veut les moyens, and were the Government blameable that, after the House had pledged itself to the work, they entered into a contract for its construction on the best terms they could get, though the cost was greater than the amount of the first grant? The hon. member for Lincoln had never raised this outcry about constitutional principle, or voted against the estimates, when year after year Parliament was asked for 100,000£., or 200,000£. additional for the completion of the Welland canal. Oh no! he reserved his opposition for works in Lower Canada. The hon. gentleman went on to argue at some length the necessity of the piers for the safety of the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence. They would in a year or two repay their cost in vessels saved from destruction; already they had been the means of saving several. As for the contractor, Government would always be happy if they could get such contractors as Mr. Baby--their works would be more promptly and better executed.

He would mention a fact to the House before sitting down, which he had before referred to. They had found it expedient in the public works department to do away with the old system of requiring sureties from contractors. They found it always difficult to recover the amount of their bonds, and oft-times they made such hard terms with the contractor for the use of their names as tended to embarrass and finally to ruin him. The best security the Government found to be on a drawback of 20 per cent, and that was the only security exacted in their recent contracts.⁹⁶

MR. ROBINSON said the Hon. Commissioner for Public Works had made a very fair offer with regard to the expense of the repairs of Durham Terrace, which, however, he would not accept; but he would endeavor to find time to examine the vouchers, &c., in his office before he left Quebec, and if he had done him any wrong he would be happy to acknowledge it; but his chief objection to that work was not its cost, but that it had been undertaken without consulting Parliament at all. He was quite ready to admit the force of what had failed from the hon. gentleman about the difficulties attendant upon the construction of works in the water. He would have liked, however, to have had a report from the Engineer of the department, stating that all the expenditure made had been necessarily incurred for the safety of the portions first built. That would have been more satisfactory to the House.⁹⁷

MR. CAUCHON ... [said] a few words⁹⁸.

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Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

And at Four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 9 DECEMBER 1854.

[NOTICE OF MOTION: TO SUSPEND 62 RULE RE: PETITION OF STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD, AND CHAMBLY RAILROAD COMPANY.]

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND [gave notice that] to-morrow [he would move for leave] to suspend the 62nd Rule of this House, in relation to the Petition of the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chamblay Railroad Company.⁹⁹

[NOTICE OF MOTION: TO PAY MEMBERS AN ADDITIONAL SUM FOR EXPENCES.]

MR. O'FARRELL [gave notice that] on Wednesday next [he would move a resolution] that in consequence of the great increased expense to which Members of the Assembly are subjected, by reason of the advance in all necessaries and accommodation, and the numerous and great increase of calls made upon them for public and private charities, in relief of those who suffer from the high rates of provisions and fuel, and other causes, the Accountant be authorised to pay out of the Contingencies of this House, the sum of 10s per day to each Member of the Assembly for the time that they shall have respectively attended during the present session of the Legislature and no longer.¹⁰⁰

[NOTICE OF MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS RE: LIST OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE PROVINCE.]

MR. FERRES [gave notice that] on Thursday next [he would move an] Address to His Excellency, the Governor General, requesting that the proper Officer be directed to lay before the House, a statement containing a nominal List of vessels registered in the Province; the Ports at which registered; and the old and new names of the vessels to which new registers have been granted; the Ports at which the new registers has (*sic*) been issued, or stated to apply; the reason for the issue of such new registers; and also, for a Return shewing, in detail, the seizures made and penalties inflicted for contravention of the Custom Laws; in terms of the provisions of the 19th Section of the Customs Management Act; such Return to extend from the date of the said Act, until the 31st December, 1854.¹⁰¹

[NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: QUEBEC AND POINT LEVI FERRY.]

CAPT. RHODES [gave notice that] to-morrow [he would make an] enquiry of Ministry, whether the Winter Ferry between Point Levi and Quebec, and the formation of an Ice Bridge at Cap Rouge, will form any part of the Model Ferry alluded to on a former occasion?¹⁰²

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SEIGNIORIAL TENURE BILL.]

MR. A. DORION (Montreal,) said it had been announced by the Government that the Seignorial Bill and the clergy Reserve Bill were to go on pari passu. Was it probable that the third reading of the Seignorial Bill would take place to-day in the Legislative Council? (Hear, hear.)¹⁰³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN replied in a few words, which were almost inaudable (*sic*), to the effect as we understood him, that the Seignorial Bill had passed a second reading in the Legislative Council, and ... would come on for a third reading in due course.¹⁰⁴

FOOTNOTES: 9 DECEMBER 1854.

1. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
2. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
4. IBID.
5. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
6. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
8. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
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23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
24. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
25. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
26. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
36. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
40. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
42. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
43. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 27 December 1854.
44. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
45. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
46. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
48. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
50. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
51. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 27 December 1854.
52. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
53. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.

54. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 27 December 1854.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
56. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
57. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
58. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
63. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
64. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
65. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
66. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
67. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 27 December 1854.
68. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
70. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
71. IBID.
72. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
73. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
74. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
75. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
76. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
77. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
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79. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
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84. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
85. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
86. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
87. IBID.
88. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
90. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 21 December 1854.
91. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
92. IBID.
93. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854. According to TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 13 December 1854, Mr. At. Gen. J.A. MacDonald here asks Mr. Merritt, "How was it [stopped] in 1849?" The TORONTO DAILY LEADER report ends with the unanswered question and none of the major accounts, MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854, and GLOBE, 21 December 1854, report any comments by Mr. At. Gen. J.A. MacDonald throughout this debate.
94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
95. IBID.
96. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
97. MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854.
98. IBID.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 December 1854.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. GLOBE, 21 December 1854.
104. IBID.

MONDAY, 11 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Thibaudeau,--The Petition of the Reverend G.S. Derome and others, of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, St. Casimir, Deschambault, and Grondines.

By Mr. Marchildon,--The Petition of the Reverend A. Dupuis and others, School Commissioners for the School Municipality of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, County of Champlain.

Mr. Jobin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the United Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, informed the House, That John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson, Mr. Somerville, and Mr. Scatcherd, do attend in their places in this House To-morrow.

Mr. Casault reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, relative to the Vaudreuil Railway Act, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

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Mr. Mackenzie, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read.

For the said Report, see Appendix (J.J.)

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be now read.

And the Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate St. Francis College, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Felton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Young do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Young do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, seconded by Mr. Holton, an amendment was made to the Bill in Page 5, line 6, by inserting after the word "fifteenthly" the words "and the twelfth Section of the said last Act under the head "Highways and Bridges."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferres do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion, seconded by Mr. Holton, a Clause (So much of the ninth Clause of the "Railway Clauses Consolidation Act" under the head "Powers," as is included in the Sections sixthly, seventhly, ninthly, tenthly, eleventhly, thirteenthly, and fifteenthly; and the twelfth Section of the said last Act, under the head "Highways and Bridges," and Sections one, two, and three of the Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act in addition to the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act," shall apply to and form, and be held to form part hereof, as fully as if the provisions therein contained were specially included therein,) was thrice read; and added to the Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Acts imposing Duties on Customs being read¹,

MR. MACKENZIE wished to put a limit to its operation, and moved in amendment an additional clause, providing that that and all other Customs' Acts should continue in force for three years and no longer.²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB objected to any amendment being put, which would have the effect of repealing other Acts, without previous notice.³

The amendment was decided by the Chair not to be in order, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed upon a division.⁴

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A Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Acts imposing Duties of Customs;" the House divided:-- And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of a lot of Land appropriated for School purposes in that Town;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Huntingdon Academy."

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Saturday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That it is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the rights and liberties of the Subject, that no expenditure of Public Monies shall be made by the Executive, until the express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained; that in defiance of this undoubted Constitutional safeguard, this House learns with alarm, that during the year about to expire, not only have Monies been taken from the Public Chest to defray the necessary Expenses of Government, but works and enterprizes involving large liabilities, have been undertaken and carried on with the Public Money, on the sole responsibility of the Executive; and that in the opinion of this House, such unauthorized expenditure of the Public Monies is unconstitutional, and a dangerous violation of the Rights of the People; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the expenditure which has been incurred during the present year on certain Public Works on the River St. Lawrence, and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and for which an appropriation is now sought, could not have been delayed without detriment to the public interests, and serious injury to works of vast utility which had been commenced under authority of a former Parliament; and that in sanctioning the expenditure which has thus been made in anticipation of the approval of Parliament, this House does not waive, nor is it assumed that the Executive have desired to trench upon, the undisputed privileges of Parliament, and the constitutional Rights of the People" instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

MR. CAUCHON continued the speech he had begun on Saturday.⁵ [He] said that in principle there could be no question that no money ought to be spent by the Government without the previous consent of Parliament, but in point of fact many governments of this province and of other countries possessing the same constitutional government with ourselves, had spent money largely on many occasions without that consent. He conceived that if large sums previously expended were lost because the Government did not take upon themselves to spend additional sums of money to carry on the works once undertaken, in such a case the Government would be highly blameable. He defied the honorable member for Lincoln to vote for the motion of the honorable member for Glengary, because that was the principle he had acted upon himself when in the Government, and also the honorable member for Montreal, (Mr. Young). The honorable member for Glengary himself was in the Government when large sums of money were spent without the previous authority of Parliament.⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--Not at all! Show them.⁷

MR. CAUCHON proceeded to say that a great noise had been made about the money spent on the platform and other improvements in Quebec. But honorable gentlemen would not recollect the expenditure in Toronto, not of four thousand pounds, but of tens of thousands of pounds, made for walks and gardens round the Parliament Buildings in that city. Did the honorable member for Glengary get up then and denounce the government of which he was a member for the unauthorized squandering away of the public money? No! He continued quietly in the Government, and

allowed such things to be done without the least opposition.⁸ Now he came here with a resolution condemnatory of ministers for continuing the expenditure on works, which if not carried forward would from their nature have been destroyed.⁹

Cries of how much did the contractor subscribe to your election, others responding £500.¹⁰

[MR. CAUCHON continued:] That had nothing to do with the merits of the case, which the opposition had not met fairly. He next proceeded to attack Mr. Langton for professing to be a supporter of the ministry yet taking so many occasions to speak and vote against them, as on the Clergy Reserves bill--a measure to which he was professedly favorable, but moved amendments to, and carped at, as if with a design to defeat it--and now he was pursuing a similar cour[se] again.¹¹

MR. A. DORION (of Montreal), said he had been pleased to hear the declaration of the hon. the Inspector General recognizing the principle laid down in the resolution of his hon. friend near him, and had been not a little surprised at the assertion by the member for Montmorenci of the right of Ministers to spend money without consent of Parliament in certain cases. He preferred the views frankly admitted by the Inspector General, who could not consistently with these views defend all the expenditure of his colleagues, but attempted to support them with respect to the Welland Canals and St. Lawrence. The omission of allusion to the other works in the Inspector General's resolution was a clearly implied censure of the expenditure upon them¹², [and] it would seem that they were all perfectly agreed that the Administration were to blame for the unauthorized expenditure they made, since the hon. Inspector General's amendment did not attempt to defend it. The Chief Commissioner of Public Works did not seem to appreciate the principle which had been admitted by the Inspector General. He appeared utterly unconscious of the existence of such a principle, and when blamed for having trespassed upon constitutional principles by spending money without the previous consent of Parliament, his reply was--"what have you to complain of? Are not the works good? Are not they well done? Are not they useful?"--that was his whole answer to the charge. (Hear, hear.) It was not one instance of unauthorized expenditure they had to complain of, but from the present estimates it appeared to have been the constant practice of the late Government, for in this list of £500,000 for Public Works, they found that £200,000 had been already expended without the previous vote of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) This large sum had been expended on 20 or 25 different works, showing that it had been the practice of the Government, their general rule, not to ask Parliament for a supply, but to go on with the Public Works as they chose, whether they had authority or not¹³, and hence the necessity that the House should take a stand to reassert its privileges.¹⁴ In England the rule was rigidly enforced, and no money could be expended without the vote of Parliament, except in a case of absolute, unique, and immediate necessity. An instance had been quoted the other day by the hon. member for Glengarry, in which there had been a departure from this rule, on an occasion when fears were entertained for the defences of England, and when the Government took it upon themselves to spend a larger sum than had been voted to enlist militia men and add to the defences of the country. That was a case for which necessity could have been pleaded with much greater force, than for any of the expenditures now under consideration, but even there, a resolution in amendment was moved by Mr. Hume that the House do not concur in the vote of supply on that item, but that it be declared an improper and illegal course to have appropriated that sum of money without the previous vote of Parliament.¹⁵

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--Was it carried?¹⁶

MR. A. DORION replied that it was carried with the consent of the whole House. The Government asked that, instead of being moved as an amendment to the vote of supply, it should be put as a distinct resolution, and that course being adopted it was unanimously agreed to and placed on the records of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) For the last 25 years they had contended in Lower Canada for this very privilege, that no money belonging to the revenues of the Province should be spent without the authority of Parliament and no one knew this better than the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Morin.) That hon. gentleman would recollect--and the country had reason to be grateful to him for the services he then rendered in advocacy of that very principle--how in 1832 or 1833, when the Assembly contended for the control of the territorial as well as the consolidated revenue, and when the Legislative Council refused to sanction their Supply Bill, because it contained some provisions displeasing to the Government--the hon. gentleman would recollect how the Governor and Executive did not dare to take the money out of the public chest, even to pay the public servants, or for the Administration of Justice, but allowed the arrears to run on for four or five years, borrowing meanwhile money to the amount of £35,000 to meet the most pressing necessities from the military chest--funds of the Crown over which the province had no control¹⁷ [and] which was never taken back until after the suspension of the constitution.¹⁸ (Hear, hear.) How different this from the conduct of the Government in the present case. Here they had taken it upon them to pay out £200,000, not to meet immediate and pressing wants, not even to meet the current expenses of the public offices, but for commencing public works and going on with others, the expenditure on which the Legislature in all probability would never have sanctioned, had it been previously submitted to them. (Hear, hear.) As to these piers below Quebec, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works said the additional expenditure was necessary to save the portion of the works already constructed from being swept away by the winter's ice. But what were the facts? In 1853 an amount of £40,000 was spent on those works beyond what had been appropriated. Supposing that that enormous expenditure was necessary to protect the previous works from the ice of last winter, why was there an additional unauthorized expenditure of £45,000 in 1854? (Hear, hear.) The same argument could not for a moment be urged on behalf of that expenditure. (Hear, hear.) But he could not admit that the necessity existed even for the expenditure of 1853. When the Government had spent so much money without the authority of Parliament, they should have been prepared to prove the necessity by reports from competent engineers, but they had nothing of the kind now before them. (Hear, hear.) The Inspector General sought in his resolution to justify the works on the St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, but the House was not in a position to judge whether there was a pressing necessity for them or not. But there had been other large expenditures, to which no allusion was made in those resolutions. The large amounts given for the improvement of the Chats Rapids constituted the most extraordinary appropriation of the public money that could well be conceived of. The legislature in 1853 voted for that work £50,000, but after allowing the matter to slumber for thirteen months, they found the Commissioner of Public Works,¹⁹ after Parliament had been called together, but before an opportunity was afforded it of deciding on the propriety of spending that amount²⁰, taking it upon himself to make a contract for £91,000--£41,000 more than the House had authorized him to devote to the work! (Hear, hear.)²¹ This looked like a deliberate attempt to forestall Parliamentary rights in the matter.²² The hon. Inspector General had not attempted to justify that--it was in too flagrant violation of the principle he had himself admitted, for him to venture to include it in his resolution. He need not go into other details, but it seemed to have passed into a rule that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works

could spend £50,000 here, and £40,000 there, and £10,000 in another place, wherever he chose, and had simply to give an order for the expenditure, and it was at once gone into. This and other circumstances gave a strange idea of the manner in which that department was managed. One reason the hon. gentleman had given why he had spent, not £6,000, the appropriation made in 1853 to complete the piers below Quebec, but £90,000, was that the contractors had become insolvent, and that their securities also were insolvent. It was hard that the country should so largely suffer because it pleased the Commissioner of Public Works to engage contractors who were insolvent, and to accept securities for them who were insolvent also. And more than this it would be in the recollection of the House, that the Committee of Public Accounts had reported that since 1851 no vouchers had been produced by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the expenditure of his department, so that there was no means of verifying his accounts, whether they were correct or not. (Hear, hear.)²³ The moneys thus illegally spent were not properly accounted for. No vouchers for it had been sent in to the Inspector General's department where the examination by the Committee on public accounts took place.²⁴ The hon. gentleman might say--"I know my accounts are correct"--but, to say the least of it, this was a very slovenly way of doing business. It was not the way in which any private individual would think of carrying on his business, and such irregularity was much more reprehensible by far in one of the departments of the public service. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Inspector General attempted to disclaim any responsibility, because it was a new Government. But in this case, there were six of the old ministers still in office, and only four new, and the Head of the very department which it was now admitted had violated an important principle of our constitution, was still in office. That hon. gentleman at all events was responsible for the wrong doings of himself and his own department, and, if he were responsible, all his colleagues were responsible also. Ministerial responsibility was one and invisible, and the Premier was responsible as well as the head of the Board of Works for the doings of that department.²⁵ In 1843, the retiring ministers had set this question at rest by the enunciation of views in their explanations, and he doubted not the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and the member for Renfrew, who acted with Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin at that time, still adhered to the opinions then put forth by them. That doctrine was that each minister was responsible for the acts of all his colleagues so long as he continued to act with them. But if that were carrying the doctrine too far in the present case, surely it could not be called so, when the new Ministers came down and assumed the responsibility of a portion of the wrong by seeking to defend it.²⁶ If the new ministers had come boldly down, and said--we never approved of that course of spending the public money without authority, we repudiate the principles under which that department have acted, and we declare that it is improper for ministers of the crown to spend money in that way without the sanction of Parliament --had they acted in this way, instead of attempting to shield their colleagues, they might have exonerated themselves from responsibility, although the members of the late administration could in no case be relieved of that responsibility. But they had not chosen to act in this way, and he must therefore hold that here there had been a flagrant violation of one of the fundamental rules of good Government, and that the whole of the ministry were responsible for it. (Hear, hear.)²⁷ No member who recognised that rule could conscientiously vote against the resolution of the hon. member for Glengarry.²⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU, in French,²⁹ said if ministers may not take any responsibility in what they esteem occasions of emergency, what was the object of responsible government? Wherefore have ministers in power, who may be displaced

at the will of the people expressed through their representations? The resolutions of the honorable member for Glengarry was (sic) based in a desire to carry on a factious opposition, and to oppose works on the lower St. Lawrence, where the moneys spent would not directly benefit their constituents. He went on urging the utility of these works and the necessity for the large expenditure incurred. The question was one of fact; was the expenditure indispensable and proper? They had heard a great deal from the honorable and learned member for Montreal about the great principle at stake, a great deal of abstract theorizing but very little about the practical question in hand. As for the honorable member for Glengarry, he had been a member of the administration when sums were similarly expended, and said nothing against it then, but supported and voted for it.³⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--No! No! none, none!³¹

MR. HINCKS.--I assert it was positively the case, and I can furnish the honorable member with the facts and figures.³²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD.--I was not in the Executive Council; if such expenditure took place, I did not know of it at the time, nor do I now recollect of voting for it afterwards.³³

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU.--The rule no one denied; it was acknowledged as well by this resolution of his honorable friend the Inspector General, as by that of the member for Glengarry; but there was no rule without an exception, and he contended that it had been shown that the expenditure complained of came under the exception which permitted unauthorized expenditure in cases of great urgency.³⁴

There was a short pause, during which no one seemed inclined to rise, and there were cries of question! question! from the ministerial side of the House.³⁵

MR. HOLTON said.--I am surprised that a debate of this sort should close, without any remarks from the leaders of the administration. (Hear, hear.) In my judgment it is the most important question that has engaged the attention of this House during this most eventful session. It is one which concerns the very foundation of our liberties.³⁶

MR. HINCKS--(Ironically)--Hear, hear!³⁷

MR. HOLTON.--The hon. gentleman may cry hear! hear! but no one will deny that the right of Parliament to control the public expenditure has long been reckoned the very palladium of English liberty. (Hear, hear.) And shall our ministers here, the creatures of our will, who exist by our sufferance--shall they be permitted to do that which our ancestors resisted in their monarchs to the death? (Hear, hear.) If we permitted this, we would be unworthy of the heritage of freedom, which the valour and the virtue of our ancestors bequeathed to us. (Hear, hear, and laughter from the ministerial side.) Hon. gentlemen opposite treat this momentous question, as if it were a matter for merriment³⁸--as if it were a mere question of a vote for Durham Terrace.³⁹ The honourable Commissioner of Public Works treated it as a joke, laughed over it himself, and set us all laughing with him. The Provincial Secretary has treated it in a manner peculiar to himself, and which I won't attempt to describe, and the Inspector General with that bland smile, and imperturbable good nature, which go so far to disarm any opposition, said very little, conceded the doctrine we laid down as incontestable, but complained that it was exceedingly unfair to charge him with the responsibility of all those deeds of darkness committed by his colleagues before he joined them in their conspiracy against the public purse. But the gallant knight, the leader of the Government, has sat silent, and the honourable Attorney

General West, than whom no man in this House is better qualified to become the champion of the rights and privileges of Parliament, has not deigned to open his lips on the subject.⁴⁰ And what was the reason of the silence of this latter honorable and learned gentleman? Was it that unhappy coalition into which in an evil hour he had been betrayed, against his better judgment, and the high principles and that hearty manliness of character which they all recognized in him? Ah "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte." That first act of political tergiversation had created a necessity for others, until they now found him if not conspiring with his colleagues in subverting the ground work of the constitution, yet being a silent participator in a scheme to force their wrongdoings upon the parliament and country, and to overthrow the privileges of that House, for which he had so often battled so fiercely. Some pretended that the conduct they sought to condemn was not unusual, that similar things had been done in England. They had perhaps been done but not defended. All this trouble arose from not meeting Parliament at the proper period. Had that been done, he for one would have been sparing of his censure. But what had been done? Public works begun and carried forward at a large cost, judicial and other salaries paid, for near a twelve-mont[h], before Parliament was asked for the money. He defied them to find a precedent for such a course in modern English history. In England, such was the force of ... public opinion, and such the sense of duty [of] public men, that Parliament was always called together at the beginning of the year, but obligations of this sort seem to sit so lightly upon ... ministers and public men here, that some men, his honorable friend from Lincoln among the number, (and he did not know but he might add himself) were of the opinion that a written constitution was necessary to restrain the power of those not controlled by any sense of honor or any respect for immemorial usage. But there was another infringement of constitutional usage, at which he was if anything still more surprised.⁴¹ Perhaps the most extraordinary feature in the present extraordinary position of affairs is the position of the honourable member for Renfrew.⁴² Little did he think when a year ago, he took the honorable member for Renfrew for his political preceptor, and learned to look with horror on all back-stairs influence, when he heard and read his vehement denunciation of the famous Lord Bute, and certain imitators of his cause in this country,--little did he think that that honorable member would ever make use of such influence, or become the sort of man he had so denounced--but it seemed now, that not only does he rule here in this house, where honorable members on the treasury benches ought to have sway, not only advise elsewhere, where they ought to advise, but he is at no pains to conceal his influence in these quarters but rather parades & boasts of it.⁴³ Not only does he castigate honourable gentlemen opposite, but he tells them they are whipped spaniels--(hear, hear, and laughter,)--and with the meekness of martyrs they kiss the hand that smites them. (Continued laughter.)⁴⁴ He two (sic) had advanced the most dangerous principle that when parliament once voted a sum of money for a work ministers might hold them pledged to carry on the works ... to completion whatever they cost, and enter into consracts (sic) and advance moneys ad libitum--That doctrine had not yet been disputed on the ministerial benches, and the House was entitled to hear from gentlemen sitting there whether they were prepared to adopt and act upon it. He then proceeded to comment on Mr. Cayley's resolution. It said that the House did not mean to assert that government designed to trench on the privileges of parliament, but they did not dare to say they had not so trenched. He hoped the motion of his honorable friend near him would be carried, but if it failed in that house, there was a country outside the House by which it would be approved, and he warned honorable gentlemen who were intending to vote contrary to their honest conviction, in obedience to party discipline, that they would have to answer for their votes before that tribunal.⁴⁵

MR. HINCKS said--I trust the House will indulge me, while I make one or two observations, not on the general merits of the question before the House but in regard to the personal attack which had (*sic*) just been made upon me by the hon. member for Montreal. Whatever sentiments honourable members may entertain towards me, I thought that no hon. member and least of all the member for the city of Montreal would impute to me either the occupying of such a position or any desire to occupy such a position as the hon. member has thought proper to assign to me. I am the last man in this House who would desire to occupy such a position, and when he talks of my not only advising out of this House certain measures to which he has referred, but boasting on assuming that I do so, I think I have the right to ask on what authority he makes that assertion. I think I have a right to ask my fellow-members on what he bases his accusation against me, either that I have attempted to occupy such a position, or more especially that I have boasted that I do occupy it. I unhesitatingly disavow having uttered one word either in this House or out of it, which would warrant any hon. gent. to bring such an accusation against me. It is a position such as that, I of all others, would despise any one who attempted to occupy it. Can any one say that I have attempted to interfere with the legitimate responsibility of hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches, since they assumed office? Never, either directly or indirectly. There was one other remark which the hon. gentleman made, which he might have spared, and that was in regard to an expression which fell from me in the heat of debate the other evening, and of which, after the explanation I shall offer now, I think the hon. gentleman himself will see, there is no particular application to the administration as at present constituted. Although I felt grieved with the course of the administration on the subject of the Montreal Harbour Commission, it was with the course of an administration of which I was myself a member, and the remarks I make cannot apply to the gentlemen who now form part of it. While I was absent in England, a certain pledge was given by the administration, and I cannot say what course I should have taken had I been still a member of it at the time when it became necessary to legislate. The pledge they gave did not bind them to any legislation, but they simply came to a different conclusion from what they had previously adopted. Remarking upon that, I have no hesitation in saying that I expressed myself in a manner which I deeply regret, and that I deeply regretted it perhaps before the words were well out of my mouth. I spoke in a manner for which there was no justification whatever; and I exceedingly regret that I so expressed myself.⁴⁶ The honorable member for Montreal was welcome to all the benefit he could get from such an avowal. He repeated he never occupied or sought to occupy the position assigned to him by that honble. member.⁴⁷

MR. HOLTON--If I remember correctly my own words, I said something to this effect, that the honorable gentleman ruled in this house where honorable gentlemen opposite ought to rule, and that he advised elsewhere where hon. gentlemen opposite ought to advise. With regard to the first branch of the assertion it is patent to the whole house. (Hear, hear.) It is clear that the honorable gentleman has ruled in this house for the last three months without the responsibility of office. (Hear, hear.) Scarcely a night has passed that the Government have not been taunted with holding office by the sufferance of the honorable member for Renfrew, and they cannot deny it now. (Hear, hear.) As to the other branch of the assertion, it will be admitted that in a matter of this sort there cannot be better authority than public notoriety; but besides this, strong presumptive evidence might be adduced of the correctness of the assertion. I will mention one or two occasions on which I have thought that the course of the honorable gentleman seemed to sanction and corroborate the rumour which has no

doubt reached his ears.⁴⁸ It was generally felt and understood that but for the extraordinary course pursued by that honorable member on the seat of government question, a course believed to be dictated and inspired by the feelings and instigations of a certain nobleman whom it would be unparliamentary to name, whose organ the honorable member was understood to be, that question might have been ere this satisfactorily settled. More recently they had seen the honorable member, inspired, it is said, from the same source, using his efforts to defeat elsewhere a measure which he had supported through all its stages in this House.⁴⁹

MR. HINCKS--What the honorable gentleman is stating now is utterly untrue. It is entirely incorrect that I am trying to defeat a measure which I supported in this house. There is not one word of truth in the statement.⁵⁰

MR. HOLTON--I suppose the honorable gentleman will not deny the authorship of a certain brochure which we have seen during the last week, or that the adoption of the principles of that brochure would virtually defeat the measure of the Attorney General East. I put it to the house, and especially to the Attorney Gen. East whether he would not consider the adoption of the principles of that pamphlet a virtual defeat of his Seigniorial Tenure measure.⁵¹

MR. HINCKS.--This was a perversion of the true state of the case.⁵² I ask, when that brochure was written--and I would be the last to shrink from avowing anything I have written--was there the least probability of that bill being carried into law? (Oh! oh!) The hon. gentleman knows as well as I do that there was not.⁵³

MR. HOLTON was not aware of the fact, but he conceived these facts justified the assertions he had made.⁵⁴

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND--I shall answer the question of my honorable friend from Montreal in reference to the Seignorial Bill, when that bill comes down to this house.⁵⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the honorable member for Montreal had ardently asserted that the honorable member for Renfrew possessed great influence here and elsewhere, for the purpose not of advancing the interests of that honorable member but of damaging ministers before the country if possible. That was a part of the policy of factious opposition pursued by gentlemen opposite.⁵⁶ The hon. gentleman says that the hon. member for Renfrew exercises an influence over this Government to make them do as he wishes. It may answer the hon. gentleman's purpose to make such an assertion, and it is all that he desires, that his statement, as that of a member of Parliament, should go forth to the country, but did he attempt to prove it in any way whatever?⁵⁷

MR. HOLTON.--Yes!⁵⁸

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB--No! He cannot do it. I defy the hon. gentleman to bring such proof. With the sole purpose of injuring the Government, he has selected this question as to a principle which no man has ever denied, that the House of Assembly has a right to exercise a control over the expenditure of the public money. The hon. gentleman knows perfectly well that this Government had no more to do with the expenditure of that money than the hon. gentleman himself, and perhaps not half so much. How would the course advocated by the opposition have suited the views of gentlemen engaged in business? Supposing a breach had been made in the Welland Canal, was the Canal to be brought to a stand still, and no business done till the meeting of Parliament?⁵⁹ Was it not to be stopped because there was no vote or appropriation, and if other works were exposed to destruction were they to allow them to be lost?⁶⁰ If the present Government had

participated in such an expenditure, the hon. gentleman might have had something to say to it, but he knows we had nothing at all to do with it, and he knows that each of the last two or three Governments have, on various occasions found it to be their duty to the country to expend considerable sums of money, and afterwards to come down and ask the approval of Parliament. One thing is clear--this money has been expended, and what are we to do? If the House do not sanction the expenditure, and by passing this motion turn out the Government, hon. gentlemen opposite must come in, and they must sanction the expenditure.⁶¹ The fact was honorable gentlemen thought the government too strong and sought to get up a quarrel between themselves and their friends in order to weaken them. Hence all their patriotism.⁶²

MR. HOLTON.--No! No! We won't go in with them, 'till they have purged themselves of their iniquities (Hear, hear and laughter.)⁶³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I contend that the Government could take no other course than that which they have taken. This money was expended, as I understand it, before we came into office, and we simply bring down these estimates to ask your approval. Honorable gentlemen opposite say that this expenditure of money was unconstitutional, and perhaps they are right. (Hear, hear.) Aye! hear, hear, but the money had been expended, and it has been stated over and over again that if it had not been expended, large sums of money would have been entirely lost, and that the Government of the day exercised a sound discretion in making the expenditure, fully satisfied that Parliament would approve of it. I hope, therefore, that the amendment of the honorable Inspector General will meet with the concurrence of the House.⁶⁴

MR. GALT said if he had heard the previous portions of the debate it might have done away with the necessity for his speaking now. But there were some things which he thought required clearing up. He thought the country would not be satisfied with what had taken place that night. The hon. and gallant knight at the head of the Government had said that he and his colleagues who had entered the Cabinet at the time of the coalition were not responsible for the extravagant and unauthorized expenditure complained of. But he maintained that ... they must be held responsible for having associated themselves, and continuing to hold office with the authors of this expenditure, men whom he had no hesitation in characterising as wholly incompetent for their places. Would any man in the country keep a person in his employ who asked £6,000 to complete a work--such was the statement in the estimate--and next year came forward with a demand for over £100,000 more!⁶⁵ (Hear, hear.)⁶⁶ Assuredly not, nor should the country. They could not tell where this would stop. When they were discussing the Tariff and they were asking for a reduction of the public burthens, the Inspector General had not told them of these large sums spent without their consent, of which they could know nothing. What chance was there of those burthens being lessened or removed if this sort of thing is suffered to go on. How [can we] adjust those burthens to the exigencies of the times, if no check was put upon the expenditure of the Government? Such a system revolted against the common sense of the people. How was it possible for them to exercise a salutary control over their representatives or their representatives over the Government if such squandering were permitted. Were they to be told and expected to believe that any such immediate necessity existed for the Chats Canal, that the Government were justified in entering into a contract for £91,000 to construct it just on the eve of the assembling of Parliament, or that in order to prevent the loss of £35,000 or £40,000 spent on the piers below Quebec, they required to lay out £100,000 more. Were they required to credit such tales as these? It would have been a more

manly and straightforward course on the part of the Upper Canadian members of the Cabinet if they had come down here frankly admitting the proposition enunciated on the opposition side of the House--one in accordance with the views they had enunciated in former times when they were on that side of the House, and which he believed they still entertained, and having acknowledged what was indefensible in the past, given the House pledge for their future conduct.⁶⁷ (Hear, hear.) I for one shall be exceedingly sorry, if any temporary necessity arising out of any coalition should induce the Administration to relax the chief safeguards we have for ensuring good government. (Hear, hear.)⁶⁸ It was really too serious a matter to treat lightly; the current expenditure of this young country now amounted to a sum equal to the interest on a capital of nearly £25,000,000.⁶⁹

MR. DEWITT briefly supported Mr. Macdonald's motion.⁷⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY, with the view of proving inconsistency on the part of the honorable member for Glengary, read from the Journals of the House the vote on a Bill⁷¹ Mr. J.H. Boulton had⁷² introduced in 1851, to prevent the unauthorized expenditure of the public money by the Government, and which was thrown out by a vote of 45 to 15, the honorable gentleman voting in the majority.⁷³ He would call the attention of the hon. member for Lambton to the fact that the Globe at that period in giving the announcement of this result characterised the bill as one which no independent ministry with any sense of self-respect could assent to. He also cited an English precedent in which £100,000 having been expended on dock repairs over and above the appropriation (sic), the British House of Commons had voted the money.⁷⁴ He read also from Hansard, portions of a debate in the House of Commons, as to certain expenditure made by the Government on Buckingham Palace, which was sustained by a vote of 101 to 27.⁷⁵

MR. BROWN said--I think, Mr. Speaker, the high importance of the question in debate cannot be over estimated. The freedom used by the Executive in the expenditure of the public moneys without consent of Parliament, the utter indifference of this House to so dangerous an encroachment on our rights, and the waste and extravagance thereby entailed, have arrived at a point which demands firm and immediate action. (Hear, hear.) Unless some check is applied, unless the people's representatives can be induced to look carefully into all money appropriations, and to insist on their undoubted right of control over all expenditures being respected by the Executive, it is obvious that our provincial finances will ere long be involved in embarrassment. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me, Sir, that the motion of my hon. friend (Mr. Macdonald of Glengary) has been fully sustained by the able speeches of hon. gentlemen on this side of the House. I think all their assertions have been established in the most complete manner--and the hon. gentlemen opposite have been compelled to confess judgment on every allegation. (Hear, hear.) Their confession is no doubt so far satisfactory, that they admit the evil and the necessity for reform. But in their manner of treating the question, honourable gentlemen opposite have shown that they are not sufficiently alive to its importance; one portion of them offer palliations for their conduct totally inadmissible, and the other portion try to throw off all responsibility, on the plea that the transactions we complain of, were authorized by the late government before the present one assumed office. --"Why do you attack us" exclaims the Inspector General (Mr. Cayley), "when you know that our predecessors are alone responsible!" It is sufficiently amusing to find the administration taking refuge under such a cover--an administration whereof no fewer than six out of ten, were members of the late government, and the very members of that government who were more immediately responsible for the improprieties we denounce. (Hear, hear.) And how utterly untenable is such a

defence when we consider that those honorable gentlemen who would fain cast all the odium on their colleagues, have followed faithfully in the footsteps of their predecessors. Well knowing that no sanction of parliament had been obtained, the present ministry assumed the position of their colleagues, continued the works they had undertaken without authority, expended the public money without appropriation--and then come down to us, not in the attitude of wrong-doers seeking a bill of indemnity for the breach of the constitution, but endeavouring to slip the matter through in one line of the estimates, as if nothing extraordinary had occurred! (Hear, hear.) They have adopted all the plans of their colleagues, and all their estimates--they have paid out money from the chest on account of their unauthorized schemes--they have come down to parliament seeking sanction for the whole--and yet, when the affair is exposed in its deformity, they tell us they are not responsible! (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure I need not detain the house enlarging on the unconstitutionality of the proceedings and present attitude of Ministers--that branch of the argument has I feel, been satisfactorily exhausted by the speakers who have preceded me. But I desire to obtain the attention of the House, for a short time, while I endeavour to show that my honourable friend, the member for Montreal, was fully warranted in averring that the chief constitutional security for the liberties of the people of Canada, rests upon the rights claimed for their representatives in the motion now before the house. I wish to remind honourable gentlemen, that the sole constitutional check held by the Legislature over the Executive is the control of the public purse--that in annually voting the supplies we exercise our only security for an economical administration of the public finances; and I would seek to arouse them to the fact, that this high constitutional check, from the manner in which it is enforced, is fast ceasing to be any restraint whatever upon the proceedings of the Executive (Hear, hear.) and is entailing upon the country a most wasteful and extravagant scale of expenditure. I contend, Mr. Speaker, that the worst abuses of our constitutional system, spring directly from the criminal weakness with which we yearly submit to new encroachments by the Executive on our first constitutional prerogative. To this alone are we indebted, for the ever varying seasons of the year at which Parliament is summoned, with all its attendant ills. (Hear, hear.) If we carried out the resolution now under discussion, in all its integrity--if we insisted, at all hazards to party ties, that the Executive of the day, whatever its political bearing, should not spend one sixpence of the public money until the consent of Parliament had been obtained--I ask honourable gentlemen, if the certain effect would not be, that Parliament must be annually called for the despatch of business at an early and stated period of the year? (Hear, hear,) if there would not be an end put, at once, to the ruinous practice of leaving so important a matter to depend on the varying political necessities of the gentlemen on the treasury benches? The necessity of obtaining money to carry on the Government, would force them to summon Parliament. But knowing the utter indifference with which this house regards its highest privilege,--trusting to the impunity with which the Executive has been permitted year after year, to create new offices, undertake public works, and dip its hands into the public chest, without the authority of the Legislature--they push off Parliament from month to month and carry on the public business on their own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Is it not a fact that in the last ten years, the Legislature has been summoned to assemble in eight different months of the year--that since the union we have not had two sessions consecutively called in the same month? (Hear, hear.) The Government of the day have always found some plausible excuse for postponing the day of meeting to the latest moment allowed by law; and it has so happened that the circumstances under which the Legislature assembled almost always prevented strict enquiry into the public expenditure. In 1849, the

supplies were not demanded until the end of May; in 1850, they were not voted until August; in 1851 they were again proposed in August; in 1852 the estimates were not even laid before the House until the 8th November, though the Parliament had been in session from the 19th Aug.,--and as we broke up on the 14th November, a sum had to be voted en bloc, and the details were not considered till June, 1853. (Hear, hear.) As for the supplies of 1853, they, too, were untouched till June, though we had been in session from the 19th February. With a view to correcting so injurious a system of procedure, I obtained in 1853 an address to the Governor General, praying that Parliament might be summoned regularly in each year in the first week of February, and a reply was received, declaring that His Excellency would give effect to our address. But in the face of that solemn pledge, the meeting of Parliament was postponed in 1854 from month to month, and we were not summoned till the 13th June--or within one day of the expiration of the statutory limit! And what happened then? Why, the Government from the first found themselves in a minority--their great power had crumbled to pieces by their own misdeeds--and they resolved to make an attempt to save their offices by an appeal to the electors. The honorable and gallant knight, (Sir Allan McNab), then in opposition, insisted strongly that all supplies absolutely necessary should be voted ere Parliament was prorogued, and showed clearly the impropriety of breaking us up ere that had been done; but such a course did not suit the tactics of the honorable member for Renfrew (Mr. Hincks) and his colleagues--and Parliament was dissolved at the end of the sixth month of the year without one shilling having been voted for the current expenditures of 1854. I put it to this house whether the needful supplies would not have been asked and voted on that occasion, had the government stood in dread of an impeachment for unauthorized expenditure of the public money--had they not fully understood that our voting the supplies had become well nigh an empty farce? (Hear, hear.) Well did the honorable member for Renfrew know that when he came down here and urged his plea of necessity on his pliant supporters, they would submissively rally round him, and vote down every protest. And the matter has not been mended by the course of the new Inspector General (Mr. Cayley.) The honorable gentleman took his seat on the 10th October, after his re-election--he must have found the estimates ready prepared for him by his predecessor--and yet he allowed two months to pass without laying them before us. (Hear, hear.) So here we are, Mr. Speaker, in the twelfth month of the year--every day expecting to adjourn--with many members already away, and all anxious to be gone--here we are, I say, called upon to vote in haste, and without hope of reduction, four millions of dollars of the public money--to be spent when? Why, last year! (Hear, hear.) The honorable and gallant knight laughs--but it is no laughing matter to the country. The absurd system is entailing on us annually increasing burdens for which there is no necessity or justification, and a wasteful appropriation of large sums far from creditable to us as custodiers of the public purse. We vote the supplies of the year, after the year has expired, and when we object to any item more than ordinarily flagrant, honorable gentlemen coolly get up, and say it is no use objecting--the money is spent. (Hear, hear.) All check over the expenditure is thus taken away from us, and numerous items are slipped through, which would never have been authorized had they been previously submitted to us. Moreover, we are sometimes committed to large future expenditures which we never contemplated, by that principle--which I was astounded to hear enunciated to-day by the Inspector General--that Parliament having once voted a sum for any work, it must be held to have committed itself to the completion of that work, and the Executive were at liberty to expend any necessary sum for its completion without further reference to the Assembly. They ask us to give £6,000 to complete piers on the St. Lawrence, and the next time we assemble we find £91,000 has been taken

from the public chest and expended on these very piers! (Hear, hear.) Nay, that even this sum will not nearly "complete" them; and who knows but that when we meet next, we may find that another £109,000 has been spent on those works without the consent of Parliament? (Hear, hear.) Surely, sir, the time has arrived when we must put a stop to such a system as this. (Hear, hear.) He who supports it, must be wanting in a proper sense of his duty as a representative of the people.--(Hear, hear.) We find that of the estimates for public works now before us no less than £200,000 has been already spent without the consent of Parliament, and the £268,000, the sum required for the ordinary public services, has all, or a very large part, been already spent. And the worst of it is, the way in which all this has been dragged out. My honorable friend from Glengarry obtained some clue to it, I know now how, and I appeal to the house whether the country would ever have known one thing about it, unless the facts had reached the Opposition, in a manner which does not appear to the public? (Hear, hear.)⁷⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY--I am surprised that I should be again accused of intentional concealment, after I have stated over and over again, that I had a paper with the whole facts in my hand, and believe that at the time I made a full explanation.⁷⁷

MR. BROWN--I do not charge the honourable gentleman with intentional concealment, but I say that I did not hear the explanations he speaks of, nor did any of my friends around me, though we listened carefully to all that fell from him. (Hear, hear.) Besides, the paper of which the Inspector General speaks, did not convey the facts to which I have alluded. That the House may see the effect on the public burdens, of the system we are fostering, I have prepared a table shewing the provincial expenditure, during the five years last past; and I find the disbursements for carrying on the machinery of Government, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, including the erection and maintenance of buildings, and all other unproductive public works, were

In 1850	£ 352,239	12s.	8d.
In 1851	£ 435,186	14s.	6d.
In 1852	£ 481,734	6s.	4d.
In 1853	£ 603,162	0s.	10d.

and in 1854, this year, the expenditure has been to no less a sum than £806,056, 19s. 11d. (Hear, hear.) Adding the outlays on productive works, interest of money and payments towards the sinking fund, the total expenditure was

In 1850	£ 837,851	19	8
" 1851	847,916	9	8
" 1852	783,234	6	4
" 1853	1,093,055	12	8
" 1854	1,325,552	9	5

The first table is of course the most important, showing as it does the alarming increase in the ordinary expenditure of the country--that in the course of five years it has more than doubled.--(Loud cries of hear, hear.) This is the result of the system under which we have been acting and the proposals made to us this session by the Inspector General are in full keeping with it.--The honorable gentleman strives to show that he is not strictly responsible for some of the heavy charges which have been preferred by my hon. friend from Glengarry; he endeavours to throw over on his colleagues the heavy share of the responsibility of expending public money without authority. But be this as it may, I wish to impress this upon the house, that the honorable gentleman has voluntarily adopted the worst part of the odious system, and is laboring as hard to continue to us the evils, which have flowed from it in the past, as the honorable gentleman who preceded him. He walked in the footsteps of his predecessor, when he called upon

us to consider the reductions on the tariff without having given us the least information as to the finances of this year, or what he expected for the year to come. (Hear, hear.) He brought down his reductions for 1855, when he had not even laid before us his budget for 1854. (Hear, hear.) The result of this, and I fear too often its intention, is that we are kept in ignorance of the reductions which can be safely made on the taxation of the people--and large sums of public money are unnecessarily drawn from the community and left in the hands of the administration to be used for purposes of corruption.⁷⁸

Cheers from the Opposition and ironical cheers from the Ministerial side.⁷⁹

[MR. BROWN continued:] Hon. gentlemen may cheer, but there is no doubt of the fact. I will not be misunderstood as saying that money has been taken from the chest and given directly as bribes to members of Parliament or Parliamentary electors--but I do say that there has grown up a system of expending the public money, than which nothing could be more corrupt or demoralizing. (Cheers.) You have only to look at the public accounts to be satisfied as to the fact; there you will see immense sums tossing from one monetary institution to another, at the mere will of the minister--large annuities given or refused to hospitals, schools, colleges, nunneries, institutes, without other claim than that of political influence--and public works on a vast scale undertaken or rejected, and the properties of individuals thereby vastly affected in value. What was done only last year? The Inspector General asked us to give him £60,000 to open up roads. When we asked where the roads were to run, we were met with--"we won't tell you--you would fight if we told you--give us the money and we will spend it!" It is a scandalous fact that Parliament granted the money on this condition--and just on the eve of the general election, ministers took this money and doled it out to this county or that as suited their political ends. Was not that using the public money for purposes of corruption? (Cheers.) And there are votes in the Estimates now before us equally reckless. We have, for instance, an item of £2,000 to construct a war vessel for the protection of the Fisheries, and another item of £2,400 to arm and maintain the vessel. I think that so important an undertaking should not have been foisted on us by a mere line in the estimates. The hon. gentleman should have placed before us for discussion a distinct resolution, affirming that a vessel be built of a certain character, that its armament be so many men and so many guns, and setting forth the instructions under which the Secretary of the navy should send his fleet to sea. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It does seem to me that in that vote for a Canadian navy, the whole evils of our financial system are summed up. What in the world have we to do with a vessel of this kind? (Hear, hear.) Oh! to protect the fisheries!--but have not our people been fishing, without Captain Fortin's protection, ever since the country had an existence? True, we are told, Captain Fortin went down last year and did good service between the American fishermen and our own; but were that so, has not all necessity for his services been done away [with] by the Reciprocity Treaty? (Hear, hear.) And what I want to know is this: suppose Captain Fortin goes to sea fully equipped, and suppose he shall find American or French fishermen trespassing, in his opinion, on the rights of Canada, what I should like to know is [what is] he to do? Is he to order the erring craft to come under his stern and yield herself up? Is the foe to be seized (sic) and carried into port--or is the gallant Fortin to decide on the spot and administer punishment? And what if the foe refuses to submit? Shall our gallant friend beat to arms and command his six policemen to blaze away? (Laughter.) Nay, Sir, I grieve to entertain the idea--but what if our navy were to get whipped by the unruly fishermen? (Loud laughter.) What shall Captain Fortin and his six policemen do to a vessel, or perhaps two or three vessels, with perhaps 20 or 25

hands? (Hear, hear.) At first we had a vote of £1,000 towards this precious object, on some alleged pressing necessity--already it has crept up to £5,000, with a formal proposal to build and equip a war vessel--and next year the Government will come down and tell us--"You have commenced this and you must go on with it; the American fishermen gave our men a drubbing, and you must give us a larger vessel, and a more powerful armament." We will thus be led on from one step to another till we have a costly navy. (Hear, hear.) In my opinion, Sir, this is a matter of Imperial and not of Provincial control. We are entitled to look to Great Britain for protection on the sea: she has always been ready to give us that protection, and it is utterly inexpedient that we should involve ourselves in such business. In fact, it amounts to waging war, and is a direct interference with the prerogative of the Imperial Government.⁸⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--(Ironically.)--Hear! hear!⁸¹

MR. BROWN.--The Attorney General may laugh, but though not a constitutional lawyer like my hon. and learned friend, I feel some confidence in asserting that it is little less than making war, when you send an armed ship to sea, against the subjects of a neighboring power, whether the officer in command be in the capacity of Admiral of the Blue, fighting captain, or Horse Marine. (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen laugh, but are we not all aware that Captain Fortin was a very brave officer of cavalry--that that is his proper service--that, in fact, he is the first veritable specimen of that mythical being, a Horse Marine. (Great Laughter.) I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of Captain Fortin--I have great respect for that gentleman in his proper place--but I have nothing but contempt for a vessel sent down with six policemen to keep some 150 or 200 American fishing vessels in order.⁸²

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN made a remark, attempting to draw an analogy between this case, and that of a Judge on the Bench, protected by only two or three constables.⁸³

MR. BROWN.--The hon. gentleman asks if I have any contempt for the Judge on the Bench. No! There is a moral influence surrounding the Judge on the Bench which secures proper respect for himself and his office. And there is something beyond that--if I shew any disrespect to the Judge on the Bench, he will send an officer, and have me punished for contempt of Court.⁸⁴

MR. ROBINSON.--And so will Captain Fortin. (Laughter.)⁸⁵

MR. BROWN.--That is the very point--how Captain Fortin is to do it with his six policemen! (Continued laughter.) The matter presents itself in such a ludicrous light, that I only wonder how honorable gentlemen opposite could have ever thought of broaching such a scheme, and still more, how the honorable and gallant knight and his colleagues behind him, (Mr. Cayley and Mr. Macdonald) could have committed themselves to endorsing it. (Hear, hear.)⁸⁶

MR. J.S. MACDONALD, (Glengarry), to Mr. Brown.--What will happen if Captain Fortin is taken?⁸⁷

MR. BROWN.--My honorable friend keeps asking me what will happen if the gallant Fortin is taken--but he must see that it is not for me to answer that. It is for the Secretary of the Navy to say what steps shall be taken in that painful contingency. The hon. Commissioner of Public Works would probably get his friend, Mr. Baby, to bring into requisition his two tug-boats, and rushing down to the scene of war, rescue the gallant horse-marine, without regard to the expenditure of blood and treasure. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But let us pass to another item in the estimates. We have a large sum set down for light-houses

below Quebec. Now surely we should not be called upon to vote such works in block. (Hear, hear.) The Government should have brought down resolutions declaring it expedient to establish light-houses at certain places, that we might pass an opinion deliberately on each. We have another instance of the system in the item of £15,000 for Harbours on Lake Huron.⁸⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY--Does the hon. gentleman object to that vote?⁸⁹

MR. BROWN.--I do not object to the vote, but I object to the mode in which it was made--(Hear, hear.) Before putting this item into the supplies, the honorable gentleman should have had a survey and estimate made, and then asked our sanction for specific works. How do we know but the engineer of the Board of Works may go up and spend this £15,000 at Goderich, Southampton, and Owen's Sound, in such a way as to commit us to future expenditure of ten times the sum? According to the Inspector General's principle, having once voted this £15,000 for certain harbours on Lake Huron, we are bound to carry on whatever works he or his successors may commence with that sum, and next year we may have another line in the estimates--and that containing all the information we will receive--"Additional harbours on Lake Huron, £150,000." (Hear, hear.) If ever there was a system calculated to ruin a country, it is the one we are following. When the immense extent of our Province is considered, and the great variety of works of public interest--the mines, roads, bridges, canals, and railroads--always going forward--it must be evident that if every government is to launch us into new schemes without looking where we are going, no limit can be set to the debt in which the country may be involved. (Hear, hear.) This line of tug boats below Quebec is another sample of the system. The honorable Chief Commissioner of Public Works has a particular friend in whom he has very great confidence; he gives him a contract to tow ships at the public expense up to Quebec, and he signs a contract, without the consent of Parliament, by which Mr. Baby, for the use of his two old tug-boats, is to get £7,965 a year for five years to come. (Hear, hear.) And mark--this contract must have been made last year, and yet in the report of the Board of Works just laid on our table, there is not the slightest allusion to it! (Hear, hear.) I have already detained the house longer than I would have desired; but, before sitting down I desire to urge on the attention of the House the yearly increase that is being made in certain branches of expenditure. The Hon. gentleman proceeded to run rapidly over the chief items of expenditure in the last five years; he showed that the charge for buildings and unproductive works, had risen from £35,582 in 1850 to £292,134 in 1854; pensions in the same space from £5,088 to £10,714; sectarian education, from £6,760 to £19,376; charitable grants from £4,800 to £11,995; Literary and Scientific grants from £1,200 to £8,390; the penitentiary from £5,000 to £10,000; light-houses from £5,750 to £17,750; the executive departments from £47,455 to £63,305; the administration of justice from £101,550 to £108,236; and the expenses of the Legislature from £58,531 to £99,806--almost double. Mr. Brown pressed on the House the absurdity of the system by which grants were given at the will of the Ministry, for all sorts of purposes, without any fixed principle of action--he showed the rapidity with which such grants accumulated--the unsatisfactory manner in which the public money was thus expended, and he concluded by urging the adoption of the hon. Mr. [Mac]Donald's resolution as a solemn protest against the past and a deliberate determination of reform in the future.⁹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD agreed with one of the other speakers who preceded him in believing that there was no danger of the supplies being stopped, but for all that, the resolution moved by the honorable member for Glengary tended to prevent the supplies from being carried. The resolution did not say

this in so many words, but that was the effect of it, and if there ever were a case of directly stopping the supplies this was one. With regard to the mover, he was quite sure that he would not venture on stopping the supplies; he would shrink from such a course; for the stopping of the supplies was now considered an unconstitutional and revolutionary proceeding, and in the present day a more convenient plan was followed. That plan was the one which honorable gentlemen opposite should have adopted--they should have moved a direct want of confidence vote instead of the one actually moved. With regard to the arguments which had been urged in favour of it by the member for Lambton, that gentleman, while he supported the amendment, hardly directed attention at all to it, for after a few remarks in support of what had been already said by the members for Montreal and Glengary, he did not once allude to the spending of money without authority, but attacked every item for which the ministry had asked for supplies before undertaking the work. He had condemned everything, item after item, the piers, the lighthouses, the navy, (laughter,) Durham Terrace, and everything else, for all which works the government had asked for a supply in the constitutional mode before they spent it. He now complained of this that the gentlemen, when the question was in committee and might properly be discussed item by item, did not say one word about any of them. At any rate he had not objected to vote for Huron Harbor.⁹¹

Several Voices.--Yes, he did!⁹²

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD thought at any rate the gentleman would not like it to be known that he had opposed an appropriation in the vicinity of his own county; nor did he think that in times gone by--that gentleman had ever objected to take money for his valuable services as Penitentiary Commissioner merely because it was paid before it was voted by the House. The Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada had, it was true, properly acted in this manner, because he would not become the mere pensioner of the government, but he did not think the gentleman opposite took that course. The gentleman felt his course that evening to be a most illogical and inconsequential one, but having to bolster up, he made the best he could of the matter, and finding he could say very little, made an attack on the Board of Works with reference to the protection of the fishing ground, and then he diverted the attention of the House by attaching blame to his friend the Inspector General for not being more explicit in his explanations, and especially because his friend brought down his tariff before his budget; and all this in order to show that money should not be spent by the Government before it was appropriated by Parliament. The accusation relative to the tariff coming before the budget, he regarded as very unjust, considering that he had thus brought down the tariff in deference to the wishes of commercial members opposite, particularly the members for Montreal, who wished to see that measure without waiting for the estimates. Yet this was one of the wrongs which the hon. member for Lambton complained; ... the same member complained of it as a crime, that the Government had not mentioned the seizure of the vessel that was to be employed in the fisheries. That seemed to be very irrelevant to the matter in hand, and which must have puzzled any one to understand the application of; that question had been discussed in a tone of ridicule, but it seemed to him that ridicule was not much in place. The truth was that before the reciprocity treaty was passed, but since that had taken place there would be a great many strangers coming to our shores among our own people, whom we and not the Imperial Government, were bound to protect, and there was just as much reason in laughing at the force proposed, as there would be in laughing at the police boat, which went to arrest a murderer on board a large ship. But as the gentleman did really dread that we were going to war--as he imitated

Mr. Bright, and seemed to be a member of the Peace Society, he would recommend the gentleman to follow the example of his illustrious exemplar, and as Mr. Bright went to Russia, to go to Washington. But the gentleman had also objected to sectarian schools &c, all to show that money had been appropriated before it was spent. Why the gentleman was certainly too old a statesman to impart any importance to a thing like this, and if it were true, what was generally rumoured, that there was a strong contest for the responsible office of leader of the opposition, between the members for Lambton and Glengarry--if, he said, this were true, then, indeed, no more subtle trick could be played on a rival than that by which the late Solicitor General, the corrupt Solicitor General of a corrupt administration, was induced to propose a resolution condemning the present conduct of the Government, though his Government had once done the same⁹³ [OR] worse.⁹⁴

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) asked that that should be proved.⁹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) said at any rate he had always voted in that sense, and it was a fact that ever since 1846, when his friend, the present Inspector General, was also Inspector General the budget had always been brought down afetr (*sic*) the money had been spent.⁹⁶

MR. GALT.--it if (*sic*) high time, then, to stop such a system.⁹⁷

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston), at any rate, thought it very hard that the member for Peterboro, who had been long in Parliament, and had never thought of this before, should have begun to condemn the conduct in question for the first time to-day. It was very well to become a patriot by announcing high constitutional principles, which no one denied, but he did not see what utility there was in such an enunciation, when it was not pretended that there was any intention to pursue a course which he did not affect to justify--when it was known that there was no desire to infringe any constitutional rule, and when what had been done was but following out what had heretofore taken place, with the consent, or at least without the opposition, of most of those gentlemen who now make a factious attempt to vote this resolution. It would be very easy to introduce on some question about the printing committee a constitutional maxim about the liberty of the press, or the County Courts Bill about the trial by jury, but there was nothing statesmanlike in thus moving the declaration of a principle without any necessity. He repeated, the present Government was merely following out a course which he admitted ought not to be pursued, and which the sooner it was stopped the better it would be; but which no one had yet attempted to censure. There was indeed a time when Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to prevent this expenditure of money previous to appropriations being made, but on referring to the journals he found the member for Glengary voted against that bill, yet the same gentleman now brought in an empty declaration of the same principle which no one denied.⁹⁸

MR. HOLTON.--No, only violated.⁹⁹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) continued: the gentlemen on the other side seemed to assume that they had all the constitutional principle to themselves, but this is not so, for in England the Government has more than once taken the responsibility of continuing works, undertaken by Parliament, but for which the appropriation was found insufficient: this was the case in the matter of the Buckingham Palace, which act was nevertheless approved by Canning, Peel, Huskinson, Parnell, and others, whose constitutional knowledge, sincerity and ability, were unquestionable. Mr. A. Taylor made some objections similar to those now made, but it was shown to be the duty of British statesmen in such a

case to assume responsibilities, trusting to the good faith of a British Parliament to carry out their work. The objection, therefore, fell to the ground, though the House of Commons certainly did not dissent from the principle that no money should be expended previous to appropriation. The late administration were no doubt able and willing to justify themselves--the present, as the Inspector General had said, had nothing but an official responsibility. But the member for Peterboro had laid down the doctrine that though they were not responsible for the acts of their predecessors, the present ministry ought to have censured these acts; but the whole House had suffered this course to be followed for years, and if it was not incumbent on others in past years to inflict this censure, it was certainly still less incumbent on the Upper Canada ministry in their present position. The opposition wasted all its thunder upon a ministry that was extinct, and it seemed exceedingly strange that this should take place for the first time when the gentlemen opposite knew that the course they complained of was about to cease.¹⁰⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary).--How do we know?¹⁰¹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston).--The member for Glengary has allowed the wrong to go on so far, has shared in the iniquity, and the member for Lambton has neither condemned it as a journalist nor as a member of Parliament; and why should they begin now, with a new ministry, not responsible for the past, and who promised to meet again, and bring down the estimates early in the year, in order that the proper system might be commenced? There never was less reason for stopping the supplies. It was a factious movement, disapproved by the country, who knew that the ministry had no intention to trench on the prerogatives of Parliament, and that they had promised to bring down the estimates for next year early in the spring. His friend, the Inspector General, might have negatived the motion directly, but instead of that he had moved an amendment, which affirmed the constitutional principle, and he had no doubt that would carry.¹⁰²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) justified his motion from the charge of its being revolutionary, by showing that it was in exact accordance with that which had been unanimously carried in the House of Commons, on the occasion he had already cited. As to the statement that he had voted against a bill of Mr. Boulton's, in the sense of the present proposed amendment, that bill was among other things intended to restrain the government from granting pensions, and did not turn at all upon charges against the government of improper expenditure of money. The Attorney General had taken good care not to say that, and the fact was that the government of that day had obtained a bill of indemnity to pardon them for the expenditure, which should have been an example for gentlemen opposite. But this was the second time a similar bill was brought in, and the Inspector General had forgotten the first time, when it was brought in on the second day of the session. And when surprised at the extraordinary and inconvenient time, he found that Mr. Cayley, Sir Allan MacNab and Mr. M. Cameron had voted for it, upon the motion of Mr. Hincks to read it that day six months.¹⁰³

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said the great question on the occasion was, whether the bill should be read the first time or not--not the principle.¹⁰⁴

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD--Well, he defied the proof that he had ever acted inconsistently with the principle of the protest now proposed, and in fact there never had been an example of so much money being systematically laid out without authority.¹⁰⁵

MR. CARTIER would have preferred to vote directly against the resolution of Mr. McDonald; but would vote for the amendment. The fact was that every law was

made to be executed, and therefore, whenever the government had obtained a grant for a work, it was its duty to go on with that work, though the appropriation were expended. It was a mere question of responsibility--a question whether the House would sanction the judgment of the Ministry. In this case he thought it should. The piers below Quebec were for the advantage of the navigation of the St. Lawrence--a thing he had particularly at heart; and as to Durham Terrace, he was ready to give £4000 more on any day, because it was the place whence the Quebecers could see in all its extent the enormous commerce of the river, and realize the fact that their port was the second largest seaport on the continent of America. The Welland Canal had cost a great deal more than the first estimates, and in the United States they passed a bill of indemnity every year to cover expenditures made by the government without authority.¹⁰⁶

MR. PAPIN in a speech of some length in French¹⁰⁷ [said he] had believed from the first that the coalition was immoral, because composed of men of different political principles, and though others had thought their views accorded very naturally, it now turned out that though they had agreed upon the three great measures as they were called they had forgotten to come to any common understanding on the great constitutional principles upon which the finances ought to be managed. While the Lower Canadians admitted the constitutional principle, but justified the departure from it, as an act of necessity, the Upper Canadians on the contrary, blamed all the acts of expenditure committed by their predecessors, though they said that constitutionally these acts must be sanctioned now.¹⁰⁸

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU said Sir Allan MacNab had expressly declared his opinion that the expenditure was justifiable.¹⁰⁹

MR. PAPIN spoke of those Upper Canadians who had discussed the question, for the remarks of the Premier certainly could not be said to do so. Neither the words nor the spirit of the discussion of the Attorney General (W.) could be looked upon as other than a condemnation, and in fact he had alleged distinctly that no government should act as the late government had done. The old administration must no doubt be the most directly responsible for this money; but that administration had endured the consequences and had been dissolved; but were those of its members who belonged to the present ministry still responsible, as well indeed as those who had just brought down the civil list founded upon their acts. He now wanted to ask what was the opinion of the ministry as a body on this subject?¹¹⁰

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU. That is to be found in the Inspector General's amendment.¹¹¹

MR. PAPIN. The Provincial Secretary could not understand his question, for the amendment was no answer to it, since, while the original resolution affirmed a general principle, the amendment bore only on one or two subjects, and left out all reference to the items of the estimates to which there was the greatest objection, owing to the fact that they had never been sanctioned at all. What was the answer as to these items?¹¹²

MR. PROV. SEC. CHAUVEAU. That they are exceptions to an admitted principle.¹¹³

MR. PAPIN. Then that answer was not an amendment but contradicts that the thing was not right, & had been done by all former administrations. It was not a question whether the member for Glengary had ever done wrong. That the country had a right to watch over the expenditure of its money was incontestable (sic), and the pretended necessity for its violation arose from the fact that the session of parliament had been put off till the very last day, in contempt of the

meaning of the law, and the distinct (sic) promise of ministers to assemble parliament in February. From one wrong the way to the other was very easy, so that a great part of this expenditure took place, after the loss of the confidence of the country testified in June. The circumstances of the several works justified the expenditure was absurd. The improvement of the Quebec Court House was saddle[d] on the country, while Montreal was paying a heavy tax for the construction of its Court House. This was not only an unconstitutional expenditure, but one opposed to the plainest rules of justice. The government seemed to think they had made a great point by de[f]ying the opposition to show that the expenditure was not necessary, but as the necessity was alleged as the excuse, it was for the government itself to prove it. While the resolution in no way tended to stop the supplies, he hoped it would pass as a grave declaration, which might influence the conduct of future ministries.¹¹⁴

MR. YOUNG said the question in this case was not whether the St. Lawrence navigation and canals should be improved, but whether the Executive should have the right to spend money on Public Works before obtaining the sanction of Parliament. The resolution of the hon. member for Glengarry condemned that course, and in spite of all that had been said, he believed that there would have been no detriment to important public works even if this money had not been expended. The principal item of the unauthorised expenditure was of £109,000 for piers below Quebec; these piers are not built for the general purposes of the trade of the country, but for mere local traffic by schooners and steamers, trading between Quebec and the parishes below. None of them extend into deep water, where vessels from sea could touch, nor any that were in a proper place to create a harbour of refuge. The original grant was for £35,000 for the seven, and the whole were contracted for with one exception within the price of the specifications. As to that one, the Commissioner of the public works of that day refused to proceed, and stated in his annual report that as the pier would cost more than the estimates, he submitted the question to the House whether they would vote more money or stop. Under those circumstances, certain proprietors in the neighborhood, not liking to delay the benefit they hoped to derive from the work undertook to carry it out at a price 25 percent less than the lowest tender, and the contract was accordingly made with them. He had been at first at a great loss to understand the reason for the increase in price, but he found that for some reason or other all the piers had been made larger or broader than the original specification. For his part if this was to be the rule--if the government was to spend £109,000 for doing what the Legislature had determined to do at a cost of £35,000--he thought there might just as well be no legislature at all. Another item of the unauthorised expenditure was £7,980 for tug boats below Quebec. He would like to know what had been done for that money? what the boats could do? One was a worn-out boat from the lakes which could not go to sea, and the other so small as to be utterly incapable of assisting any large craft. They were utterly useless; but if they were not, Parliament had a right to be consulted before the contract was entered on, whether in its opinion the boats were required or not, he for one doubted it. Then coming to the Ottawa River, the Parliament had voted for the Chats Canal 50,000*£*, it was to connect the Chats and Chaudière Lakes, which together only made 45 miles of navigation, and to accomplish this it was necessary to overcome an elevation of 51 feet. It was possible, no doubt, to make a canal there, but the House was utterly deceived in assenting to the grant of 50,000*£* for the "completion" of such a work. He made the inquiry from an engineer connected with the Board, how it was possible to pretend to do the work for that sum, and that gentleman directed his attention to the word "toward" in the terms of the grant--it was 'towards' completing the

canal. The works would cost 250,000*l*; contracts had been already made for 91,000*l* and that would not nearly accomplish it. Then look at the size of the locks--was the same process which had been pursued on the St. Lawrence to be continued--one lock to be made of one size, and another of another? How much better to begin by making a proper survey of the whole river, and then come down and show what it would cost to have the whole made navigable, and ask whether it would be right to do it at that cost, for the great trade which must ultimately come down there. Instead of that, here was the Government making a canal in the middle of the river for 45 miles of navigation, without any outlet, for even if the Chaudière were passed, the Grenville Canal had only 90 foot locks and what was the use of spending money above till they were opened? That was the first thing--or hardly the first, since he believed the Saint Lawrence and Champlain Canal would be of far more consequence to both rivers than the improvements now going on. The next thing he touched was the vote for light houses below Quebec. Nothing was more necessary--there were not half enough; but was it right that the contracts should be given out without a single tender asked for, and this for a light-house 800 miles away? Why were not contractors in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia asked their prices? No; it must be given to a man at Quebec, who had to go all the way down there, at an enormous increase of expense over what would have been required by a person on the spot. He had himself received letters, saying that many persons in that neighbourhood would have been ready to tender for the work, and he could not help expressing his surprise that it had not been put out to competition. The member for Verchères, a member from Montreal, had spoken very liberally of what he was willing to do for Quebec. He could only say that Montreal got no favors of the kind. While piers were built below Quebec for mere local parish business, at the public expense, the work on Lake St. Peter--a work for the advantage of the whole country, a work through which ocean ships passed to the heart of the country--was stopped until the trade of Montreal was specially taxed for it, and leave was hardly obtained to go on even then.¹¹⁵

MR. LABERGE remarked upon the principle laid down by the ministry, that they might spend money for necessary purposes, that their application of this principle was most extraordinary. When asked to give a statement respecting the Seigniorial Tenure to the Montreal convention, that would have cost \$30 or \$40, they could not do it because the outlay was not authorized by Parliament! Yet they now justified expenses without limit for works, which might easily have been postponed. He preferred the spirit of the constitution to English precedents, and was scandalized when he saw men nurtured in English law treating the subject with levity. But, even admitting that ministers might spend money when expedient without the sanction of Parliament, he denied altogether that there was any expediency still less necessity in many of these cases.¹¹⁶

The discussion was continued some time longer in French by MR. MARCHILDON, ... and MR. TURCOTTE.¹¹⁷

(509)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(509-510)

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guévremont, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C.

Morrison, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibau-deau, and Turcotte.--(48.)

(510)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Ferrie, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Langton, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Prévost, Valois, and Young.--(26.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, That the expenditure which has been incurred during the present year on certain Public Works on the River St. Lawrence, and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and for which an appropriation is now sought, could not have been delayed without detriment to the public interests, and serious injury to works of vast utility which had been commenced under authority of a former Parliament; and that in sanctioning the expenditure which has thus been made in anticipation of the approval of Parliament, this House does not waive, nor is it assumed that the Executive have desired to trench upon, the undisputed privileges of Parliament, and the constitutional Rights of the People; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding Division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Resolutions which were reported from the Committee of Supply, on Saturday last, be now taken into consideration.

And the first to the fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

6. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eight hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year 1854."

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Jobin, That the words "Eight hundred pounds" be left out, and the words "Five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Guévremont, Jobin, Langton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(13.)

(510-511)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, DeWitt, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Ferrie, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Hartman, Holton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Young.--(45.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(511)

The sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The seventh to the seventeenth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The seventeenth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

17. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Council for their attendance, at Twenty shillings per diem, including Travelling Expenses at six-pence per mile, for the distance between the place of residence of such Members and the place at which the Session is held, for the year 1854."

MR. BROWN moved in amendment, "That the question of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council being still under consideration, it is totally inexpedient to make any appropriation for the payment of the members of that honorable body for their attendance during the present Session:" He held it to be inconsistent with the position of a branch of the Legislature appointed by the Crown, that they should be paid from session to session at the option of the Crown, as if they were kept there to legislate as stipendiaries of the ministry of the day. It was a matter on which there might be difference of opinion, whether their indemnity should be permanently secured to them in the same way as that of the Legislative Assembly, but it was clearly degrading to them to receive pay at the pleasure of the ministry.¹¹⁸

MR. DEWITT thought that the Peers of the realm should be above receiving anything of the kind.¹¹⁹

MR. MACKENZIE also opposed the payment of the Legislative Council, especially as there was a resolution on the records of the Legislative Council itself, condemning this pensioning system.¹²⁰

MR. RANKIN thought the members of the Legislative Council themselves ought to repudiate this indemnity as an insult. In many cases they were found obstructing the reasonable wishes of the people, and why then should the people pay them?¹²¹

(511)

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Resolution be left out, in order to add the words "the question of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council being still under consideration, it is totally inexpedient to make any appropriation for the payment of the Members of that Honorable Body, for their attendance during the present Session" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Dewitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Ferrie, Fournier, Galt, Guévremont, Hartman, Holton, Jobin, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Prévost, Rankin, Thibaudeau, Valois, and Young.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the seventeenth Resolution, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the words "Provided that no part of the said sum of Three thousand five hundred pounds shall be paid to any Legislative Councillor who is in the receipt of the Public Money either as Speaker of the said House, or as holding an Office of profit under Her Majesty" be added at the end thereof;

(512)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Dufresne, Ferrie, Guévrémont, Hartman, Jobin, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--
(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, Poulin, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Taché.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The seventeenth Resolution was then agreed to.

The eighteenth to the twenty-ninth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The twenty-ninth to the thirty-first Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The thirty-second to the thirty-eight Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The thirty-eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The thirty-ninth and fortieth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The forty-first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The forty-second to the forty-fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The forty-fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The forty-sixth to the forty-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The forty-eighth and forty-ninth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The fiftieth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

50. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity of one quarter's Salary to the several Officers, Clerks,

Messengers, &c., in the various Departments of Government, for the year 1854, in consequence of the high price of all necessaries of life."

(513)

Mr. Hartman moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the words "Five thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds sixteen shillings and three-pence" be left out, and the words "Four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pounds twelve shillings and eleven-pence" inserted instead thereof; and that the words "with the exception of the following, namely: the Assistant Secretary East, who gets £600 per annum; the Assistant Secretary West, who gets £500 per annum; the Deputy Inspector General, who gets £666; the Commissioner of Customs, who gets £500; the Deputy Adjutant General West, who gets £500; the Deputy Adjutant General East, who gets £500; the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, who gets £900; and the Secretary of the Board of Works, who gets £500" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down; as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Guévrémont, Hartman, Jobin, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crysler, Dionne, Ferrie, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crysler, Dionne, Ferrie, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Guévrémont, Hartman, Jobin, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(18.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The fifty-first to the sixty-first Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolu-

(514)

tion, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Ferrie, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Langton, LaPorte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Turcotte.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Guévrémont, Hartman, Jobin, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(16.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-second Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding Division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-third Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Ferrie, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Langton, LaPorte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Turcotte.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Darche, DeWitt, Guévrémont, Hartman, Jobin, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-fourth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

64. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Commissioners for the relief of Indigent Sick at Quebec, for the year 1854."

(515)

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the words "Provided, that a full and particular account of the sum granted for 1853, to the said Commissioners, its application, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Province and laid before the Legislature at its next meeting" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-fifth to the sixty-eighth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-eighth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

68. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1854."

Mr. Larwill moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Brown, That all the words after "That" to the end of Resolution be left out, in order to add the words "the appropriation of Public Monies for the support of Charitable Institutions under the exclusive control of Religious Sects, is wrong in principle, is productive of invidious preferences, and entails a constantly increasing charge on the Public Revenue; and that with this view, the Report of the Committee of Supply be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to leave out all grants to Institutions of a Sectarian character" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The sixty-ninth to the seventy-seventh Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The seventy-ninth and eightieth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The eighty-first Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

81. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1854."

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the words "Provided, that the Asylum Tax directly levied from the Towns, Cities, Townships, and Counties of Upper Canada, and not levied on Lower Canada, be abolished" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, and Mackenzie.--(6.)

(516)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(34.)¹²²

So it passed in the Negative.

The eighty-first Resolution was then agreed to.

The eighty-second Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The eighty-third to the one hundred and fifty-fourth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and fifty-fourth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and fifty-fifth to the one hundred and sixty-third Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-third Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and sixty-fourth to the one hundred and sixty-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and sixty-eighth and the one hundred and sixty-ninth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and seventieth to the one hundred and seventy-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and seventy-sixth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

176. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for printing the Laws and other Printing for the Public service, for the year 1854."

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the words "Provided, that the Public Printing and Advertizing shall, after the first day of March next, be given out by contract, and the Office of Queen's Printer abolished" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Darche, Ferrie, Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, and Papin.--(6.)

(516-517)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Langton, LeBoutillier, Lumsden, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(517)

The one hundred and seventy-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The one hundred and seventy-seventh to the one hundred and eighty-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and eighty-eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Ferrie, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney,
and Valois.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and eighty-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding Division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and ninetieth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The one hundred and ninety-first Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and ninety-second to the one hundred and ninety-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and ninety-sixth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The one hundred and ninety-seventh and one hundred and ninety-eighth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and ninety-ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundredth to the two hundred and fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(518)

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau,
Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Ferrie, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier,
Langton, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin,
Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Mackenzie,
Marchildon, Papin, and Valois.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and sixth to the two hundred and ninth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and ninth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Casault, Cayley, Chabot,
Chauveau, Desaulniers, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Langton, LeBoutillier,
Meagher, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross,
Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Darche, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, and Valois.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and tenth and two hundred and eleventh Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The two hundred and twelfth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and thirteenth Resolution, being read a second time, as followeth:

213. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Victoria College, for the year 1854."

Mr. Ferrie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Resolution be left out, in order to add the words "it is inexpedient to appropriate the Public Money for the support of Sectarian Schools; and that with this view, it is expedient to recommit the Report of the Committee of Supply to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of granting one year's allowance as a final payment to such Sectarian Educational Institutions as have heretofore received aid from the Public Chest, and of leaving out all grants for such Institutions placed upon the list this year for the first time" instead thereof;

(519)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, and Mackenzie.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Casault, Chabot, Chauveau, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Holton, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(34.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The two hundred and thirteenth Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Papin, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferrie, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Powell, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Brodeur, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Desaulniers, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Taché.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The two hundred and fourteenth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The two hundred and fifteenth to the two hundred and twenty-third Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Papin, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(520)

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Darche, Antoine A. Dorion, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Powell, and Valois.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Guévremont, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The two hundred and twenty-third to the two hundred and ninety-seventh Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and ninety-seventh Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Guévremont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, and Powell.--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and ninety-eighth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceeding (sic) Division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The two hundred and ninety-ninth to the three hundred and thirty-fifth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and thirty-fifth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:--

(521)

335. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her majesty, as an aid to the Montreal Committee of the Colonial School and Church Society towards establishing Normal and Model Schools, for the year 1854."

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the words "Provided always, that the said Schools shall be non-sectarian in their teaching and management, and shall be placed under the control of the Department of Education" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, Papin, Poulin, Powell, and Valois.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Guévrémont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Guévrémont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Murney, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Thibaudeau.--(36.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, Papin, Poulin, Powell, and Valois.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and thirty-sixth to the three hundred and forty-fourth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and forty-fourth and three hundred and forty-fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the remaining Resolutions be postponed until To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

(522)

Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin,
The House adjourned. 123

APPENDIX: 11 DECEMBER 1854.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ADJOURNMENT.]

MR. J.S. MACDONALD [asked a question.]¹²⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB ... stated that he hoped the public business would be in a state that would allow of an adjournment on Friday next.¹²⁵

FOOTNOTES: 11 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854). The date of the Globe report, used in footnotes 1-75 cannot be identified.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
6. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
15. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
19. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
20. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
21. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
22. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
23. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
25. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
26. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
27. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
29. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
40. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
42. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
44. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
46. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854). MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 December 1854, comments that, "Mr. Hincks rose immediately, evidently in earnest, and somewhat embarrassed. He stumbled through his explanations, in a way he is not wont to stumble".
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
48. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).

49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
50. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
51. IBID.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
53. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
55. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
57. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
61. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854.
63. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
64. IBID.
65. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
66. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
67. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
68. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
69. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
70. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
71. IBID.
72. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
73. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
74. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
75. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 11 December 1854).
76. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
95. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.

103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
107. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
108. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
116. MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854.
117. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 22 December 1854, comments that, "Mr. Hincks was near by, but he chose not to vote."
123. GLOBE, 27 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard), reports: "The House then adjourned at a quarter after three o'clock in the morning." Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 December 1854) comments that, "the sitting was a very noisy one, and all sorts of noises prevailed in the House."
124. SHERBROOKE GAZETTE, 16 December 1854.
125. IBID.

TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER 1854.

(522)

THE Clerk laid before the House,--List of Returns required from Public Officers, Commissioners, and Corporations, by Order of the House of the 14th September last, which have not been made in pursuance of such Order.

For the said List, see Appendix (W.W.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Octave Cyrille Fortier,--The Petition of the Reverend P. Pouliot and others, of the Parish of St. Gervais, of the County of Bellechasse.

By Mr. Felton,--The Petition of Thomas Steel, of the Township of Shipton, District of St. Francis.

Mr. DeWitt reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal so much of any Law in force in Lower Canada as authorizes the Sale of any property by the authority of Justice on Sundays, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

Mr. Jobin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the United Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, informed the House, That John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the ... said Committee, this day.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the appointment of Reporters to the several Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

[On motion of] ... MR. HOLTON¹,

(522)

Ordered, That the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Roderick McDonald have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act to regulate the expenditure of District Funds in this Province."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

(523)

On motion of Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Galt,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Contract entered into with the Board of Works for the construction of the Chats Canal, and also, a copy of the Specification or Estimate for the said Work, made by the Engineer on the order of the said Department, with the dates.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, in their places in this House, this day, being read:--And Mr. Wilson, Mr. Somerville, and Mr. Scatcherd, not attending in their places;

Ordered, That the 84th Section of "The Election Petitions Act of 1851" be now read:--And the same being read;

Ordered, That John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, being Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the United Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Reasons of absence of such Members as were not present at the call of the House on Friday the twenty-seventh day of October last, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts to secure the Independence of Members of the Legislative Assembly, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Merchants, Traders, and others, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

(524)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute the Electoral County of Argenteuil into a separate Municipality, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill in relation to the solemnization of Matrimony in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the Employés of the Government of this Province in certain Departments of the Public Service from being compelled to labor on the Lord's Day, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to secure the more convenient assembling of the Provincial Parliament, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to incorporate (sic) the Toronto Coal Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to restrain Railway Companies from carrying Passengers for hire on their Roads until the same or portions thereof are fully completed, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned which provide for the amalgamation of Railway Companies, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law as to Dormant Equities, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Ordinance for the erection of Parishes and building of Churches in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to require that all By-Laws of the Township Councils in Upper Canada for raising money not required for the ordinary expenditure of such Townships shall be approved by a majority of the Municipal Electors before they come in force, and for other purposes relating to Township Municipalities, being read;

(525)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt the Homesteads of families, when under the value of £_____, from forced sales under execution to pay debts, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the Village of Windsor, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect the Forest and to prevent the setting of fire to woods with the view of clearing lands, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish Courts of Conciliation in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to exempt the Tools or Implements of any Debtor's trade or calling, and the wearing apparel, the bedding, and other furniture necessary for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for debt, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada in so far as they prejudice the interests of Agriculture, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Acts regulating the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, and to provide for the election of Jurors by the Municipal Councils, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of the Legislative Assembly, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

(526)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the right of Appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December instant.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the remaining Resolutions which were reported from the Committee of Supply, on Saturday last.

And the three hundred and forty-sixth to the three hundred and fifty-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On the 356th Resolution being read, ... MR. MACKENZIE called for the yeas and nays.²

MR. BROWN said it was useless voting against it now, as the money had been spent, and as he and his friends had already recorded their protest against it on the Journals of the House. (Hear, hear.)³

A division being insisted on, the Resolution was carried⁴.

(526)

The three hundred and fifty-sixth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Guévrémont, Hincks, Holton, Labelle, Laberge, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Merritt, Morin, Poulin, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Young.--(53.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Ferrie, Jobin, Larwill, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, and Valois.--(13.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and fifty-seventh to the three hundred and sixtieth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The three hundred and sixtieth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(526-527)

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guévrémont, Hincks, Holton, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, Lemieux, Lumsden, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(52.)

(527)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Jobin, Larwill, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, and Valois.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and sixty-first to the three hundred and sixty-sixth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The three hundred and sixty-sixth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion,

Dufresne, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Prévost, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(45.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dostaler, Galt, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Larwill, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Sidney Smith, and Valois.--(20.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and sixty-seventh and the three hundred and sixty-eighth Resolutions being read a second time; and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Some discussion arose on the 366th resolution⁵.

(527)

The three hundred and sixty-ninth to the three hundred and seventy-fourth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The three hundred and seventy-fourth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and seventy-fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(527-528)

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Desaulniers, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Holton, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Pouliot, Prévost, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Young.--(48.)

(528)

NAYS.

Messieurs Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Guévremont, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, and Valois.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and seventy-sixth to the three hundred and eighty-fourth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The three hundred and eighty-fourth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:

384. "Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and nine pounds nine shillings and two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements to Durham Terrace, Chateau Garden Wall, Railing, &c., for the year 1854."

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Larwill, That the words "Provided, that no part of this expenditure shall be paid or allowed until the Government are prepared to put in an Estimate for an Esplanade to be built up at Toronto, at the expense of the Province; and also, after the

Government House at Toronto, for which Ten thousand pounds were voted, in 1851, shall be finished,--the foundations thereof not having been yet laid" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Larwill, and Mackenzie.--(2.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Brown, Bureau, Burton, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Cooke, Crawford, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Jean B.A. (sic) Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Gill, Guévremont, Hincks, Jobin, Laberge, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Meagher, Morin, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Young.--(56.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(529)

YEAS.

Messieurs Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Morin, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Guévremont, Jobin, Langton, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Sidney Smith, and Valois.--(20.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The three hundred and eighty-fifth and three hundred and eighty-sixth and last Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.⁶ [He] asked the House to grant the way[s] and means for the appropriations it had already voted in supply. He required authority to issue Provincial debentures to the amount of £350,000,⁷ [and] moved a

resolution to the effect that the Government should be authorized to raise a loan of £350,000 of the £500,000 voted for Public Works, by loan, and to place the remaining 150,000^{l.} on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.⁸

MR. MACKENZIE objected. He desired to know if there was any necessity for the increase of the public debt. In the United States they had recently reduced it from \$60,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and had taken in last year \$7,000,000 from sales of public lands--people flocked thither in crowds because of their prosperity--and why was this? Because they had a different class of financiers there from the honorable member for Renfrew. If this loan was, as he understood it, to enable ministers to keep a large balance in the public chest, and lend it to importers through the banks to flood the country with foreign goods, they would do better without it.⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY thought the opposition most inconsistent and unfair. The other day when discussing the tariff and he had said it was the intention of the government to pay off half a million of provincial debentures falling due early next year out of the surplus, he was told oh! no. Don't do that, renew a part or the whole of the amount by a new loan. Now, when he proposed to negotiate a smaller loan having a similar effect, he was met with an objection to an increase of the public debt.¹⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD asked if the government had not already paid out part of the appropriation out of the surplus revenue, and if the loan was intended to cover the balance.¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY explained that a portion had been so paid¹². The public works department was in debt to the consolidated revenue fund for advances to the amount of £170,000¹³; but the rule was established in 1849, under the financial administration of the honorable member for Renfrew, that new public works should be provided for by loan, as they were intended for the benefit of posterity for which posterity should pay its part; but for the current repairs of works the cost should be paid as far as possible out of the surplus revenue. Acting upon that recognized principle ministers asked authority to raise the present loan.¹⁴

MR. MACKENZIE contended that in the altered state of the finances, the course mentioned, which was very proper in 1849, was not expedient now.¹⁵

MR. HOLTON asked if they were to understand from the hon. Inspector General that any necessity existed for an immediate addition to the public debt by the negotiation of the loan for which authority was asked. If not, would it not be better to delay until February the enactment of the proposed measure, as they had been at that time led to expect further changes to the tariff.¹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY denied that any further change in the tariff had been promised. What had been said was, that if, when Parliament was again assembled, there were a prospect of better times than now appeared likely, an opportunity would be afforded them of reconsidering the matter. If the course suggested by members were pursued, no reduction of duties would be possible. The surplus of last year amounted to £150,000, that of the present year to £450,000 making altogether a balance of £600,000, of this £100,000 would be absorbed by the works to which appropriations had been made, and the remaining £500,000 by the debentures falling due early next year, yet they were entering into engagements for £216,000 this year and £250,000 next, for which the government would have, unless the loan were authorized, to anticipate the revenue of next year.¹⁷

MR. BROWN said the admitted surplus was £483,000; they may safely set it down at £500,000, and of last year it was about £150,000 making £650,000, this was

over and above¹⁸ £330,000¹⁹ in the public chest appropriated for, but not expended on the public works. Another fact kept back on the Inspector General's calculations was, that there was already a loan bill for £150,000 not yet used,²⁰ --besides £120,000²¹ on other Acts²¹--making a total of £800,000 to pay off a half million of debentures, this would leave a balance for works of £300,000. This with the large surplus of the coming year would surely be sufficient for all the requirements of the public service.²² What object could the Inspector-General have in asking a fresh loan? (Hear, hear.) What occasion was there for accumulating large sums of money in the hands of the Government, which they could not make use of? (Hear, hear.)²³ The reason why he and his friends near him had wished not to have the £500,000 falling due on July paid off in full, was to enable them to reduce the public burthens²⁴. (Hear, hear.) But, that proposition having been negatived--the Inspector-General having determined to maintain the existing tariff, and to continue collecting large sums annually, not required for the necessities of the Government--there was no inconsistency in demanding that those large amounts should not be idle in the hands of the Government, but should be applied in some profitable manner. (Hear, hear.) He still contended that it was most improvident to draw off such large sums annually from the industrial pursuits in which our population were employing their capital, and to employ it in paying off the debt, when there was no necessity for such a course. To ask a country like this to pay off debt to the amount of four millions of dollars²⁵ [OR] a sum amounting to nearly a million; several hundred thousand a few months ago; and a half a million in July next²⁶, within twelve or fifteen months,²⁷ [OR] eighteen months was not a proper system of finance²⁸ [and] was altogether too much. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Inspector-General would allow his present proposition to lie over till February, as it was clear that, during the interval, he would never have less than from 700,000²⁹ to a million in his hands. (Hear, hear.)²⁹ But if it is levied, it would be better to pay the debt than to allow it to remain in the public treasury at the disposal of ministers.³⁰

MR. MACKENZIE said that the House ought not to authorize a loan of £350,000, when so large a number of the members had gone home.³¹

MR. LANGTON thought the rule stated by the Inspector General a correct one, with a slight modification. Productive works giving a revenue should undoubtedly be made by loans, unproductive as far as possible out of surplus revenue. He would support his hon. friend's proposition if he would make out a clear case of necessity. There was already an authorized loan for £150,000 not yet negotiated; and unexpended balances of old loans amounting to £120,000 also at their disposal making a sum of £270,000 of loans. This with the proposed loan of £350,000, would raise an amount of £620,000, in addition to a surplus for the two years of £600,000, to meet an early expenditure of about £400,000 on the public works, and £500,000 loan falling due.³² The Inspector General proposed to raise by loan about two thirds of the amount expended on public works; and he (Mr. L.) understood the gentlemen opposite to object that, although admitting that the raising by loan the amounts required for public works was a sound principle, this practice should not be resorted to when there is a large surplus in the Treasury. He did not doubt that, in spite of the reductions in the tariff, the surplus revenue would be nearly £400,000 next year. The practice was, when we authorised an expenditure on Public Works, to provide the ways and means, part of them by loan and part out of the revenue of the year. In this case, the part to be borrowed was about two-thirds; and he was willing to give the Inspector General authority to raise £350,000 by loan. But he thought that, at the same time this was done, the old acts authorizing the raising of loans should be repealed. It would be better to go to England for a loan, on the authority of an act just passed, than

on that of one which had been in existence since 1852. Besides, the works for which these loans were authorized had, for the most part, been constructed. And while those old acts remained, they gave power to raise an unnecessary amount of money; offering undue temptations of expenditure.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the government only wished to have authority to put this loan in the market if necessary. He had hoped that after the sums asked for the public works had been voted in committee of supply, there would be no trouble in granting the means to meet these votes.³⁴ He asked less by more than £100,000 than the amount already granted by the House for public works. He did not say that he should require to use the credit he asked for; but he wanted to have it in case it should be required.³⁵ The opposition were pursuing a strange course. The sums voted for the works esteemed most obnoxious by them had been paid out of the surplus, and now they were taking measures to defeat the demand for means to carry on those to which they had no objection.³⁶ He hoped hon. gentlemen would not treat this as a party question.³⁷ The government were only asking for the means of maintaining the public credit, not to get together a large balance for purposes of corruption as had been insinuated. As for the balances of loans spoken of and unappropriated balances: if not used it was because sums had been borrowed by the government from special funds, to carry on the works, and they required to be repaid out of the revenue; therefore these should not be reckoved (*sic*) as at the disposal of the government besides the surplus revenue.³⁸

MR. GALT said any opposition offered on this subject was not with any factious or party motive, and he hoped that the supporters of the government also would so treat it, and vote from conviction, not in obedience to party tactics. Within 24 hours of disposing of the surplus of the revenue which they had been told they could not reduce with safety, they were called on to add a loan for £250,000, and that without a clear case of necessity being made out. He desired to be fully informed about the matter before voting. There was something suspicious in the course of Ministers. The House had not yet been able during the debates on the tariff and budget. When discussing the tariff they were told nothing about the large sums required for the public works, and now they were asked for a Loan Act for £350,000, and the reasons given for it were far from satisfactory.³⁹ He did not charge the Inspector General with any desire to conceal, but it was most difficult to find what the liabilities of the Province were. The Government probably foresaw some expenditures which they did not now state.⁴⁰ It might be Ministers foresaw a necessity of providing a sum to meet the indemnity to be paid the Seigniors, which was likely to be very much more than that mentioned in the bill⁴¹. If the Seignorial bill went into operation, the indemnity required might be not £150,000 but £500,000.⁴² Perhaps they wished to be in a position to recommend that the Province do buy up the Clergy Reserves lands granted to the several Municipalities⁴³ forming an additional burden on the country at a very early period. (Hear, hear.) They ought to explain if this was the case.⁴⁴ It was quite possible that some expenditure might be required on account of the Clergy Reserves bill; he could understand that some large expenditure perhaps approaching a million, might be required on account of these two bills.⁴⁵ They might then come down with a statement that the money was in the public chest, and they could not be better employed than in this manner. He thought it most prejudicial to the public interest to throw another loan unnecessarily on the money market to the damage of the present debenture holders.⁴⁶ Throwing such a large loan on the money-market, without any necessity for it, tended to injure the credit of this country very materially. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁷ This was not the proper time to force through such a measure when so many members were away, and had left without any expectation of the introduction of such a

measure. He was quite prepared to admit that so long as the House had confidence in a Finance Minister, they must furnish him with the means to keep up the credit of the country; but he thought the Inspector General should defer this measure until February, when the House would be full, and he was not certain but he should vote for it. If they were not going to meet then, rather than embarrass the finances he should be disposed to vote for it now; but under present circumstances he saw no reason for it now.⁴⁸

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said it was one thing to get the power of borrowing and another to exercise it. To have the power vested in the Government could not injure the credit of the country; but if the Government did not ask for the power to make a loan bill the very moment it might be wanted, it might be placed in very great difficulty, for by waiting till the very moment the money was wanted it might be most disadvantageous.⁴⁹ The honorable member with his financial knowledge must be aware that at the present crisis, with a war going on, with times of commercial difficulty threatening, it was necessary that government should be in a position to watch the market and avail themselves of the most favorable opportunity to negotiate a loan. A few weeks at such a time was of every importance. It would not be consistent with the credit of the Province to go into the market when it was embar[r]assed, and when the Province was driven there to meet its pressing necessities.⁵⁰ He did not think the suggestion of the hon. member for Lambton, made on a previous night, to replace all the debentures to fall due, by a new issue, could be advantageously adopted. Government could not tell whether they would be in a position to do so. To delay the matter would, in his opinion, be most suicidal. He hoped the motion of the Inspector General would be carried.⁵¹

MR. A. DORION of Montreal, dwelt on the breach of faith on the part of government, which he alleged they had been guilty of in not announcing this among the government measures, before members now absent from Quebec had left the House so thin. The cry of factious opposition on the part of himself and friends, when they were attempting to protect the public interests, was perfectly ridiculous.⁵²

MR. MARCHILDON declaimed at some length against the measure, accusing ministers of "calumniating the public revenue," and prophesying a revolution if the people's money were so wasted.⁵³

MR. BROWN made some remarks which were not heard in the gallery.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY did not know how to please the hon. member for Lambton. The object of the hon. gentleman was to create embarrassment: formerly he (Mr. Cayley) was charged with leaving himself too little means, by carrying on public works out of the current revenue; now he was blamed for taking an opposite course⁵⁵, but he hoped he hit the medium.⁵⁶ Our own surplus revenue for 1854 and 1855 would be £600,000; and the whole of it would be absorbed in the first few months of next year.⁵⁷ He could not take trust monies as was recommended by the member for Haldimand, without making provision for their repayment. Nevertheless, it was not because he asked leave to borrow that he was obliged to do so. He had however to spend £500,000 and he asked leave to borrow two-thirds of it. As to existing authorities to borrow money, there were public works also undertaken on the faith of them, and these must still be carried out by contracting these loans.⁵⁸ The Public Works Department was in debt to the consolidated revenue fund for advances to the amount of £170,000.⁵⁹

MR. BROWN asked if these same public works were not the same as he had money already in the chest to meet?⁶⁰ [OR he] asked the Inspector General whether the £270,000 appropriated for Public Works had been spent.⁶¹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY would speak when the hon. member had done: he had explained several times.⁶²

MR. BROWN said the Inspector General would not raise his character as a financier by his silence. The government had some concealed purpose for which they required the money.⁶³ [He] took it for granted that the gentleman was asking for authority to borrow for a loan, which he had already money to pay for.⁶⁴

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--The hon. member for Lambton had said the government had some object which they concealed, for which they required the loan. It happened that the Inspector General had stated the object. £500,000 of Provincial Debentures would fall due next year. They might have to pay these off as soon as they become due.⁶⁵ [Mr. Macdonald] said it was far better, as they were going to spend £500,000 more for public works to throw a part of that burden on posterity, for whose benefit the outlay was undertaken. In the meantime, that might not be possible, but all that was asked for was that the Inspector General might go into the market if the state of things were favorable to a loan.⁶⁶ The government only asked power to borrow two-thirds of the amount. Te (sic) repeat the statutes authorizing the issue of Debentures, would have almost the effect of repudiation (sic): such a thing was never heard of.⁶⁷

MR. HINCKS said when he heard hon. gentlemen opposite, especially the hon. member for Lambton, speak on the subject of finance, he questioned whether they had taken the trouble to understand the question. The hon. gentlemen in all their calculations, in the discussions on the tariff, left the Public Works entirely out of account⁶⁸ which must be carried on besides the ordinary expenditure. Now the rule was to borrow money for the expenditure on public works, and it appeared that on this there was a balance due to the consolidated revenue fund for excess of expenditures on works over loans of £170,000, for which the Government were already authorized to issue debentures, since the consolidated fund was not to be charged with it.⁶⁹ No minister seeks to charge large sums for Public Works on the consolidated revenue, because the revenue will not bear them.⁷⁰ The gentlemen opposite then never assumed that the tariff was to pay for the public works. Well, it was now proposed to charge a certain portion of these works on the consolidated revenue and a certain part on a new loan, and for authority to make that loan the ministry now asked £350,000 on £500,000 of works.⁷¹ The hon. member for Lambton was the last man who should object to the proposed loan, for he had always held that Public Works ought not to be constructed out of means raised by present taxation: that in the meantime you should tax the people as lightly as possible and leave these works to be paid for by posterity. In the present state of the consolidated revenue fund, it was absurd to talk of charging £500,000 upon it in the year.⁷²

MR. HOLTON said it was of course understood that ways and means must be provided for the grants made by the House, and that these could not be all charged upon the consolidated revenue, but the Government had insisted on maintaining a scale of taxation to meet these charges⁷³ and to avoid any new loan.⁷⁴ What was contended for on his (Mr. Holton's) side of House was, that they ought not to maintain taxation and at the same time create a debt, and the House must naturally conclude that there was something kept back, some covert design, that would require more money.⁷⁵

Irronical (sic) ministerial cheers.⁷⁶

[MR. HOLTON continued:] Having insisted, as he (Mr. H.) said on a scale of taxation, which made a new loan unnecessary, up came suddenly an entirely new state of things, and the Inspector General asked the House to sanction a new debt. As to the course taken on this occasion, however, he must throw the whole

responsibility on the Government, the opposition having fulfilled its duty in exposing the fallacies of the ministerial system of finance.⁷⁷

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD taunted Mr. Holton with inconsistency in saying there was some secret design at the bottom of this loan and yet that he intended to vote for it. He (Mr. M.) knew from the first that the hon. gentleman intended to vote for the loan⁷⁸, though he was in his place just as responsible.⁷⁹ He knew the appropriation had been made by the House, and that the Inspector General had a right to ask for the ways and means. Nothing could be more suicidal than the repudiating course of repealing a statute under which any debentures had been issued till every one of them had been paid off.⁸⁰

MR. GALT said he and his friends had been charged with speaking against the proposed loan and intending to vote for it. He thought they had very good reasons for the course they had taken; especially since the late Inspector General and the Attorney General West had laid down the principle (*sic*) that our public works ought to be constructed by means of loans. But if this principle was correct then no portion of the means for constructing public works should be taken out of the consolidated revenue.⁸¹ It followed plainly that the revenue should not be maintained above the ordinary expenses. The opposition therefore had a right, on the question of the tariff, to prevent the Government with a large surplus in hand from putting its hand again into the public purse for more. The truth was, however, that if the people were not taxed in excess of the current expenses there would be no opportunity for the Government to go on undertaking works not authorized by Parliament. If the public works were to be thus kept up by loans, there could be no reason to maintain the revenue at £1,400,000 or £1,500,000 a year, to meet an expenditure of £900,000. As to ministers pretending they were not responsible for these unauthorized expenditures--it was against common sense. They must certainly be responsible, if not for the member for Renfrew certainly for those with whom they had associated themselves, and whose acts they had attacked more violently than the opposition did now. Was the Commissioner of Works not the same as he was?--Why, perhaps the gentlemen opposite would deny that £60,000, or some other sums, were the same sums that he required before his present colleagues joined him.⁸²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said hon. gentlemen opposite ignored altogether the fact that the Province had liabilities to meet altogether apart from the public works--£500,000 of debentures to fall due in 1855. It was said by hon. gentlemen opposite that expenditures would be required on account of the seigniorial tenure and clergy reserves bills. What provision, he would ask, was made for these? The hon. gentleman (Mr. Holton) spoke about a secret and covert design⁸³. This made him mention a subject which he had desired to forget. He then stated that Mr. Holton, while the Montreal deputation on the tariff were in town, had stated positively to them that he (Mr. Cayley,) never spoke of Montreal or Montreal interests, except in a tone of insults and sneers, and he had thus calumniated him, to dear and old friends in Montreal, behind his back, while he was preventing him, (Mr. Cayley,) from knowing what really were the desires of his Montreal friends, by keeping back their petition relative to the tea trade.⁸⁴ He (Mr. Holton) had actually kept a petition in his pocket of the Montreal merchants on the subject of the tariff and spoken directly against the views of that petition. The petition related solely to the direct trade in teas and was silent on the subject of ad valorem duties. He (Mr. C.) had been charged in an adjoining room with acting against the views of his old friends in Montreal, when the hon. member (Mr. Holton) suppressed those views, kept them from him (Mr. C.), and misrepresented his constituents.⁸⁵

MR. HOLTON asked where was the evidence of his keeping back the petition?⁸⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--Where was the petition? If it was not in the hon. gentlemen's (*sic*) pocket it was in his possession; he kept it back and brought down on him (Mr. C.) a charge of acting against his old friends in Montreal, when he was not permitted to know their views.⁸⁷

MR. HOLTON explained the personal matter. When the tariff question came up, he and the other members for Montreal were desirous to have the opinions of the Boards of Trade in the country; but in consequence of the injurious haste with which the government pressed the measure, the members for Montreal had to take ground on the subject; and they had done so when the deputation from Montreal arrived here. The deputation were quite satisfied with what the members for the city had done; and only desired the petition of the Montreal merchants to be presented in the event of their being unable to enforce their own views.⁸⁸ [He] stated that what he had said on the subject about the manner in which Mr. Cayley spoke of Montreal interests was said in the House and nowhere else.⁸⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--No, it was said in private, behind his (Mr. Cayley's) back.⁹⁰ [He] complained that it was not the conduct of an honorable opponent to charge him, as the hon. member for Montreal had done behind his back, in another room, with speaking in the most insulting manner of the merchants of Montreal.⁹¹

MR. HOLTON.--Name your authority.⁹²

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY called upon Mr. Robinson.⁹³

MR. ROBINSON stated that in the reading room an open conversation was going on across the desk, in which Mr. Holton charged the Inspector General with taking every occasion to speak in an insulting manner of the merchants of Montreal; when he (Mr. R.) spoke across the reading desk, saying he had never known Mr. Cayley to make use of such language, and that he was incapable of such conduct⁹⁴, and he thought it his duty to his friend to relate what had taken place.⁹⁵

MR. HOLTON said, of course what the member for Huron said was quite correct, though it had escaped his recollection at the moment. There was nothing, however, said there but what he had expressed openly in debate. If private conversations had been mentioned, however, he might be allowed to say that the Inspector General knew why and when the petition was presented; he had not pressed it, which was that he the Inspector General had urged him not to do so, professing to be inclined to consider it favorably. As to his concealing the views of the deputation by keeping back the petition, the facts were simply these. The Inspector General pressed his tariff so rapidly that there was no time for the Montreal members to consult their constituents; they, therefore, assumed the ground which they thought best. When the deputation came down they were perfectly satisfied with what their members had done, and they preferred that the course adopted should be pursued, and that the petition should not be presented until that course had been tried and failed. How could the Inspector General affirm that he was kept in ignorance of the views of the deputation? He appealed to the honorable member himself, whether he had ... not officially received that deputation, and whether they had not fully agreed in the views which he (Mr. H.) supported. There might have been at one period some little hesitation on the part of one or two of them, for the Inspector General, though he said he was ignorant of their views, had contrived to make some of them believe that he inclined to favor their views. He (Mr. Holton) confessed that he had never believed anything of the sort, and in advising with his Montreal friends, of course he had acted on that opinion, referring them for the proof of its correctness to the manner in which the Inspector General had fallen in with

the prejudices which seemed to prevail against Montreal, when that gentleman addressed the House. Of course all this related to what was public, and had no relation to any supposed expression of contempt for individuals residing in Montreal. He must say too that he thought it was [an] entirely new style of debate, which was based upon scraps of conversation between gentlemen speaking together within the precincts of the House, which might be overheard by persons who chanced to be present.⁹⁶

MR. ROBINSON said that Mr. Cayley was known to be a friend of his, and he had only done his duty to his friend in a manner which he would ask any body to do to him.⁹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he would seek to obtain the views of the whole country on the petition of the Montreal Board of Trade. He would not take the responsibility of acting upon it till he had collected these opinions. The question was not confined to tea; but involved that of differential duties in favor of every article imported direct from the place of production.⁹⁸

MR. A. DORION of Montreal had advised his colleague to withhold the petition, because the members for the city of Montreal had not had an opportunity of enforcing their views on the acceptance of the Government.⁹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY justified his reference to the personal matter, in consequence of the same course being pursued to-night as on the occasion of which he had had to complain, that he was acting in an uncandid, underhand, unmanly manner.¹⁰⁰

MR. YOUNG, in order to show that Mr. Holton had only shared the opinions of others, with respect to Mr. Cayley's remarks about Montreal, said he had understood them as his colleague had, and read from ... [a] letter, in the Montreal Gazette on the subject,--stating that the correspondent of a paper generally supporting the Ministry had shared in their view of the matter.¹⁰¹

MR. FERRES thought the correspondent of the Gazette had entirely mistaken the Inspector General ... [and] other members--among them Mr. Wilson, of London, had spoken depreciatingly of Montreal merchants, but he had certainly not understood the Inspector General to concur in these sentiments.¹⁰²

MR. GALT had always had the fullest confidence in the hon. member for Huron as a man of honor and a gentleman.¹⁰³

MR. HOLTON took occasion to disclaim having ever intended to say anything derogatory to the personal honor and integrity of the hon. member for Huron; and he hoped this explanation would be deemed satisfactory.¹⁰⁴

MR. HINCKS thought the hon. members for Montreal were in a "fix."¹⁰⁵ They were professedly great free-traders, and opposed to any interference with trade in the shape of differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence or otherwise. Yet it seemed their constituents desired some such thing by their petition which was kept back, while they had sought to obtain it by a side-wind. He was surprised at such an earnest free-trader as the hon. the senior member for Montreal quoting from a paper which had always advocated a Tariff favouring the Saint Lawrence route. He also thought it strange that two commercial men sent to represent a commercial city¹⁰⁶ did not dare to take their course till they should hear the views of the Montreal Board of Trade; they, the representatives of that city of Montreal, could not take a course for themselves; and when they got the petition they acted directly contrary to it.¹⁰⁷

After a good deal of further discussion, the resolution was agreed to.¹⁰⁸

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The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Fournier, from the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of imposing, for a limited time, further penalties to prevent fraud and violence at Elections in the Counties of Kamouraska and Saguenay, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose further penalties, during a limited time, to secure freedom of Elections.

2. Resolved, That Deputy Returning Officers or others charged with properly certifying any Poll Book or to insert therein a declaration of the number of votes, and with duly transmitting the same to the Returning Officers, and wilfully failing to do so, ought to be liable to a penalty of One hundred pounds, currency, or imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year, or of imprisonment and fine together.

3. Resolved, That the penalties already provided for stealing or destroying any Writ, Poll Book, or other Election document, ought to apply to making unlawful additions to the same.

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4. Resolved, That all persons refusing to appear and give evidence on offences against the Laws of Elections, ought to be liable to a penalty of Fifty pounds, currency, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

5. Resolved, That the penalty of Ten pounds for voting without qualification, and the penalty of Twenty-five pounds for voting under fraudulent conveyance, ought to be replaced by imprisonment for a term not less than three months nor more than six months, or a fine not less than Twenty-five pounds, nor more than Fifty-pounds, currency, or by imprisonment and fine together; which penalties ought also to apply to persons wilfully voting under false or assumed name or designation.

6. Resolved, That the penalty of Ten pounds for voting more than once at any Election, ought to be replaced by imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor more than one year, for every additional vote so given.

7. Resolved, That the above penalties should continue until the first day of January, in the year 1856, and no longer.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin have leave to bring in a Bill further to provide for the freedom of Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,
The House adjourned. 109

FOOTNOTES: 12 DECEMBER 1854.

1. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 22 December 1854.
2. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
7. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
8. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854, reports in this speech, that, "the United States ... had taken in last year \$7,000,000 from sales of public lands". TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854, reports a different version of Mr. Mackenzie's statement concerning the sum of \$7,000,000 which is included here: "Our American neighbors had, during the year, reduced their debt from \$60,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Here we had £7,000,000 of public debt, and people were flocking to the United States instead of this country."
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
14. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
20. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
21. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
22. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
23. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
24. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
25. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
27. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
29. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
31. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
33. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
35. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
36. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
37. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
38. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
39. IBID.
40. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
42. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
44. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
45. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.

46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
47. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
48. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
49. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
50. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
51. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
52. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
54. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
55. IBID.
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
57. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
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59. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
60. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
61. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
65. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
66. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
67. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
68. IBID.
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80. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
81. IBID.
82. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
83. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
85. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
90. IBID.
91. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
93. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
94. IBID.
95. MORNING CHRONICLE, 16 December 1854.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
99. IBID.

100. IBID.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 December 1854, provides a commentary of the debate and includes the speeches of Mr. Young and Mr. Ferres, which are omitted from the major newspaper account of TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854. They are placed here, although this may not be the exact order in which they spoke.
102. IBID.
103. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 December 1854.
107. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
108. GLOBE, 28 December 1854.
109. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854, reports that: "The House adjourned about 12 o'clock."

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER 1854.

(530)

THE Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, in consequence of their absence from this City.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Young,--The Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, of Toronto.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend G.S. Derome and others, of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, St. Casimir, Deschambault, and Grondines; praying aid for the construction of a Wharf on the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Church of Grondines.

Of the Reverend A. Dupuis and others, School Commissioners for the School Municipality of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, County of Champlain; praying aid for the establishment of an Academy.

Mr. Langton, from the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

(531)

Your Committee have prepared certain Resolutions, expressing the thanks of Your Honorable House to those who by their active exertions were instrumental in preserving the Library at the time of the late fire at the Parliament House, and also to the Gentlemen of the Seminary for their kindness in receiving the Books, and providing accommodation for them for several months, which they recommend to the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration at the same time as the Second Report of the Joint Committee appointed by both Houses for the regulation and management of the said Library.

Ordered, That Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Registry Office in the County of Arthabaska.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

MR. J. DORION of Drummond and Arthabaska, moved: That when the Public Accounts of 1854 are printed, 5000 copies thereof shall be printed in the English and French languages respectively, besides the number now required, to be distributed in every Electoral College in the Country, as follows:--1st. Each Representative shall receive three copies for each Rural Parish and Township, and for each Ward in the Towns represented by him. 2nd. The copies remaining after such distribution shall be addressed to the Municipal Councils of the Parishes, Townships, Counties, Towns and Villages then in existence, according to their population, in order that the people may be informed respecting the state of financial affairs of the Country.¹

MR. LARWILL was opposed to the Legislature taking any steps to encourage the permanence of the French language. (Oh! oh!) He found that almost every French Canadian he met, could speak English also, and why perpetuate the distinction between different sections of the people by keeping up two languages? He thought that every thing should be done to fuse our whole population into one people.²

MR. BROWN.--Including your coloured friends?³

MR. LARWILL said he was speaking now of human beings, the link between the celestial and the terrestrial, and not of negroes who connected the orang outang (sic) with the monkey. (Oh! oh! and laughter.) He had no object to serve, in appearing like the hon member for Lambton, as an advocate for the coloured interest.⁴

(531)

Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion moved, seconded by Mr. Papin, and the Question being put, That when the Public Accounts of 1854 are printed, five thousand copies thereof shall be printed in the English and French languages respectively, besides the number now required, to be distributed in every Electoral College in the Country, as follow:--1st. Each Representative shall receive three copies for each Rural Parish or Township, and for each Ward in the Towns represented by him. 2nd. The copies remaining after such distribution shall be addressed to the Municipal Councils of the Parishes, Townships, Counties, Towns, and Villages then in existence, according to their population, in order that the people may be informed respecting the state of the Financial Affairs of the Country; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Ferres, Gill, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Papin, Prévost, Sanborn, and Valois.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Poulin, Pouliot, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of MR. J. DORION,⁵

(531)

Ordered, That Mr. Cooke have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Cullers' Act (8 Vic. cap. 49,) by establishing a Board for the better settlement of disputes between the first purchaser and seller of any Lumber.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on (sic) Thursday the first day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Langton, seconded by Mr. Brown,

(532)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Tenders made and all Contracts entered into with any parties for the construction of Landing Piers below Quebec, and the three Light Houses, for which an appropriation was made in 1853, specifying the dates, names of parties and securities, amount of Contract or Tender, and description of Work done; and also, the Plans of the said Works.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Contracts, Petitions, Correspondence, Papers, and Reports to Council, in possession of the Public Works, or of other Public Departments, having reference to the construction of the Montreal Court House, from the commencement of that work to the present time.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Bill to provide for the relief of Bankrupts and the administration of their Estates, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Jobin, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the United Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, informed the House, That John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Drummond and Arthabaska Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday the first day of March next, in consequence of the continued absence of John Wilson, Robert B. Somerville, and John Scatcherd, Esquires.

The House proceeded, according to Order, to take into consideration the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

And the same being again read;

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

MR. BROWN called attention to an entry in the votes and proceedings of the previous day as follows: "Hon. Mr. Cayley introduced a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1854, and for certain purposes for which a supply is required--which was read twice, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow." The hon. gentleman explained that immediately after the report of the Committee of Supply was received yesterday, the Inspector General asked leave to introduce a bill--which stood on the notice paper, and was undoubtedly considered by the House when leave was granted, as a Bill--to authorize the Crown to carry on certain services. But it appeared that the hon. gentleman had actually introduced a Bill appropriating funds from various sources and authorizing their expenditure! (Hear, hear.) It was clear that such a Bill could only be introduced on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means--which Committee had not even sat when the Bill was introduced. It was highly inexpedient to allow such a precedent to remain on record--the public money was expended with sufficient recklessness now, and if the only rules which secured to the minority time and opportunity to consider money bills proposed by the majority, were thus to be set aside at the will of the Government--it would be very deplorable.⁶

After some discussion,⁷ MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER decided that the proceeding was irregular, and it was understood that when the Bill came up in its order, Mr. Cayley would discharge it.⁸

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The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required, being read;

The order of the day for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill (referred to above) having been read--

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that the said bill be read a third time tomorrow.⁹

MR. BROWN objected. He thought the Inspector General had consented to discharge the order altogether and commence de novo.¹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said he had not consented to take that course, and contended that he should be allowed to proceed with his bill.¹¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB and MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD also urged this.¹²

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER--Such a bill should not have been presented till after the adoption by the house of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. I am bound, therefore, to inform the house that the order should be discharged. (Hear, Hear.)¹³

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Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY moved that the Report be not received, but that it be referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means, with a view to adopting certain other resolutions.¹⁴

MR. BROWN pointed out that, when the Committee rose yesterday, the hon. gentleman did not move that it should ask leave to sit again. The Committee, therefore, was closed, and it was quite incompetent to go back to it with new business.¹⁵ [He] could not re-open it without the express order of the House.¹⁶ He suggested that the Inspector General should abandon what he had done, drop the old Committee of Ways and Means, and move for a new Committee. An order might be made for the new Committee to sit to-morrow, by which no time would be lost--and a most hurtful precedent would be avoided.¹⁷

MR. HINCKS.--If hon. gentlemen are desirous of putting obstructions in the way of carrying on the public business, I would give them the whole advantage of it, and go through all the forms so as to delay the public business as much as they please! (Oh! oh!)¹⁸

MR. BROWN.--When the hon. member for Renfrew was in office, he handled the finances in any way he chose, but he never committed such mistakes as hon. gentlemen opposite. Nor did he ever attempt to break through any of those salutary rules, which have been wisely framed to protect the public purse. (Hear, hear.) In last Parliament, when I called his attention to a far less error than that which has been committed by the Inspector General on this occasion, after debating it a couple of hours, he said he was not sure that I was right, but so anxious was he to preserve our rules inviolate, that he would not persist in

the course objected to. (Hear, hear.) Now, when he has no responsibility on his own shoulders, it suits him to aid the Government in a different course. (Hear, hear.)¹⁹

MR. HINCKS.--I don't wish the rules broken, I urged that they should be observed, whatever the time consumed.²⁰

MR. BROWN.--I hope the House will not from party feelings allow the rules to be broken through. There is nothing in the working of the British Constitution more admirable than the great regard paid to rules made for securing careful deliberation for every item of public expenditure. (Hear, hear.) We are charged with attempting to obstruct the public business, but those who bring the charge might have found that the course the Inspector General proposes to take, will occupy a day longer than that which we propose. I have no doubt that the rules may be respected, without any detention to the public business whatever. All we seek is to enforce orderly conducting of the public business.²¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--During the present Session, the hon. member for Lambton has himself infringed resolutions of higher importance than this. I have known him vote grants of money with the Speaker in the chair, on two several (*sic*) occasions.²²

MR. BROWN.--Which were these occasions?²³

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--I have them in my desk. I forget them at this moment. The hon. gentleman says a blunder has been committed, and wishes to take advantage of it, to impede the business, and to detain us in session for another day. He says the hon. member for Renfrew controls the Government.²⁴

MR. BROWN.--I said nothing of the kind.²⁵

[MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB continued:] The member for Renfrew does not control the Government more than the member for Lambton does. If he exerts a large influence in this House, it is not because he in any way controls the Government. But not only in this House, but in the newspaper he conducts (order, order).... [He] propagates the impression that such is the case, and that we are holding our offices at the beck of the hon. gentleman from Renfrew. He knows it is not true (order, order!). There is not a word of truth in it, it is ungenerous and unfair to say so, and it is not the course which one hon. gentleman ought to pursue towards another. The hon. gentleman wishes to make the most of the mistake which has been committed. I went this morning to the library to consult Hansard for precedents, and was told that the member for Lambton had it. I desired the Librarian to send for it, which he did, and the hon. gentleman replied that he could not spare it. In regard to the infringement of the rules, did not the hon. gentleman vote for the grant to the Paris Exhibition of £5,000, with the Speaker in the chair?²⁶

MR. BROWN.--When was that? I never heard of it.²⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD, (Glengary).--The honorable and gallant member is mistaken--that grant came up regularly in the supplies, and was voted in the ordinary manner.²⁸

MR. BROWN rose in reply to the attack just made on him by the Premier, but that gentleman and other ministerialists insisted that he had spoken already and could not speak again. Mr. Brown succeeded, however, in obtaining a hearing, and went on to cite several cases similar to the present, which had occurred in the British House of Commons--showing the strict respect enforced

for all rules in relation to the granting of public money. He read a case from the English Journals precisely identical with the present, in which the course he urged on the Inspector General was taken. In two hundred years no such irregularity as that attempted by the honorable gentleman had been permitted in the House of Commons. Mr. Brown then proceeded:--The gallant knight charges me with having consented to the appropriation of public money, with the Speaker in the chair--he speaks of two occasions, but he took good care to name but one. That one was the vote for the Paris Exhibition. Does the gallant knight not know the difference between voting the supplies for the year and a mere address to the Crown, recommending a particular object, and promising to make good the necessary funds when the supplies are granted for the year? (Hear, hear.) The gallant knight says he went up this morning to the library to find Hansard--that the Librarian sent to me for it, and I refused to give it up. He represented that this occurred in the morning as if I had kept it from him all day, and prevented his preparing for this debate. Now the fact is that I received the message sitting here, after the House met at three o'clock, and I replied that I was just going to use it. Not ten minutes afterwards the honorable gentleman came down from the Library, and sent across the floor, with the question, "Have you Hansard?" I immediately sent it over to him, with the passages all marked that bore on the question. (Hear, hear.) I ask then, if the honorable gentleman gave to the House a correct impression of what took place? (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman says I desire to take advantage of the Inspector General's blunder to impede the public business. The charge is totally unfounded--I seek only to enforce respect for the most important rules of this House--rules made for the protection of the minority, and the necessary safeguards for the proper expenditure of the people's money. I think it ill becomes the Government of the country to seek to cover their own blundering by breaking through barriers which have been found so salutary, and which have always heretofore been regarded with respect. (Hear, hear.)²⁹

After some further discussion,

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER decided that the Committee of Ways and Means having been closed by the Inspector General, could not be re-opened for the consideration of new appropriations.³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY proposed to submit his motion to a vote of the House.³¹

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER decided that the motion could not be put if any one member objected.³²

MR. BROWN suggested that the Inspector General should drop past proceedings, and move that the House will resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow.³³

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY finally adopted this course, and obtained an order of the House for a Committee of Ways and Means to-day--the correction of the irregularity being duly entered on the Journals.³⁴

The Committee afterwards sat, Mr. Smith in the chair.³⁵

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cayley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee further to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sidney Smith reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Sidney Smith also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of increasing the Salaries of the subordinate Officers of the several Departments of the Public Service, and of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges, and Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Superior Courts of this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow.

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Franchise Act, and briefly explained its provisions. It was intended that all who had a right to vote under the Act of last session, should have a right to vote under this one but, in as much as the assessments made had been very irregular, it was intended that the effect of the lists of voters mentioned in that Act, should not apply to any election taking place before the 1st of January, 1856.³⁶ The object of the Bill was to give effect to the Franchise Bill of last session according to its true meaning, and of restoring the old 40s. freehold vote, which was supposed by some to have been destroyed by that Bill, though he did not believe that that had been the intention of the Legislature.³⁷

MR. S. SMITH of Northumberland said this bill was quite as liberal as that passed under the late Government. It was only intended to serve a temporary purpose. It settled the point that the 40s. freeholders have a right to vote--a question over which no doubt previously existed. The registration (sic) of votes had led to the most frightful frauds by the assessors. Property had been valued high or low with a view of conferring or withholding notes (sic). This bill neutralized the effects of these frauds by allowing voters to swear to their qualifications. He hoped that when the general question of the franchise was taken up by the Government they would frame a bill conferring the right of voting on all persons who are owners of real property; and that the registration system, so prolific of fraud, would be got rid of. He was also anxious to see adopted the system of voting by ballot. He intended to give the bill his hearty support, and hoped it would pass.³⁸

MR. J.S. MACDONALD agreed with the last speaker as to many of the defects of the franchise bill passed in 1853. The assessors had used the registration machinery for political purposes; and in this respect one party was just as bad as the other. How was the value of the land, which was to confer on the occupant or assessor a right to vote, to be estimated.³⁹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said the owner would be required to swear to it.⁴⁰

MR. J.S. MACDONALD had known persons vote on a swamp and swear that the value of it was sufficient; and no doubt the same thing would happen so long as the particular value was required to confer a vote. The only safe plan was to allow every person whose name was on the assessment roll to vote, no matter what particular amount he might be assessed for. A very dangerous principle in the old bill was its denial of the franchise to persons whose land was unpaid for, as it placed an immense power in the hands of the Government.⁴¹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said this bill was merely intended to give effect to the Act that was to come into operation in 1853. Without this bill the law would in many cases be imperative. The remarks of the hon. member who spoke last were rather directed to the general question of the franchise--a question of the utmost importance and one that must occupy the attention of Parliament at an early day, and the sooner hon. members applied to the consideration of the subject the better. This was not a party measure; it provided for a matter in which the whole country was interested. He mentioned the case of two townships where the assessors had used their power for political purposes. In one township the Reform assessor put down a great number of Conservatives as possessing property of £45 in value--nothing less than £50 giving the right to vote, and he regretted to say the Conservative assessor, on the other side of the river, had acted just in the same way towards the Reformers. This bill did not increase or diminish the franchise; it only secured the right of voting to all on whom this right was intended to be conferred by the Act to come into operation in 1853; except that it added to the list the 40s. freeholders which that Act cut off.⁴²

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH said it was very doubtful whether the act of 1853 gave the right of swearing voters at all. This bill merely perfected that measure which, whether from hasty legislation (*sic*) or some other cause, was defective.⁴³

MR. MACKENZIE said when he came from the United States, he was not impressed with the idea that this extension of the franchise was so fine a thing as many supposed. He had always been of opinion that, in this country, where land was so easily secured, only freeholders should be allowed to vote for members of Parliament. So the franchise, in the country, were (*sic*) confined to the 40s. freeholders [and] he thought the liberties of the country would be safer than in any other way. He doubted the wisdom of this extension; but if it must take place, he thought it should not be done by giving the assessors power to make voters. At the same time he did not think that any persons who have had a right to vote should be deprived. When the Reform Bill was passed in England, none of the freeman (*sic*) were disfranchised. He did not like this thing of universal suffrage, but he might come round to support it as prefera[ble] to having a large class of dependent voters, while other large classes are deprived of the franchise. He was glad that the 40s. freeholders were to be restored in their rights. The defects of the old bill arose from that hasty legislation which was the worst feature of this country. He was very much puzzled to know what to do: he would, however, vote for the bill.⁴⁴

The bill was then read a second time without a division.⁴⁵

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the registration of Voters, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. MACKENZIE moved to add a clause that if a general election take place before the House meet again, all the candidates be nominated on the same day,

that three days intervene and then all the elections take place on the same day.⁴⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH said the distance was so great that in distant constituencies notice of the election would not reach till long after it had been received in other places. Besides, the hon. member for Haldimand might take his word for it there would be no general election till the House met again.⁴⁷

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and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sanborn reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the County of Middlesex to negotiate a Loan of One hundred thousand pounds to consolidate the County Debt, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Act, by extending the said Road from Thorold to Port Colborne, and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Felton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

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The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the name of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the same;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Exchange;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the International Mining and Manufacturing Company;" And also,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations and friends without being thereto authorized by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations and friends without being thereto authorized by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 33. Leave out from "Act" to the end of the Bill.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Prévost do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ferres reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ferres reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,

The House adjourned until To-morrow at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.⁴⁸

APPENDIX: 13 DECEMBER 1854.

[QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: CONTRACTS OF ROYAL CANADIAN OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.]

CAPT. RHODES enquired of the ministry, whether the contract with the Royal Canadian Ocean Steam Navigation Company, is in such a position as to lead to a reasonable expectation that the service of their boats will be continued during the coming year.⁴⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT stated that the present Contractors for the Ocean Steamer mail Service, Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co., had not fulfilled their contract⁵⁰. They had not put on the line one steamer of the dimensions mentioned in the contract,⁵¹ nor done the duty within the proper time.⁵² Being unable to fulfil it for the future, they had now transferred their contract, but without the consent of Government, to the⁵³ recently incorporated⁵⁴ Montreal Company of Messrs. Allan and Edmonstone. That company had not yet made any application to Government for aid, but he was informed they intended to do so, with a view to establishing a line of superior steamers between Canada and England for the next year.⁵⁵ He believed the vessels were such as would perform the voyages within contract time, and would ask an additional bonus to establish a weekly line.⁵⁶ They were prepared, he understood, to put on the line four or five new and powerful steamers, one of which had already come to Quebec. The Government, he hoped, would be able to lay before the house a proposition on the subject when they met again in February.⁵⁷ He thought the establishment of a weekly line deserving of favorable consideration--and he hoped they should be able to compel the vessels to come to Quebec until November. The present line had abandoned that route sooner unnecessarily.⁵⁸

MR. BROWN--No contract will be entered into until the house is informed of it.⁵⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT--No! (Hear, hear.)⁶⁰

MR. A. DORION (Montreal)--Have the previous contractors received any money from the government under their contract?⁶¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT--No! They have not as yet received any money. They have made an application which is now under the consideration of the Government.⁶²

[WITHDRAWN MOTION FOR ADDRESS TO ABOLISH POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.]

MR. J. DORION, (Drummond) moved a series of resolutions, whereon to found an address to His Excellency, relating to the free transmission through the Post Office of Newspapers and Periodicals.⁶³

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE, said the subject was now engaging the attention of the Government, and of the Post Office department. He would not promise just now, that newspapers should be made to go free, but he did not hesitate to say, that he desired they should. (Hear, hear.) He should do every thing in his power to bring about so desirable a result. He thought the motion now in the hands of the Speaker should be left with the Government, and on the re-assembling of Parliament in February, a measure would be introduced which he hoped would meet the views of the honourable mover.⁶⁴ He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.⁶⁵

MR. BROWN asked what were the Postmaster General's intentions in regard to the reduction of letter postage. (Hear, hear.) In the last report from Postmaster General Morris, it was stated that he hoped to reduce the postage to a penny. What were the intentions of the Government in that matter?⁶⁶

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE, said that the postage on newspapers had already been reduced to one third, and the carrying out the desire of the Government to afford the greatest possible facility for the transmission of newspapers would necessarily entail great loss to the postal revenue. He thought, therefore, that to aim at the reduction of the letter postage also, was more than was at present desirable, and he hoped that that point would not now be pressed.⁶⁷

MR. BROWN, said he had expressed no opinion on the subject, but simply wished to know what course the Post Master General intended to take. The honourable gentleman's explanation was satisfactory.⁶⁸

FOOTNOTES: 13 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
6. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
7. PILOT, 15 December 1854.
8. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. PILOT, 15 December 1854.
17. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard). TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854 reports: "The Committee of the whole on ways and means having risen last night without going through the formality of asking leave to sit again, the irregularity led to a long and profitless discussion which lasted three hours, this afternoon".
36. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
37. Telegraph (QUEBEC GAZETTE, 21 December 1854).
38. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854. In MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1854, Mr. Mackenzie reports a slightly different version of his amendment to the latter part of the clause. He proposed "that ten free

days shall intervene, and no more, between the day of nomination and the day of election where no poll is demanded, and between the day of nomination and the first day's polling, where a poll is required to be held in any said electoral divisions." Mr. Mackenzie adds: "The House was thin, the session near its close, and the Hincks-Morin-MacNab coalition voted my clause down in Committee."

47. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 23 December 1854.
48. Telegraph (QUEBEC GAZETTE, 21 December 1854), reports: "The House afterwards passed through a great deal of business without discussion, and adjourned at 11, P.M."
49. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
50. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
51. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
52. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
53. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
54. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
55. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
56. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
57. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
58. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
59. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 14 December 1854).
66. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
67. IBID.
68. IBID.

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Valois,--The Petition of James Shuter and others, of the Parishes of Montreal and Lachine.

By Mr. Brodeur,--The Petition of Emanuel Brunelle and others, of the Township of Acton, District of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Bradford Division, No. 146, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

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Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend P. Pouliot and others, of the Parish of St. Gervais, County of Bellechasse; praying for aid in behalf of an Academy for Girls in the said Parish.

Of Thomas Steel, of the Township of Shipton, District of St. Francis; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works may not pass into law, and that he be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House with reference thereto.

On motion of MR. STEVENSON,¹

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Ordered, That the Documents from the Bureau of Agriculture, presented on the twentieth of October last, which have been ordered to be printed for the Appendix to the Journals, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, together with the Report of Mr. McDougall on American Agricultural Implements.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Ordered, That the Fee of Fifteen pounds, deposited with the proper Officer of this House, on the Bill to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey, or to demise, certain Lands held by him in trust, be refunded to the Petitioner.

Mr. Sidney Smith, from the Committee further to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Four hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-one pounds fifteen shillings and eleven-pence, currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-five pounds, currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates.

3. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted out of the unexpended balance of that part of the Common School Fund belonging to Lower Canada.

4. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, currency, be raised by Debentures for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

The first and second Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 3rd Resolution being read a second time:

MR. BROWN moved, "That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but that the Report be referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means to provide that the said sum shall not be taken from the Common School Fund as proposed, but shall be taken from the surplus fund of the Jesuits' Estates." He said he considered it most destructive to devote to the Education of some six thousand boys almost as large a sum from the educational grant as was appropriated to the support of the whole Common School establishment of Lower Canada with over two hundred thousand children within its range. (Hear, hear.)²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) said that, if this system were not put a stop to, they would find it [would] go on constantly and rapidly increasing. The Administration, under a pressure from their friends in this House desirous of getting their share of the plunder, would be bringing down still additional grants to these colleges and academies, so as to injure and prevent the establishment of common schools. He would rather give a bonus to encourage the common school system in districts where it was not operating well than take away the money and apply it to educational establishments of a higher grade, by which means they stifled all desire to establish common schools. (Hear, hear.)³

MR. FELTON argued that it was where common schools had succeeded best, those higher educational establishments, were also in the most flourishing state, as in the eastern townships. There they took the whole appropriation to which they were entitled for common schools, but asked that these higher schools should be supported besides. He concurred with hon. gentlemen opposite in saying that the higher schools should not be encouraged at the expense of common schools.⁴

MR. BROWN.--Then vote for our resolution.⁵

MR. FELTON.--Where a large part of the common school fund remains unappropriated I cannot see the impropriety of using it for the encouragement of colleges.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said that the proposition now before the House would go to take the sum granted to the colleges, not out of the interest, but out of the principal of the Jesuits' Estates. He maintained that the amount of £7,500 taken from the common-school fund did not really belong to that fund, till it was made available by proportionate amounts being raised in the various districts.⁷

MR. BUREAU supported Mr. Brown's amendment. He thought it of the highest importance to the country to advance common school education.⁸

MR. A. DORION (Montreal) denied the correctness of the Inspector General's position that the unexpended school monies were unappropriated. It was provided by an Act of Parliament that when any portion of them were unexpended on account of the local districts not raising enough to entitle them to a share, the accumulated fund should be distributed, not by the House of Assembly, but by the Superintendent of Education, for the purpose of building school-houses whereverver (sic) they may be most required. (Hear, hear.) No portion of it, therefore, under the Act could remain unappropriated, so as to be at the disposal of this House. Even though the House had the power, he considered it would be very improper to expend it in any other way than for the encouragement of common schools. The whole fund created for supporting common schools in Canada was £50,000, of which about a half or [£]25,000 went to Lower Canada, being only about £7 10s. for each school. This surely was not so great an amount, that

they should take away one third of the funds and give it to higher institutions--institutions furnishing education which those who received it were generally well able to pay for much more so at all events than the class who required common school education. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to say that in Lower Canada there was a large class who did not sufficiently appreciate the value of education so as to make any sacrifice to obtain it, and it was the duty of the country and of this House to give every facility for the education of that class by means of common schools. So far from the common school fund being so great that a portion of it might be taken away for other purposes, they had had repeated representations by the Superintendent of Education, and no fewer than 25 or 30 petitions presented to this House, that it should be increased from £50,000 to £100,000, with a view of having the best teachers that could be got, and so making the common school system popular among those who did not, as they should appreciate the value of education. He thought the Government should adopt a different policy in this matter. Let a certain limited number of colleges be supported by the Government, which would give a properly (*sic*) collegiate education, as the College of Nicolet, the College of St. Hyacinthe, and McGill College, in Lower Canada, and others in Upper Canada--let them be kept efficient by receiving the necessary aid from the Government, and then let the whole remainder of the educational funds of the country be entirely distributed, through a proper Board of Education, among the common and model schools. But let there no longer be such a sum as £20,000 left to be distributed according to the mere will of the ministry. The distribution now made was the most unfair and unjust he had ever seen. Large sums of money were actually given to Colleges which had no existence whatever (Hear, hear.) Was it fair, he asked, for the Government to give these grants to their political friends, to make political capital of in their several counties, and for no other purpose? (Hear, hear.) In many of these cases there was no application, no petition for aid, but the Government gave the grant of £200, or £300, as the case might be, simply to strengthen the position of some member who supported them.⁹

MR. FELTON.--Name one of those counties.¹⁰

MR. A. DORION.--The county of Laval.¹¹

MR. LABELLE, the member for the County in question explained that there had been no petition for aid, but that the priest of the parish had sent an application to a personal friend of his own in the ministry.¹²

MR. A. DORION was proceeding to comment on this statement, when he was called to order by¹³--

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER, who said that that was not the question before the House.¹⁴

MR. A. DORION considered it was directly to the question. It might be a reason for rejecting the Inspector General's motion altogether. It appeared that the parish priest of St. Vincent had written a letter to some one in the ministry, and that the member for the County of Laval had used his influence with the Government to get the application granted. That letter had not been seen by the House of Assembly, and yet they were asked to vote money for which they were not even asked. (Hear, hear.) And it was a very remarkable feature of these grants that they were all made to counties, represented by the friends of the ministry! (Hear, hear.) The appropriations to colleges and academies in Lower Canada had increased from £10,000 last year to £19,000 this, and the whole of the increase went to counties, the members for which supported the administration. (Hear, hear.)¹⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER called the hon. gentleman to order. The money had already been voted, and the only question now was the ways and means of raising it.¹⁶

MR. A. DORION conceived that it was still open to the House to revoke those grants, if they were shown to have been improperly made, either to institutions which had no existence, or in cases where no applications had been made to this House for assistance. Supposing this motion were lost, he thought it would be competent for him to move that it be referred back to the Committee to reconsider those grants.¹⁷

MR. BROWN said he found there was some misapprehension as to the purport of this motion, and he begged therefore to say a word or two in explanation. There were two Committees, the Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means. In the Committee of Supply, which arranged what services should be undertaken during the year, it was moved that £20,000 be applied for the support of Sectarian Colleges and Academies. It was moved in amendment that that sum should be reduced, but the opposition were beaten in that, and all that remained to them was to say in what way the necessary (*sic*) funds should be provided to meet that vote. The Government proposed to meet it by taking so much from the Jesuits' Estates, and the balance from the Common School Fund. He (Mr. Brown) proposed on the other hand to take it entirely from the Jesuits' Estates, and to leave the whole Common School Fund to be applied to Common School purposes (Hear, hear.) The Inspector General said that the effect of this resolution was to reduce the principal of the Jesuits' Estates Fund. That was a mistake. The hon. gentleman knew well enough that there was an accumulation of interest on that fund, to the amount of £52,000 or £53,000.¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY.--That is part of the principal.¹⁹

MR. BROWN said, that no doubt it had been funded, and might now be termed principal, but the hon. gentleman's party had always held that it had been funded improperly--that it was funded with the view of handing it back one of these days to the Jesuits. The hon. gentleman was departing from the ground long taken by his own party, who had always contended that the income from the Jesuits' estates should be spent from year to year. The effect of the course now proposed would be most injurious to the best interests of the country. Why should they profess to be giving this £7500 to the Common School fund of Lower Canada, when in fact it was going to support those sectarian colleges. (Hear, hear.) He called the attention of the House to the fact that £40,000 had been voted for the support of education in Lower Canada, but that only half of this went to common schools, while the other half went to sectarian colleges--a division quite out of all proportion to the relative importance of the objects, and utterly destructive to the educational interests of Lower Canada (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly obvious that the present Administration were determined to hand the whole task of educating the masses over to the Priests.²⁰

Mr. Brown's amendment was then rejected²¹.

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The third Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Resolution be left out, in order to add the words "the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means be recommitted to provide that the sum of Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, shall not be taken from the Common School Fund as proposed, but shall be taken from the surplus Fund of the Jesuits' Estates" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Galt, Gill, Holton, Jobin, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Papin, Sanborn, Valois, and Young.--(21.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Pouliot, Robinson, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The third Resolution was then agreed to.

The fourth Resolution being read a second time;

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Resolution be left out, in order to add the words "no notice has been given to this House, that a proposition would be made to authorize the Government to add another Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Public Debt; that the Government are already empowered by law to borrow Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; that the Public Debt, payable in July, 1855, is only about Five hundred thousand pounds; that the Government estimate the amount of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for 1855, at One million four hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty pounds; that in October last there were about Six hundred thousand pounds deposited in the Bank of England towards liquidating a Debt, no part of which is due till 1863; and which yields only three per cent of interest; also, more than Three hundred thousand pounds with the Agents of the Province in London, for general purposes; and, that in the same month, over Six hundred thousand pounds were on deposit in the Banks, a part yielding three per cent, a part four, and another part yielding nothing; that about sixty-six of the Members are absent from Quebec, not knowing of this proposition; and that this House considers it inexpedient to authorize a further Loan of Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in the absence of any further hopes held out that the Tariff will be materially reduced" instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dufresne, Jobin, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, and Valois.--(10.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Hincks, Holton, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Young.--(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

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The fourth Resolution was then agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required; and also, for raising a Loan on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The opposition ... waived ... the observance of the usual forms requiring a separate day for each reading of the Bill²².

MR. BROWN said:--I hope hon. gentlemen opposite will now be satisfied, that in insisting yesterday that the rules should be observed which were framed to protect the public purse, we were actuated by no spirit of factious opposition. We have shewn the contrary spirit, by expediting the measure in every proper way. (Hear, hear.)²³

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The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required; and also, for raising a Loan on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Brown, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Dostaler, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Guévremont, Holton, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Papin, Pouliot, Powell, Prévost, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(45.)

NAYS.

Messieurs DeWitt, Mackenzie, and Marchildon.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts imposing Duties of Customs", without any Amendment: And also,

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The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for 'the abolition' of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the registration of Voters," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Act, by extending the said Road from Thorold to Port Colborne, and for other purposes, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Joseph Curran Morrison moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Sidney Smith, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "on Thursday the first day of March next" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Holton, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Marchildon, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Pouliot, Powell, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Guévremont, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Merritt, Mongenais, Papin, Poulin, Prévost, Robinson, Sanborn, and Valois.--(25.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday the first day of March next.

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute the Electoral County of Sherbrooke into a separate Municipality, and to establish a Registry Office therein, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations, and to regulate the same, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows in connection with the Manchester Unity, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday the twenty-eighth day of December instant.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and consolidating the Laws relating to Agriculture, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the first day of March next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks in this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Casault, and the Question being put, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brodeur reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Brodeur reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.²⁴

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of last Session relative to the enregistration of the Articles of Clerkship of Law Students, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday the first day of March next.

MR. COOKE (Ottawa) moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Lower Canada.²⁵

MR. MACKENZIE opposed the Bill. He objected to incorporating any secret society.²⁶

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The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Lower Canada, being read;

Mr. Cooke moved, seconded by Mr. Sanborn, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Bourassa, Bureau, Burton, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Cooke, Crawford, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Galt, Gill, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Papin, Prévost, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(39.)

NAY.

Monsieur Mackenzie.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Bay of Quinté Canal Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the Canonical erection of Catholic Parishes for civil purposes, to regulate the erection and repairing of Churches, Sacristies, Parsonage Houses and Church-yards, and to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of December instant.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Ross do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Valois reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

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Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Alleyn moved, seconded by Mr. Casault, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada;" the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Alleyn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Burton reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dufresne reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.²⁷

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Sorel, Drummondville, and Richmond Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make legal the Assessments made in Upper Canada during the year 1854, and to extend the time for making Assessments; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Bell reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

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Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make legal the Assessments made in Upper Canada during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to extend the time for making Assessments and collecting Taxes."

Ordered, That Mr. Sidney Smith do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Second Report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library.

And the said Report being again read;

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the exception of the fifth paragraph thereof.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of this House are concerned.

And the said Report being again read;

On motion of Mr. Langton, seconded by Mr. Cauchon,

1. Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby given to the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Quebec; to the Right Reverend C.F. Baillargeon, Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec; to the Very Reverend L.J. Casault, DD., Superior of the Seminary of Quebec; and to the Reverend Joseph Auclair, Curé of the Parish of Notre Dame de Québec, for the zealous and timely assistance rendered by them in saving so large and valuable a portion of the Books of the Library of Parliament, at the destruction, by fire, of the Parliament Buildings, on the first day of February last; as also, for their prompt liberality in placing at the free disposal of the Officers in charge, apartments in the Palace of His Grace the Archbishop, in the premises attached to the Cathedral, and in the Seminary Buildings, sufficiently ample and secure for the reception of the Books and appurtenances of the Library, under the sudden emergency of the conflagration.

2. Resolved, That this House desires to express its high approval of the zeal and activity displayed by the Reverend Clergy, the Ecclesiastics, and Collegians of the Seminary of Quebec, in co-operating, under the direction of their Superiors, in rescuing the Books of the Library from the flames, and conveying them to places of safety; and that the same be communicated to them, on behalf of this House, by their Ecclesiastical Superiors, the Reverend Gentlemen above mentioned, who are requested to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

3. Resolved, That this House desires furthermore, to record its obligations to the Very Reverend the Superior of the Seminary, for the spacious accommodation generously provided by him within the walls of the Seminary Building for the reception and safe-keeping, for a period of more than eight months, of the Books saved from the fire; and for the free access and ample conveniences which were afforded during the whole of that time, both to the Officers in charge, and to all those who have had occasion, from time to time, to consult the Books.

4. Resolved, That a certified Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted, by Mr. Speaker, to the Reverend Gentlemen named in the first Resolution.

5. Resolved, That the thanks of this House are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Grubbe, Commandant of the Garrison; to Lieutenant Colonel Thorndike, of the Royal Artillery; to Lieutenant Colonel Wulff, of the Royal Engineers; to Lieutenant Colonel Stack, of the 71st Regiment, and to the Officers and Men

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under their command, for their active exertions for the rescue and preservation of the public property from the effects of the disastrous conflagration above mentioned.

6. Resolved, That certified Copies of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted, by Mr. Speaker, to the several Officers therein named.

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND moved the consideration of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the seigniorial tenure bill. He stated that the bills which had been hitherto introduced, all had for their object the reduction of the excessive rents which the people of the country had been taught by high authorities, including the present Chief Justice Lafontaine, to consider as illegal.²⁸ The agitation on the subject of this tenure arose principally with the parties in the District of Montreal, who were burthened with excessive rents. Chief Justice Lafontaine had stated in the Legislature that two sous per arpent was the highest legal rent that could be exacted; and other high legal authorities had held and expressed the same opinion. It was not surprising, therefore, that the agitation should prosper when encouraged by such opinions as these.²⁹ They were also all opposed in principle to the enforcement of a compulsory commutation on persons, who perhaps never expected to pay a lods et ventes. But enlightened people being of opinion that it would be advisable to get rid of the entire system, the bill introduced at Toronto provided a means of commutation; but it was held then that if the seignior[s] were deprived of rights, which were held by them in accordance with the rules established by the administration of justice, they must be compensated for those rights. Those who accused the authors of that bill of spoliation, must have forgotten that provision on the same principle was based [on] the bill recently passed through that House by a large majority, but from the first introduction, government declared that they would use no government influence either to prevent or encourage the introduction of the principle of forced commutation. He believed this was right. He believed that it was impossible that a compulsory commutation should be imposed, without at least some sort of consent by those interested, given through their representatives. The majority decided against that compulsory plan, and the bill was sent up to the Council at a time when it was known that some modifications of its provisions must be submitted to, if it were intended to carry it through, for the censitaires were fully represented in the Assembly, without any representation of the seigniors. Whereas the latter had very fair representation in the Council. If this question which in other countries had only been settled after bloodshed, were to be settled at all, it must be by concessions, and be held that the duty of the government did not stop when it had carried the bill through the Assembly; but that it was bound, if the Council should adopt a different principle from that adopted by the Lower House, to endeavor to meet that principle and carry it out if it were not in opposition to the interests of the country. The bill which was sent up to the Council, was referred to a committee of the whole; but after some time finding that its amendment there would occupy too much time, it was referred to a special committee composed of members so influential as to secure the passage of whatever they determined on. Before that Committee, he (Mr. D.) had advocated the interests of the censitaires, as a public man anxious to do what was right to all parties. The Committee resolved on certain principles, among others that of compulsory commutation, and that being so, the government was bound in acceding to it to come forward and help the censitaires to bear part of the burden, and that, therefore, the first thing to which the aid of the public should be given was that part of the rente constitué[e], which would, after commutation, represent the lods et ventes. That was the first change in the bill, the next was as to unconceded lands, which instead of being reunited to the domain of the law, were under the present bill to be retained by the seignior, who was, however, to pay into the indemnity fund, in cash, the entire value of the Crown's rights in the seigniory, the quint. It might seem that this arrangement was entirely opposed to the strong feeling which he and other members entertained against allowing large tracts of lands to fall into the hands of individuals; but he had come to

the conclusion that the only remedy for that was taxation, which was most unjust when applied to seigniorial lands, of which the seignior was the mere trustee, but which would be hereafter perfectly fair, when the seignior should hold his unconceded lands en franc aleu.³⁰ So long as these lands were held by the seigniors on the seigniorial tenure it was impossible to tax them; for if they were taxed the presumption would follow that the seigniors were absolute proprietors of the lands.³¹ The machinery of the bill had been greatly simplified, and the commissioners would be relieved from the difficult duty of valuing every lot of land from one end of the seignories to the other, by the value of the seigniors rights being distributed over all in proportion to their extent. All that they would have to do would be to value each lot according to the rent it paid, and to its proportion of the value of the lods et ventes according to its extent. The schedules to be prepared by each Commissioner were also to be revised by a Court consisting of four commissioners, who being practical men, would be thought better qualified to review the decision of the Commissioner than any one Commissiener (*sic*). The Attorney General was to submit questions as under the original bill; but they were to be submitted to all the Judges of Lower Canada, and the clause permitting the recusation of Judges because they had rights in seigniories was struck out. The seigniors were to have the right to lay down³², [before] the full Court of Queen's Bench³³, other questions, and propositions connected with them.³⁴ The right of appeal to the Privy Council, in England, was also granted in the amended bill. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, That the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the seigniorial tenures bill, be now taken into consideration.³⁵

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER acquainted the House that he had examined the said amendments, and that he considered they came under the rules of the House as to money claims and charges upon the people³⁶. The bill, as sent back, was in a form which infringed on the privileges of the House.³⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB was quite aware of the amendments, which charged the appropriation, being a breach of the rules of the House. He, however, moved that the said amendments being in furtherance of the intention of this House, this House doth waive its privileges with regard to the same.³⁸

MR. LEMIEUX, in French, said if ever there was a case in which the House should refuse to set aside its rules it was this; as the Council had taken upon itself to overstep its powers by amending a money bill.³⁹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said the rule had already been deprived of its vigour in practice, and was often set aside in the House of Commons.⁴⁰

MR. TURCOTTE conceived it absurd to say that the bill as amended was in accordance with the intentions of the House. If the House were to go on with the bill, so be it; but do not let it be said that the bill was in accordance with the intentions of the House.⁴¹

MR. CAUCHON would prefer that the matter should be postponed till the next day, but would not vote against proceeding if the ministers desired it.⁴²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB cited some cases in which the House of Commons had proceeded in the manner now proposed.⁴³

MR. BROWN said in the cases mentioned by Sir A. McNab the amendments were of very trifling importance, but on this case the question was one of the very highest importance, it was in fact whether the people should be ruled in matters of finance by a House appointed by the Crown. The honorable member then proceeded to show how in eight points, which he considered as leading ones the

present bill differed from the one it was said to amend, so that in fact it was an entire[ly] new bill.⁴⁴ The changes altered the objects of the bill and did away with the conditions on which the indemnity was granted.⁴⁵ He then read the following extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the House of Lords, on the Irish Municipal bill, in order to show what was the Constitutional law on the subject, as follow; "If this bill had originated with your Lordships there was nothing to prevent you from connecting thereto a bill to reform the church instead of reforming Municipal Corporations but mark the lex et constitudo Parlimentaria gives to each House of Parliament. It gives the House the power of reading a bill the first and second time when the principle may be settled; it then gives it the opportunity in Committee of settling the details. Afterwards [it] gives another opportunity of expressing an opinion on the third reading, whether upon further consideration of the principle and the details the bill was such as to induce them to pass it. But amendments made in this House to the bill Lelgisating (sic) in the Commons is sent back to them, who have then to say whether they agree or disagree with it. Now if these amendments be in effect a new bill, it is an attempt on the part of one branch to extort a bill from the other without giving them an opportunity which the constitution of Parliament gives them, of considering the principles and details. For that reason I say this is an unsafe and un[u]sual experiment."⁴⁶

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB, interrupting.--Read on⁴⁷, read the result⁴⁸; that is exactly the case in which the House of Commons waived its right. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member was reading about half the case.⁴⁹

MR. BROWN.--It was very long; but he would read it all.⁵⁰

MR. HINCKS.--Never mind the speeches: give us the result.⁵¹

MR. BROWN was reading the argument: he did not care for the result. No doubt the House of Commons had been brought to consent as the hon. member for Renfrew had often got this House wrongfully to consent.⁵²

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--There are three cases on our own journals in which the Legislative Council had altered bills and the House had accepted the amendments.⁵³

MR. BROWN was proceeding to read ... when demands were made--"give the result."⁵⁴

[MR. BROWN continued:] The result was nothing! He was reading the opinion of a Lord contending for the privileges of the Commons, and it was not very wonderful that he was in a ministry; but he had 119 Lords to vote with him, and it would be just as natural to expect the council here to say it had no power. He then read the following resolution from Hatsel. It was one from the journals of ... the Commons, 3rd July 1578, viz: "That all ends of supply and aids to his majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the commons, and all bills for granting any such aids of supply ought to begin with the Commons, and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct and limit the amount in such bills, the ends, purposes, considerations and conditions, limitation[s] and qualifications of such grants which ought not to be changed nor altered by the Lords." He now asked if such a bill as this had been commenced in the Commons? And yet had it not been commenced. Was it not a new bill? Under pretence of having one bill sent to them and of amending it, had not the Council sent back altogether and (sic) other bill, differing in every respect from it? He then cited a number to (sic) cases in which the Commons had rejectede (sic) money bills, altered by the Lords; in particular on[e] in which the alteration had been to decide that the cupola of St. Paul's should be covered with copper

instead of lead, and the other in which the number of commissioners of a Paving Board had been changed.⁵⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said all these cases were old ones. He would read some late cases occurring in the years '33, '34, '35, '36, &c., among the rest one where the Lords had largely incurred the burden imposed by a money bill. Among his statements of charges the member for Lambton had said that the Province was to be charged with interest as well as the principal, as provided in the other bill, upon some of the commutations payable to the seignior; but the truth was that this interest was to be a deduction from the principle (sic). After mentioning one or two cases, in which he said that the course he now proposed had been adopted by the House of Commons,⁵⁶ in 1831,⁵⁷ he said he would now read the resolution upon which that body acted at present, viz: "If any bill which having passed the House of Lords shall be sent down to this House for their concurrence here, or any bill which having passed this House should be returned by the Lords with amendments, it shall appear that any pecuniary penalty or forfeitures is (sic) thereby imposed, varied or taken away, the speaker shall before the second reading of any such bills or amendments report to the House his opinion, whether the object thereof is to impose, vary or take away any pecuniary charge or impose on the subject, or whether the same relates only to the punishment or the prevention of offences, and the House shall thereupon determine whether it may be expedient in such particular cases to insist on the exercise of their privileges to originate all such provisions respecting pecuniary penalties and forfeitures." He also quoted from May, "On bills not confined to matters of aids or taxation but in which pecuniary [penalties] are imposed on the people, the Lords may make any amendments provided they do not alter the intention of the Commons on any point connected with the amount, the rate or charge." This resolution knocked on the head all the arguments of Lord Holland. The honorable gentleman then cited other cases in which the House of Commons agreed to accept the amendments even without special entry.⁵⁸

MR. BROWN.--Clerical errors.⁵⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB.--Clerical errors! Why they altered the arrangement of the rates for the relief of the poor. In Canada three different bills had been passed in the same way, one of them the Clergy Reserves bill another the Freeholders Bank bill and the 3rd the Huron District bill.⁶⁰ The House was the guardian of its own privileges; and it was quite within its power to accept amendments made by the Legislative Council to money bills, at the same time making an entry on the journals.⁶¹ There was nothing in the amendment now before the House that can justify these objections.⁶²

MR. GALT entirely agreed with the hon. member for Lambton. The object of the bill that left this House for the Council, was to abolish the Seigniorial tenures, the same as this; but it proposed to do it in a particular way. The bill as amended did these, but it did them in a different way.⁶³

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD asked if the hon. gentleman (Mr. Galt) believed the privileges of the House were in danger of being destroyed, injured or (sic) curtailed if this motion passed.⁶⁴

MR. GALT thought there was, if the course proposed by the ministry were carried out.⁶⁵

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said the ministry had protected the privileges (sic) of the House; they proposed to follow the course adopted in England in similar cases, by making an entry on the journals.⁶⁶

MR. BROWN also pointed out that Sir A. McNab had not read the last extract from May, correct[ly], since there should have been added thereto, "its duration, its mode of levy, application, or management, or the limits within which it is proposed to be levied."⁶⁷

MR. TURCOTTE was the first to enunciate [the] idea that the indemnity from the Province should be first applied to the redemption of the "lods et ventes" and banalité which were those Seigniorial rights affecting most injuriously (sic) the interests of society at large. But he could not accept the rest of the bill under consideration or consent to legislation in the rash blind way proposed by Ministers. He regretted to break through the ties which bound him to his friends in the Cabinet, but his first duty was to his constituents, and he must discharge it even at the expense of withdrawing the support he usually cordially afforded the present administration. He could not go back to his constituents and say I have given my assent to a measure to settle the great Seigniorial question. Yet I cannot tell you what you will have to pay to be released from it. I have legislated in the dark. He could not meet them and say those lands which under the French laws the Seigniors were bound to concede to you, we have given to them as their property. When he asked the Ministry to put off the question till after the recess--he was told, if any delay takes place you will not get another vote of money from Upper Canada members. Good God! Mr. Speaker with whom are we legislating? Is it with robbers and men devoid of all good faith? When we have passed their great measure with a distinct understanding we were to receive this grant, are we to be told they only want an opportunity to break faith with us? Ministers were told that to insure the success of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill they must alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, but they did not push on their measure, and assured their friends the bill would go safely through--but what was the result? What had they seen. Why the Council of the Seigniors sitting with the Committee of that House and concocting with them the bill now before them! Was ever such a scene witnessed in England, or in Canada before? It could not have been done with this house or an Elective Council, or any deliberative assembly which properly respected its privileges. He warned ministers that if this bill passed in this way, agitation will not stop here. He proceeded to comment on some of the details of the bill dwelling particularly on the danger of submitting the legal questions to the Jud[g]es who were prejudiced in favor of the Seigniors.⁶⁸

MR. DUFRESNE opposed the amended bill at considerable length.⁶⁹

MR. LEMIEUX regretted as well as his honble. friend, the member for Maskinage (sic) to vote against ministers whom he generally supported. He deeply regretted the ardent design of ministers to push through this bill contrary to the earnest desire of their friends, without giving time for consideration. He went over several details of the bill stating his objections [to] provisions which left the rents untouched, gave the water rights to the Seigniors &c. and dwelling at length on the evils to be apprehended from granting large tracts of unconceded lands to the Seigniors. So different was this measure from that passed by the Assembly that if ministers were sincere in getting that measure through, they could not conscientiously support this.⁷⁰

MR. POULIOT thought this measure would rather retard than facilitate the final settlement of the question, and attacked the Courts of Justice as prejudiced and therefore unfit to be trusted to deal with the rights of the "Censitaires." A great deal was said about the benefit of the indemnity, the danger of losing it--but the Bill itself did not assure the £100,000 to the "Censitaires." They were told Upper Canadians would not vote for it again. They had

one check on those members. The Clergy Reserves Bill was not yet sanctioned by the Governor General. That could not be done without the advice of ministers, and if they advised it before a satisfactory Seigniorial Tenure Bill was passed, they would merit a vote of want of confidenne (*sic*), and he would vote for it.⁷¹

MR. THIBAUDEAU complained that ministers had abused the confidence of their friends. They had been told that it would be unsafe to trust the Bill to the Council as now constituted. They should have known (*sic*) if they did not, that it would not pass that House. He had himself information that members whom ministers counted on would not vote for the bill. He carried that information to the Attorney General, who replied all was right. The result was the passing of this mutilated bill by that House which they could not recognise as that sent up nor support here. He also dwelt upon the prejudices of the Justices of the Courts in favor of the Seigniors and the danger of submitting the rights of the "Censitaires" to their decision.⁷²

MR. MURNEY commented severely on the ininconsistency (*sic*) of ministers in acting on one principle to-day and adopting another to-morrow.⁷³

MR. LARWILL thought as Ministers were in a certain position he would support them on this measure.⁷⁴

MR. LABERGE opposed the bill at some length.⁷⁵

MR. A. DORION of Montreal, objected to several details of the bill ..., as far as he had been able to examine the bill which was only put in their hands the night before. One absurdity was passing the indemnity for "lods et ventes" on the extent of land not on value. A man with a poor farm would pay more than one owning a valuable village or town lot.⁷⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND. Government pays that; it does not fall on "Censitaires."⁷⁷

MR. A. DORION. They had no assurance that the indemnity would be found sufficient to pay the whole of it. The settlement would be indefinitely postponed by the bill [and] before the cadestres (*sic*) could be made up the Judges must decide the legal questions involved. From their decision an appeal was granted to the Privy Council which might take 10 or 20 years to carry through.⁷⁸

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND agreed with hon. members that no such appeal should be granted, and would move to strike that clause out.⁷⁹

MR. A. DORION. Well after the Judges opinions were obtained, and the "Cadastres" made up there was an appeal to a Court of revision made up of four Commissioners; and during all this time the evils of the tenure would be continued--any two of these Commissioners might give a legal decision, so two might decide one way and two the other; and both decisions be legal. He was prepared for a just bill giving indemnity to Seigniors for all their legal rights, but he could not go for this blindfold, and with all its glaring defects. He thought it better to pass a short bill making the appropriation of funds, and compelling Seigniors to give in an "aveu et dénombrement" and leave the other details to be settled carefully hereafter. Another defect the gentleman pointed out. The whole city of Montreal was excepted from the operation of this--one fourth of it was not affected by [the] previous commutation bill. So the inhabitants there were left without any opportunity of commutation whatever.⁸⁰

MR. BROWN moved in amendment, that the said amendments be laid aside; which was negatived upon a division.⁸¹

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The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration;

And Mr. Speaker having acquainted the House, that he had examined the said Amendments, and that he considered they came under the Rules of the House as to Money claims and charges upon the People, and as affecting the Privileges of this House;

The Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, and the Question being proposed, That the said Amendments being in furtherance of the intention of the Legislative Assembly, this House doth waive its Privileges with regard to the same;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Galt, That all the words after "Amendments" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be laid aside;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the said Amendments being in furtherance of the intention of the Legislative Assembly, this House doth waive its Privileges with regard to the same; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A. N. MacNab, Mengenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, Tarrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Galt, Guévrémont, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, Sanborn, Thibaudeau, Valois, and Young.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House then proceeded to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 31.--After "repealed" insert "in so far as regards the Seigniories to which this Act applies, but Deeds of Commutation granted, or other things done under them, shall remain in full force,

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and have the same effect as if the said Acts had not been repealed."

Page 1, line 32.--Leave out from "unconceded" to "annum" in Page 25, line 15, both words included, and insert "Clauses A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, and GG," being partly some of the Clauses of the Bill, with or without Amendments, but arranged in a different order, and partly new Clauses:--

Clause A.

Being the eighteenth Clause of the Bill, amended.

DETERMINATION OF THE PRICE TO BE PAID BY SEIGNIOR AND CENSITAIRES FOR THE COMMUTATION OF THE TENURE OF THEIR PROPERTY.

II. "It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint Commissioners under this Act, and from time to time to remove them, and to appoint others in the place of any so removed, or dying, or resigning office; and each of the said Commissioners shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before a Judge of the Superior Court, the following Oath:--

I, , swear that I will faithfully, and without partiality, fear, favor or affection, perform my duty as Commissioner under the Seigniorial Act of 1854."

Clause B.

Being the nineteenth Clause of the Bill, without amendment.

III. "The said Commissioners shall receive for their services under this Act, and for their necessary expenses and disbursements, such compensation as shall be allowed to them respectively by the Governor, and no other fees or emoluments whatsoever."

Clause C.

IV. "Each of the said Commissioners shall and may act as such in any part of Lower Canada, and they shall be aiding to each other, so that any one of them, if need be, may continue and complete the work begun by any other of them; but subject to this provision, the Governor may, from time to time, assign the Seigniory or Seigniories in and for which each of them shall act."

Clause D.

Being the twentieth Clause of the Bill, amended.

V. "It shall be the duty of each of the said Commissioners to value the several rights hereinafter mentioned, with regard to each Seigniory which shall be assigned to him as aforesaid, by the Governor, and to draw up in tabular form, in triplicate, a Schedule of such Seigniory, shewing:--

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"1. The total value of the Seigniory, that is to say, of all the property and lucrative rights which the Seignior holds as such, whether as Seignior dominant of any Fief held of him as such Seignior or otherwise, including in such total value, the value of the rights of the Crown:

"2. The value of the rights of the Crown in the Seigniory, including the value of the droit de quint, and all other valuable rights of the Crown therein as Seignior dominant or by reason of any reservation in the original grant of the Seigniory, and any difference between the absolute value in franc-aleu roturier of all unconceded Lands, Waters, and Water Powers in the Seigniory, and appertaining thereto, and the value of the Seignior's rights therein, as they may be ascertained by the decisions of the Judges, under the provisions hereinafter made:

"3. The value of the lucrative rights of the Seignior dominant, of whom the Seigniory for which the Schedule is made may be held, if the Seigniory be an arrière fief:

"4. The yearly value of the Seigniorial Rights upon each land, that is to say, each parcel of land originally conceded as a separate lot, or actually owned at the time of making the Schedule by a separate person; entering severally,--the yearly value of the lods et ventes,--the yearly value, (if any) of the droit de banalité, and of the exclusive right to build Mills in the Seigniory, as distinguished from the right to the Water Powers, if such rights be recognized by the decision of the Judges, who are to inquire of the same as hereinafter provided, but not otherwise,--the yearly value of the cens et rentes and other fixed rights, and of any other legal charges to which the land may be subject; but the droit de retrait shall not be deemed a lucrative right:

"5. The extent of such land, according to the title of the owner, if produced, and whether it is held for agricultural purposes, or is a mere emplacement or building lot:

"6. In determining the Seigniorial charges to which each land is subject, the Commissioner shall be guided by the title of the owner from the Seignior, subject to the decision of the Judges hereinafter mentioned, if such decision shall in any way limit the rights of the Seignior under the said title; and in the absence of the title of the owner, the Commissioner shall determine the extent of the land and the Seigniorial charges to which it is subject, by such Books, Plans, procès verbaux, or other secondary evidence as he may be able to procure:

"7. Each land shall be described in the Schedule by the number and concession under which it stands in the land-roll of the Seignior, (or if it bear no such description therein, then by the best brief designation the Commissioner can assign to it,) and the name of the owner as it appears on the land-roll, and in default of information on any of the said points, the Commissioner may describe it in such manner as he may think most convenient, provided he assign to each land a separate and distinct number:

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"8. The Commissioner shall also include in the Schedule all lands in regard to which the Seigniorial Rights have been commuted, and write opposite thereto the word 'Commutated' only."

Clause E.

Being the twenty-first Clause of the Bill, amended.

VI. "In Order to determine the value of the Seigniorial Rights on lands held en roture, the Commissioner shall observe the following rules, namely:--

"1. The amount of the cens et rentes and annual charges shall be taken as the yearly value thereof; and if any of such rents or charges be payable in grain, fowls, or other provisions, or fruits of the earth, their average value shall be computed according to the average price of articles of the same kind, taken from the books of the Merchants nearest to the place, or ascertained in any other manner the Commissioner shall think most equitable; to establish such average year, the fourteen

years immediately preceding the period at which the valuation is made, shall be taken, the two highest and the two lowest shall be struck out, and the average year shall be established on the ten remaining years; the value of personal labor (corvées) shall be estimated in the same manner:

"2. In order to establish the yearly value of the casual rights, an average year of their value shall be computed for each of the two classes of lands hereinafter mentioned, upon the ten years immediately preceding the passing of this Act, and the amount of the valuation of the said average year shall be the yearly value of the said casual rights for all the lands in the Seigniory of the same class; and the Commissioners in estimating the yearly value of the lods et ventes in any Seigniory, shall distinguish those accruing on lands held as emplacements or building lots, or for other than agricultural purposes, which shall form one class, from those on lands held for agricultural purposes, which shall form another class; and the Commissioner shall apportion the yearly value of the lods et ventes on each class, upon the lands belonging to that class, charging each land with a portion thereof proportionate to its extent; and any rente expressly charged in any deed of partial commutation under the Acts hereby repealed, as an indemnity to be paid by the Censitaire instead of lods et ventes, shall be held to represent the value of the right to lods et ventes on the land referred to, and shall be entered and dealt with in all respects accordingly:

"3. In order to establish the yearly value of the droit de banalité and the exclusive right of having Mills in the Seigniory, (independently of the right to the Water Power,) if any such rights be recognized by the said Judges as aforesaid, the Commissioner shall estimate the probable decrease (if any) in the net yearly income of the Seignior from his Mills, to arise from the loss of such right, and the said sum shall be

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deemed the yearly value of such right, and shall be apportioned upon the lands subject to the said right in proportion to their extent:

"4. Any other rights shall be valued according to the revenue or profits which may have accrued therefrom, to be ascertained by the Commissioner in such manner as he shall deem most equitable, and shall be charged upon the lands subject thereto respectively:

"5. The yearly value of each class of rights upon each land, shall become a rente constituée, charged upon the same as the compensation payable to the Seignior thereof, and the total amount of such rentes constituées on any land, after the deduction to ... be made therefrom as hereinafter provided, shall be paid to the Seignior yearly, at the time and place where the cens et rentes on such land are now payable, unless it be otherwise agreed between the Seignior and the Censitaire, and shall accrue from the day on which notice of the deposit of the Schedule of the Seigniory shall be given in the Canada Gazette, on which day the present cens et rentes and

other annual charges upon the land shall cease to accrue; and both they and the rentes constituées under this Act shall accrue rateably for any broken period less than a year, during which they may exist:

"6. The value of the rights of the Seignior dominant in any arrière fief shall form the capital of a rente constituée, payable yearly by the Seignior of the arrière fief, on the day of the date of the publication in the Canada Gazette of the notice of the deposit of the Schedule of such arrière-fief, and accruing from the date of such publication; but out of the moneys coming to the Seignior of the arrière-fief, from the Provincial aid hereinafter mentioned, a sum bearing the same proportion to the whole of such moneys as the value of the rights of the Seignior dominant in such arrière-fief bears to the value set upon the Seigniorial rights of the Seignior servant in such arrière-fief, shall belong to the Seignior dominant, and the said rente constituée shall be diminished by the amount of the yearly interest at six per cent per annum, of the sum so coming to him out of the said Provincial aid:

"7. And in estimating the value of the casual rights of the Crown in relation to each Seigniory, the Commissioner shall be guided as nearly as possible by the same rules as are hereby prescribed for the determination of the yearly value of the casual rights of the Seigniors."

Clause F.

Being the twenty-third Clause of the Bill, amended.

VII. "Before beginning to prepare the Schedule for any Seigniory, the Commissioner entrusted with that duty, shall give public notice of the place, day and hour, at which he will begin his inquiry; and such notice shall be made by placards and publications in the English and French languages,

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at the door of every Parish Church in such Seigniory, during four consecutive Sundays, at the conclusion of Divine Service in the forenoon, or by placards, in both languages, posted during four consecutive weeks, in the most frequented place in any Seigniory in which there shall be no Church."

Clause G.

Being the twenty-fourth Clause of the Bill, amended.

VIII. "It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to enter upon all lands situate in the Seigniory, the Schedule whereof is to be made by him, in order to make such examination thereof as may be necessary, without his being subject in respect thereof to any obstruction or prosecution, and with the right to command the assistance of all Justices, Peace Officers, and others, in order to enter and make such examination, in case of opposition."

Clause H.

Being the twenty-fifth Clause of the Bill, amended.

IX. "The said Commissioners, and each of them separately, shall have full power and authority to examine on Oath any person who shall appear before them, or any of them, either as a party interested or as a witness, and to summon before them,

or any of them, all persons whom they or any of them may deem it expedient to examine upon the matters subject to their consideration, and the facts which they may require to ascertain in order to carry this Act into effect, and to require any such person to bring with him, and produce before them or any of them, any Book, Paper, Plan, Instrument, Document, or thing mentioned in such summons, and necessary for the purposes of this Act: And if any person so summoned shall refuse or neglect to appear before them, or before the Commissioner who shall have summoned him, or appearing, shall refuse to answer any lawful question put to him, or to produce any such Book, Paper, Plan, Instrument, Document, or thing whatsoever, which may be in his possession, and which he shall have been required by such summons to bring with him, or to produce, such person shall for every such refusal or neglect incur a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than fifty pounds currency, payable to Her Majesty, to be recovered with costs upon summary plaint by such Commissioner before any Judge of the Superior or Circuit Court, and in default of immediate payment shall, by warrant of such Judge, be apprehended and committed to the Common Gaol of the District, for a period, not exceeding one calendar month."

Clause I.

Being the twenty-sixth Clause of the Bill, amended.

X. "Whenever the Commissioner charged with the making of the Schedule of a Seigniory shall be of opinion that the rules

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prescribed in this Act for determining any value which he is hereby required to determine, do not form an equitable basis for determining the same, or when the Seignior, or not less than twelve Censitaires of the Seigniory, shall call upon the said Commissioner in writing, within a period not exceeding eight days after the day fixed for the commencement of the inquiry by the Commissioner, requiring that experts be appointed to determine the value of the Seigniorial Rights therein, the said Commissioner shall call a public meeting of the Censitaires of the Seigniory, at such place therein, and on such day, and at such hour, as shall be specified in the public notice thereof, which he shall give in the manner prescribed by this Act, with respect to the commencement of his inquiry, for the purpose of appointing two experts, one of whom shall be appointed by the Seignior, and the other shall be elected by the majority of the Censitaires present at such meeting; and in case the Seignior or his agent, shall not be present at the said meeting, or being present, shall refuse or neglect to appoint an expert, the said Commissioner shall appoint one on behalf of the Seignior, and such expert shall have the same powers as he would have had if he had been appointed by the Seignior; and in the event of the Censitaires refusing or neglecting to appoint an expert on their behalf, the Commissioner shall in like manner appoint an expert to act for them:

"2. The two experts so appointed shall have and exercise the same powers, with respect to the valuation of the Seigniorial

Rights, as could be exercised by the Commissioner himself, except that they shall not in any case be bound by the rules aforesaid; and the said two experts shall appoint a third expert, but in case the two experts shall not agree upon the person to be the third expert, then any Judge of the Superior Court in the District in which the Seigniory, or the greater part thereof lies, shall on the application of either expert, after three clear days' notice to the other, appoint such third expert; and the sums fixed by any two of such experts as the yearly value of the Seigniorial Rights respectively, shall be taken by the Commissioner as the value thereof, and shall be apportioned by him in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, upon or among the lands subject to such rights; and the Commissioner shall mention in the Schedule that the value was determined by expertise:

"3. Provided, that when the Seignior and the Censitaires shall agree to appoint and elect, or shall appoint and elect one and the same expert, such sole expert shall have the same powers as the three experts would have had, and his decision shall be final: And provided also, that the Commissioner may be appointed either third expert, or sole expert:

"4. In the event of one of the said experts dying, becoming incapacitated, or refusing to act, the appointment or election

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of another in his stead shall be proceeded with in the manner above prescribed, excepting that it shall not be necessary to call a public meeting of the Censitaires for the appointment of an expert in the stead of the person representing the Seignior; but if the Seignior refuse, or neglect during eight days to appoint another expert, after having been required so to do by the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall appoint an expert on behalf of the said Seignior:

"5. If the Commissioner be appointed third expert or sole expert, then if he be prevented from acting by any cause, the Commissioner who shall be directed by the Governor to continue the proceedings in the Seigniory, shall be third expert or sole expert in the place of the former Commissioner:

"6. The said experts shall be entitled to receive, out of the funds provided by this Act, such fees as the Commissioner shall deem proper to tax, provided that they do not exceed the sum of fifteen shillings for each day of necessary attendance. And the said fees shall be paid by the Receiver General upon the certificate of the Commissioner."

Clause J.

Being the twenty-seventh Clause of the Bill, amended.

XI. "The said Commissioner, immediately after the making of the Schedule of a Seigniory, shall give eight days public notice in the manner prescribed by the seventh Section of this Act, that such Schedule will remain open for the inspection of the Seignior and the Censitaires of the Seigniory during the thirty days following the said notice; and during that time the Commissioner may correct any error and supply any omission which may be pointed out to him by any party interested, or

which shall come to his knowledge in any other manner, but he shall not alter any value determined by expertise without the consent of the majority of the experts or of the sole expert:
 "2. The proprietor or possessor of the Seigniory may appear, either in person or by his agent, before the Commissioner, for the purpose of having any error corrected which may have crept into the said Schedule; and for the like purpose the Censitaires of the Seigniory may appear before the said Commissioner by their agent, to be appointed by a majority of the Censitaires of the Seigniory present at a meeting called for that purpose by any three or more of the Censitaires thereof, eight days public notice thereof having been previously given in the manner prescribed in the seventh Section of this Act:
 "3. But no Schedule shall be completed until the Judges shall have given Judgment upon the questions to be submitted to them as hereinafter mentioned."

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Clause K.

XII. "It shall be lawful for the Governor, by letter under the signature of the Provincial Secretary, to select from the Commissioners so to be appointed, four of their number, of whom any three shall form a Court for the revision of Schedules made under this Act, and in like manner from time to time to remove them and to appoint others in the place of any so removed, dying, resigning office, or being incapacitated to act:

"2. The decision of any two of the Commissioners so selected, whether the others be present or not, on any matter relating to the revision of any Schedule made under this Act shall be final:

"3. In making such revision the Commissioners shall proceed summarily, but they may order any evidence to be adduced which they may think requisite to enable them to pronounce a correct decision, and for that purpose shall have the same powers as in making a Schedule:

"4. No Commissioner so selected shall sit in revision of any Schedule made by him:

"5. And no revision of any Schedule shall be allowed unless application be made for the same within fifteen days from the expiration of the time allowed under the eleventh Section of this Act, for the correction thereof by the Commissioner by whom it was made; and every such application shall be made by a Petition presented on behalf of the party interested to the Governor, specifying the objections made to such Schedule, and the amendments demanded, and praying for the revision thereof:

"6. Upon the receipt of any such Petition, the Provincial Secretary shall refer the same to the Commissioners forming the Court of Revision aforesaid, whose duty it shall be, after having given eight days' notice in the manner provided by the seventh Section of this Act, to proceed to revise the Schedule therein mentioned, and if they find any error to correct the same, in so far as, but no farther than, it shall have been so specially objected to; but they shall not alter any value

determined by expertise, without the consent of the majority of the experts, or of the sole expert:

"7. The said Court of Revision may award and tax costs against any party who may in their opinion have demanded or opposed the revision of the Schedule without reasonable cause, and such costs may be recovered on the certificate of any one of the said Commissioners as a debt due by the party against whom they shall have been awarded, to the party in whose favor they have been taxed."

Clause L.

Being the twenty-eighth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XIII. "As soon as the Schedule of a Seigniory shall be completed in the manner hereinbefore provided, the Commis-

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sioner who shall have made it shall transmit a triplicate thereof to the Receiver General of this Province; he shall deposit another triplicate in the office of the Superior Court in the District in which the Seigniory is situate, or if such Seigniory be situate in two Districts, then in the office of the said Court in that District in which the greater part of such Seigniory is situate; and shall retain the other triplicate in his hands until it shall be otherwise provided by law; and he shall give public notice of his having so deposited the same, in the terms of the form A, annexed to this Act, or in other terms of like import, in the English and French languages in the Canada Gazette, or other newspaper recognized as the "Official" Gazette of the Province, and in at least one newspaper published in the District in which such Seigniory or the greater part thereof is situate, or if there be no newspaper published in such District, such notice shall be so published in the nearest District wherein one or more newspapers are published. And the Clerk of the Superior Court shall furnish copies of or extracts from such Schedule, duly certified in the usual form, to any person applying for the same, and may demand three-pence currency for every hundred words or figures in any such copy or extract; and he shall also furnish one copy of every such Schedule on demand to the Seignior of the Seigniory to which it relates, and the costs thereof shall be paid out of the Funds provided by this Act; and all such copies and extracts, whether in words or figures, shall be deemed authentic, and shall serve as prima facie proof of all matters therein set forth."

Clause M.

ABOLITION OF FEUDAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

XIV. "Upon, from and after the date of the publication in the Canada Gazette or other Official Gazette as aforesaid, of a notice of the deposit of the Schedule of any Seigniory as aforesaid, every Censitaire in such Seigniory shall by virtue thereof, hold his land in franc-aleu roturier, free and clear of all cens, lods et ventes, droit de banalité, droit de retrait, and other Feudal and Seigniorial duties and charges whatever, except the rente constituée which will be substituted for all Seigniorial duties and charges; and every

Seignior shall thereafter hold his domain, and the unconceded lands in his Seigniory, and all Waters, Water Powers, and Real Estate now belonging to him as Seignior, in franc-aleu roturier, by virtue of this Act, and the same, and the rentes constituées payable to him under this Act by his Censitaires, or by any Seignior of whose Fief or Seigniory he is the Seignior dominant, shall be held and enjoyed by him free and clear of all quint, relief, or other feudal dues or duties to the Crown, or to any Seignior dominant of whom his Fief or Seigniory is now held; subject always, both as regards Seignior and Censitaire, to the provisions of this Act; nor shall the Seignior as such after the said time be subject to

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any onerous obligation towards his Censitaires, or be entitled to any honorary rights, nor shall any land be thereafter granted by any Seignior to be held by any other tenure than franc-aleu roturier, or subject to any mutation fines or other feudal dues."

Clause N.

XV. "But no right which any Seignior may have acquired by any legal stipulation entered into before the passing of this Act, to take any land for the purpose of using the Water Power adjoining the same and belonging to such Seignior, on paying for such land the full value thereof, and of all improvements thereon, shall cease by reason of the passing of this Act, but the same shall remain in full force: Provided always, that the owner of any land adjoining any Water Power owned by the Seignior, and not then used by him, may at any time after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, demand the right to use such Water Power from the Seignior on paying him the full value of such right, which value if not agreed upon, shall be fixed by Arbitrators, one to be named by the owner of such land, another by the Seignior, and the third by the other two, or if they disagree, then by a Judge of the Superior Court or of the Circuit Court, and the award of any two of them shall be conclusive; and upon payment or tender to the Seignior of the value awarded, the owner of such land shall have the right to use such Water Power in the manner mentioned in the demand thereof, and in the said award."

Clause O.

Being the sixty-fifth Clause of the Bill, amended.

DETERMINATION OF THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE SEIGNIOR AND CENSITAIRE.

XVI. "And in order to avoid, as far as may be possible, unnecessary expense, uncertainty, and delay in the valuation of the several rights aforesaid, and in the completion of the Schedules of the Seigniories respectively, and all errors as to matters of law on the part of the Commissioners under this Act, her Majesty's Attorney General for Lower Canada shall, as soon as may be practicable after the passing of this Act, frame such Questions to be submitted for the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, as he shall deem best calculated to

decide the points of law which will, in his opinion, come under the consideration of the said Commissioners, in determining the value of the rights of the Crown, of the Seignior, and of the Censitaires, and he shall file a copy of such Questions in the office of the said Court of Queen's Bench, and cause a copy thereof to be transmitted by Post to each of the Judges of the said Courts:

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"2. The said Questions shall then be published at least once a week, during six consecutive weeks, in the Canada Gazette, with a notice to all concerned, that they have been filed as aforesaid, and are submitted for the decision of the said Judges:

"3. The said Judges shall take the said Questions into consideration, and shall hear the Attorney General, or Solicitor General, and such Counsel as such Attorney General or Solicitor General may deem it advisable to associate with them, at as early a time as may be practicable after the expiration of thirty days from the last publication of the said Questions in the Canada Gazette; and it shall be the duty of the said Judges to give the consideration of the said Questions, and the hearing thereof, such precedence over other matters before them, and to adopt such other measures with regard to them, as will ensure a decision thereon at as early a period as may be conveniently practicable:

"4. Any Seignior may, at any time before the end of the said period of thirty days after the last publication of the said Questions, or with leave of the said Judges, at any time before the hearing thereon, cause an appearance to be filed for him in the Office of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the matter of the said Questions, and having caused such appearance to be so filed, shall be entitled to be heard by his Counsel upon such Questions, and may submit any supplementary or counter Questions, and may append to every such Question a statement of the proposition or propositions he intends to maintain with regard thereto; but no more than five Counsel shall be heard on the part of all the Seigniors so appearing, except by special permission of the Court, and if more claim to be heard, the Judges shall decide between them which shall be heard:

"5. The Censitaires of any Seigniory acting by their Agent, to be elected in the manner provided by the eleventh Section of this Act, may also in like manner and within a like delay cause an appearance to be filed for them in the Office of the said Court, and having so done shall be entitled to be heard by their Counsel upon the Questions filed by the Attorney General, as well as upon any Questions or propositions filed by any Seignior, and may submit supplementary or counter Questions or propositions to those of the Crown or of any Seignior; but no more than five Counsel shall be heard on the part of all the Censitaires, unless by the special permission of the Court, and if more claim to be heard, the Court shall decide between them which shall be heard:

"6. No publication or service of any such supplementary or counter Questions or propositions shall be necessary, but the same shall be printed, and, when they are filed, at least fifty copies thereof shall be delivered to the Clerk of Appeals, who shall give copies to the Attorney General and to the Advocates appearing for Seigniors or Censitaires:

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"7. From the expiration of the said thirty days after the last publication of the said Questions, the matter shall be dealt with by the said Judges, as if an appeal were pending and inscribed and ready for hearing, in which the said Questions had arisen for decision, but no case, or pleadings, or other proceeding than such as are herein prescribed, shall be required previously to such hearing; no technical objection or procedure shall be entertained, and if any question arise as to the proceedings in any matter not provided for by this Act, the Judges sitting shall instantaneously make such order therein as shall seem most equitable and convenient:

"8. The decision and opinions of the said Judges shall be motivées, and delivered as in a judgment on a case in appeal in which all the Questions had arisen and were put in issue, but without any further sentence in favor of the Crown, the Seigniors, or the Censitaires, whether as to costs or otherwise:

"9. The decision so to be pronounced on each of the said Questions and propositions shall guide the Commissioners and the Attorney General, and shall in any actual case thereafter to arise, be held to have been a judgment in appeal en dernier res[s]ort on the point raised by such Question, in a like case, though between other parties; provided always, that it shall be competent to the said Judges to render separate decisions upon any particular Question or Questions; and provided also, that if, as to any such decision, there be any dissentient Judge, either party may within one month, by summary Petition duly notified to the others, appeal from such decision to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council; but otherwise, there shall be no appeal from any such decision:

"10. The Governor may at any time, and from time to time, by Proclamation, direct a Special Session of the said Judges to be held at the City of Quebec or at the City of Montreal, and to commence on the day to be named for that purpose in such Proclamation, which shall be issued at least twenty clear days before the commencement of such Special Session; and to any such Special Session all the provisions of the Act constituting the said Court of Queen's Bench, and of the law with regard to the ordinary Terms of the said Court (Appeal side) shall apply; except that, at every such Special Session, nine of the said Judges shall be a Quorum; and the Questions to be proposed under this Act, and no other business, shall be taken up at such Session; and such Special Session shall continue until no further matter or proceeding relating to this Act shall be before the said Judges, who shall at such Session form a Special Court for the purposes of this Act; provided

always, that if, for the purpose of holding any Term, either of the Court of Queen's Bench or Superior Court, it become necessary to suspend the sittings of such Special Session, the Judges shall adjourn such Special Session to the first con-

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venient day after the close of such Term, and the said Special Court may, after hearing all parties on the various matters submitted to them, adjourn for the purpose of rendering judgment only, to any day thereafter, on and after which day they may adjourn for the like purpose; and such adjournments, for rendering judgment, may be to any day during or between any Terms of the said Court of Queen's Bench or Superior Court; and provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by any Proclamation directing such Special Session, to suspend or postpone any Term or Terms of either of the said Courts, or to alter the duration thereof; and also to name any Circuit Judge or Judges, or Barrister or Barristers of at least ten years' standing at the Bar of Lower Canada, to be and act as Assistant Judges of the said Courts, or of either of them, during the pendency of any such Special Session, and of all adjournments thereof, and for such term of time before or after as he may deem necessary; and every person so named shall, for the term of such appointment, have all the powers of a Judge of the Court whereof he shall have been named an Assistant Judge, except the powers given by this Act. The presiding Judge at every such Special Session shall be the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, if present; if absent, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in the absence of both Chief Justices, the Senior of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench then present."

Clause P.

Being the sixty-sixth Clause of the Bill, amended.

PROVINCIAL APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF CENSITAIRES AND EXPENSES OF THIS ACT.

XVII. "The emoluments and disbursements of the Commissioners who shall be appointed under this Act, with the expenses to be incurred under the same, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, by Warrant of the Governor; and a sum not exceeding in the whole what shall remain of the amount hereinafter limited, after deducting therefrom the said emoluments, disbursements, and expenses, may likewise be paid out of the said Fund for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to cause any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum required for defraying the expenditure authorized by this Act, to be raised by Debentures to be issued on the credit of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, in such form, bearing such rate of interest, and the principal and interest whereof shall be payable out of the said Fund, at such times and places as the Governor in Council shall think most advantageous for the public interest; and the moneys so raised as aforesaid shall make part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province; provided always, that the total amount of moneys to be

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paid, whether in money or debentures, under this Act, shall not exceed by more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, the sum of which the average yearly proceeds of the other sources of Revenue hereinafter mentioned (upon an average of the last five years) would be the yearly interest at six per cent per annum, added to the value of the Crown's Rights in the Seigniories affected by this Act."

Clause Q.

Being the sixty-seventh Clause of the Bill, amended.

XVIII. "The moneys arising from the following sources of Revenue shall be and are hereby specially appropriated to make good to the said Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount which may be taken out of the same for the purpose of paying the sums charged upon it under the next preceding section, that is to say:--

"All moneys arising from the value of the Rights of the Crown, from droits de quint and other dues, in or upon the Seigniories of which the Crown is Seignior dominant, and which are to be commuted by this Act, as such value shall be fixed by the Schedules of the said Seigniories respectively, and all arrears of such dues:

"All moneys arising from the Revenues of the Seigniory of Lauzon, or from the sale of any part of the said Seigniory which may hereafter be sold, and all arrears of such Revenues: "All moneys arising from Auction Duties and Auctioneers' Licenses in Lower Canada:

"All moneys arising in Lower Canada from Licenses to sell Spirituous, Vinous, or Fermented Liquors by retail, in places other than places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses:

"All moneys which shall arise from Tavern Licenses in Lower Canada, after the present charges on that Fund shall have been paid off, except however such portion of that Fund as shall be levied in the Townships:

"And separate accounts shall be kept of all moneys arising from the sources of Revenue aforesaid, and of the moneys disbursed under this Act, allowing interest on both sides at the then current rate on Provincial Debentures, to the end that if the sums payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under this Act, shall exceed in the whole the total amount of the sums arising from the sources of Revenue so specially appropriated, and any interest allowed thereon as aforesaid, a sum equal to such excess may, and the same shall be set apart, to be appropriated by Parliament for some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada."

Clause R.

XIX. "The Special Fund constituted as aforesaid for the purposes of this Act, shall, after deducting the expenses

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incurred under this Act, be appropriated in aid of the Censi-taires in the several Seigniories, in the following manner:--

"2. The sum to be established as the value of the rights of the Crown in each Seigniory as aforesaid, shall be appropriated in aid of the Censitaires of such Seigniory in reduction of the rentes constituées, representing the lods et ventes or other mutation fines therein, by an equal percentage of reduction on each such rente:

"3. The remainder of the said Special Fund shall be apportioned by the Receiver General amongst the several Seigniories to which this Act extends, giving to each an equal per centage on the total amount of the constituted rents established by the Schedule of each such Seigniory, after deducting the value of the Crown's Rights therein; and the sum as apportioned to each Seigniory shall be applied by the Receiver General in the following order, which shall be the order of charges thereon:--

"1st. To the redemption of so much of the said rentes constituées representing the lods et ventes or other mutation fines in the Seigniory, as may remain after the reduction made by the application of the value of the Crown's Rights as aforesaid, by an equal per centage of reduction on such remaining rentes in each case:

"2dly. To the redemption of the rentes constituées representing the banality in the Seigniory, by an equal per centage of reduction on each such rente:

"3dly. To the redemption of the rentes constituées representing the cens et rentes and other charges on lands held for agricultural purposes in the Seigniory, by an equal percentage of reduction on each such rente constituée, exceeding the rate of one penny half-penny per annum, per arpent:

"4. The reduction of such rentes constituées shall always be in proportion to the capital sum applied to effect such reduction, the reduction being equal to the legal interest of such capital:

"5. The sums so apportioned for each Seigniory shall belong to the Seignior thereof, subject always to the right of the Seignior dominant, and shall be dealt with in every respect as moneys paid in redemption of the rentes constituées mentioned in the Schedule of such Seigniory, subject to the special provisions hereinafter made."

Clause S.

Being the forty-ninth Clause of the Bill, amended.

APPLICATION OF MONEYS ARISING FROM THE REDEMPTION OF SEIGNIORIAL RIGHTS, &c.

XX. "Every Proprietor of a Seigniory who shall have within his mouvance another or several Fiefs, (unless the value of his rights has been entered in the Schedule thereof) and every person having an hypothecary claim on any Seigniory, the

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Schedule relative to which shall be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the District in which such Seigniory or part thereof is situate, must, for the preservation of his privileges, within six months from the date of the notice in the Canada Gazette, of the deposit of the Schedule

of such Seign[i]ory, file an opposition to the distribution of all moneys arising, or which may arise from the redemptiou (sic) of the Seigniorial Rights in such Seigniory; every such opposition shall be filed in the said Office, and have effect for thirty years, unless sooner withdrawn, or by judgment of the Court dismissed; and if any such opposition be renewed within a less time than thirty years, the opposant shall only be entitled to the costs of one single opposition; and while such opposition shall so remain in force, any Censitaire who shall pay the capital or redemption money of the rente constituée to the Seignior, shall do so at his peril, and on pain of being liable to any such opposant for any loss he may thereby sustain."

Clause T.

Being the fiftieth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXI. "All minors, interdicted persons, and married women, even in case of dower not yet open, (non encort (sic) ouvert,) and all who have entailed or contingent rights, by themselves, or their tutors, curators, husbands, or others who may act for them, shall be also required, for the preservation of their privileges, to file their opposition to the distribution of all such moneys in the manner provided in the next preceding section; but tutors, curators, husbands or others, who shall have neglected to file such oppositions shall, nevertheless, continue to be responsible towards the persons under their charge or authority for any loss which may result from their negligence in the said behalf."

Clause U.

Being the forty-eighth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXII. "If, after the expiration of six months, from the date of the first publication in the Canada Gazette, of the notice by the Receiver General of the deposit of the Schedule of the Seigniory in which such land is situate, the possessor of such Seigniory produce to the Receiver General a certificate, granted by the Clerk of the Superior Court for the District in which the Schedule relative to such Seigniory, or a triplicate thereof, is deposited, stating that there is no opposition to the payment of the redemption moneys in such Seigniory, the said Receiver General shall pay to the said Seignior, on his giving a duplicate receipt therefor, the amount of any moneys coming to such Seignior out of the Special Fund hereinbefore mentioned, with interest thereon at six per cent per annum, to be computed from the date of the said notice, and thereafter the Seignior shall have full right to receive the price of the

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rentes constituées in his Seigniory directly from the Censitaires, and to deal with such rentes as he shall see fit."

Clause V.

Being the fifty-ninth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXIII. "Whenever the Receiver General shall have ascertained the amount of money coming to any Seignior out of the Special Fund hereby appropriated in aid of the Censitaires, and there

shall be an opposition filed as aforesaid to the distribution of such money, the Receiver General shall deposit a certificate of the said amount in the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the District wherein the Schedule relative to the said Seigniory shall have been deposited; and the said Court shall make the distribution of the said moneys among the opposants, according to the order of their hypothecs, and the preference of their respective privileges; and the Receiver General shall pay the same to the Clerk of the Court to be distributed according to such order, but the interest on any sum coming to a Seignior, and in the Receiver General's hands, shall always be payable to such Seignior."

Clause W.

Being the fifty-third Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXIV. "All persons holding in mortmain, corporations, tutors, curators, and administrators, possessing lands held en roture, or persons holding entailed lands the rentes constituées upon which may be redeemed with advantage to those whom they represent, may effect the redemption of any rente constituée under the provisions of this Act, by paying the price of redemption out of the moneys of those whom they represent; provided that tutors, curators and usufructuary proprietors (usufruitiers) and holders of entailed lands observe the formalities required by law in the alienation of the property of the persons whose rights shall be represented by them; but persons holding in mortmain, and corporations, shall not be required to observe any other formality in or before the redemption of any such rente constituée than those prescribed by this Act."

Clause X.

Being the fifty-fourth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXV. "And it shall be lawful for the several Religious or Ecclesiastical Communities holding, in mortmain, Fiefs or Seigniories in Lower Canada, to invest, from time to time, as they shall see fit, in any lands or tenements in this Province, or in any public or private securities in this Province, which they shall deem the most advisable or advantageous to their respective Communities, any sums of money that may accrue to them from the redemption of any rente constituée created under this Act or out of the Special Fund appropriated by this Act."

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Clause Y.

DESTINATION AND LEGAL CHARACTER OF PROPERTIES AND RIGHTS
HEREAFTER TO REPRESENT SEIGNIORIES.

XXVI. "In respect of all rights acquired in, to, or upon, any Seigniory, before the publication in the Canada Gazette of the notice of the Receiver General of the deposit of the Schedule of any Seigniory in his hands, and for the preservation whereof an opposition shall have been filed within six months from the date of the said publication, all lands and real rights which at and immediately before the passing of this Act, were held by the Seignior as part of his Seigniory, all

rights secured to him under the Schedule thereof, all rentes under this Act to be created, all moneys to arise from the redemption of any such rentes, or to be received by the Seignior out of the aid granted by this Act to the Censitaires towards the redemption of Seigniorial Rights, Duties and Dues, and all properties and rights so by such Seignior acquired as to represent such moneys, shall be held and taken as though attached to the domaine of such Seigniory, and as representing such Seigniory; but in respect of all rights thereafter to accrue, or for the preservation whereof no opposition shall have been filed within the delay aforesaid, all such lands, rights, rentes and monies, shall be held and taken to be, and shall be, to all intents separate and independent properties and rights; and it shall not be requisite that any person, in order to the holding, recovery, or enforcement of any thereof, should qualify himself as being, or as ever having been, a Seignior."

Clause Z.

XXVII. "All rentes constituées to be created under this Act, shall have the same privileges ex causa as the right of the bailleur de fonds, and the like preference over all other hypothecary claims affecting the land, as any Seigniorial dues upon or arising out of such land would have had previous to the redemption of the said dues, without any registration in any Registry Office to that end; but the creditor shall not have the right to recover more than five years' arrears of any such rent; and in default of moveables out of which the amount of any judgment for such arrears, though amounting to less than ten pounds currency, may be levied, execution may issue against such land after a delay of one year from the date of such judgment, and not sooner."

Clause AA.

XXVIII. "Every rente constituée established by virtue of this Act, shall always be redeemable by consent of the owner of land and of the Seignior, in cases where the Seignior has the right to the capital thereof for his own use, and not other-

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wise; but if the Seigniory be entailed (substituée) or held by a tutor, curator, or usufructuary proprietor (usufruitier), and an opposition be filed and then in force the rente and arrears only shall be received, subject always to the exception in the next following section, which shall apply to all cases of redemption of such rentes."

Clause BB.

XXIX. "Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to redeem any such rente constituée except by the consent of the Seignior having the right to the capital thereof for his own use, at any other time in any year than the day on which such rente is payable; but provided also, that at any time, and whether the Seignior have or have not the right to the capital of the rentes constituées under this Act, for his own use, it shall be lawful for the Censitaires in any Seigniory to redeem

by one payment all the said rentes constituées then remaining in the Seigniory, and in such case the redemption money shall be paid to the Seignior, if there be then no opposition filed as aforesaid, and in force; and if there be such opposition, then it shall be paid to the Receiver General, and shall be dealt with in all respects as money coming to the Seignior out of the Special Fund appropriated in aid of the Censitaires; and the paying of such redemption money shall always be one of the purposes for which money may be raised on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Lower Canada, under any law in force for raising money on the credit of such Fund; and the redemption money under this section shall always be the capital sum of which the rentes redeemed shall be equal to the legal interest, unless another rate be agreed upon by the Censitaires and a Seignior having the right to such redemption money for his own use."

Clause CC.

Being the twelfth Clause of the Bill, amended.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

XXX. "No sale under Writ of Execution (par décret) shall have the effect of liberating any immoveable property then or theretofore held à titre de cens, and so sold, from any arrears of the rights, charges, conditions, or reservations established in respect of such immoveable property in favor of the Seignior, due before the completion of the Schedule of the Seigniory in which such property lies, or from any rente constituée payable thereon under such Schedule, but every such immoveable property shall be considered as having been sold, subject thereafter to all such rights, charges, conditions or reservations, without its being necessary for the Seignior to make an opposition for the said purpose before the sale."

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Clause DD.

Being the thirteenth Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXXI. "If, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, any opposition afin de charge be made hereafter for the preservation of any of the rights, charges, conditions, or reservations mentioned in the next preceding section of this Act, such opposition shall not have the effect of staying the sale, and the opposant shall not be entitled to any costs thereon, but it shall be returned into Court by the Sheriff after the sale, to be dealt with as to law may appertain."

Clause EE.

Being the forty-second Clause of the Bill, amended.

XXXII. "The Seignior of whom any land, the tenure of which shall be commuted under this Act, was held, shall be maintained in his privileges and hypothecs on the land, for the payment of all arrears of Seigniorial Rights lawfully due at the time of such commutation."

Clause FF.

Being part of the forty-third Clause of the Bill, amended.

CERTAIN LANDS DECLARED TO BE AND TO HAVE BEEN HOLDEN IN
 "FRANC-ALEU ROTURIER."

XXXIII. "All lands which any Seignior has, by any Act (*Acte*) or Deed in writing, heretofore executed, released or agreed to release from all Seigniorial Rights in consideration of the payment of any sum of money or of any annual rent, are hereby declared to be and to have been from the day of the date of every such Act (*Acte*) or Deed, free from all such Seigniorial Rights and holden in franc-aleu roturier; but the Commissioners, for the purpose of making the Schedules of Seigniories in which any such lands are situate, shall deal with all such lands as if they were now held en roture, and when the same are liable to an annual rent, shall establish and specify in the Schedule the capital of every such rent, in order that the same may be redeemed by the person liable therefor, in the same manner as any rente constituée established by this Act."

Clause GG.

Being part of the forty-third Clause of the Bill, amended.
 XXXIV. "All lands upon which mortmain dues (des droits d'indemnité) have been paid to any Seignior, and which have not been sold or conceded since such payment to parties holding otherwise than in mortmain, are hereby declared to be and to have been from the day of the date of such payment, or of any Act (*Acte*) or Deed in writing binding the owner to pay the same, released from all Seigniorial dues and duties, and held en franc-aleu roturier, but subject to the payment of a rente constituée equal to the cens and rent legally due thereon."

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- Page 25, line 16.--After "INTERPRETATION" insert "AND EXTENT OF THIS ACT."
 Page 25, line 18.--Leave out from "Act" to "shall" in line 20.
 Page 25, line 29.--Leave out from "nor" to "to" in line 30.
 Page 25, line 30.--Leave out from "any" to "lands" in line 31.
 Page 25, line 37.--Leave out from "Sherrington" to "Nothing" in line 39, and insert "Provided always, that the Governor in Council may, if he shall see fit, grant to the Censitaires of the Crown Seigniories, the Revenues whereof belong to the Province, (including the Seigniories of the late Order of Jesuits,) upon commutation of their lands, equal advantages and relief as are hereby granted to the Censitaires of Seigniories not excepted from the operation of this Act."
 Page 25, line 39.--Leave out from "shall" to "arrears" and insert "affect the right to or the recovery of any."
 Page 25, line 40.--Leave out from "Seigniorial" to "before" and insert "dues accrued," and leave out from "Act" to "shall" in line 42, and insert "or."
 Page 25, line 42.--Leave out "to."
 Page 25, line 46.--Leave out from "right" to "Seignior" in line ult. and insert "of which he may deem that he has been illegally deprived by his."
 Page 26, line 1.--Leave out from "passed" to "the" in line 17, and insert "Nor shall any thing in this Act be construed to weaken or to support any claim of any Seignior, or of any Censitaires, to

any right claimed by or for them respectively, at the hearing on the Questions and propositions to be submitted under this Act to the Judges for their decision, but the same shall be decided by the law as it stood immediately before the passing of this Act."

Page 26, line 30.--After "Seignior" insert the words "Seignior and Censitaire shall apply to the owner of any rente constituée created under this Act, and the person charged therewith, respectively, as well as to the owner of and person charged with the rights and duties represented by such rente."

Page 26, line 35.--Leave out from "appurtenances" to "the" in line 39, and insert Clause HH.

Clause HH.

"The Legislature reserves the right of making any provision, declaratory or otherwise, which may be found necessary for the purpose of fully carrying out the intent of this Act; which intent is declared to be,--to abolish as soon as practicable, all feudal or Seigniorial rights, duties, and dues, substituting therefor rentes constituées of equal value,--to grant to the Seignior a fair indemnity, and no more, for all the lucrative rights which the law gives him, and which this Act will abolish,--to preserve the rights of third parties, unless such rights be lost by their own neglect or laches (sic);--and to aid the Censitaire out of the Provincial Funds in the redemption of those Seigniorial charges which interfere most injuriously with his independence, industry and

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enterprise,--and every enactment and provision of this Act shall receive the most liberal construction possible, with a view to ensure the accomplishment of the intention of the Legislature as hereby declared."

In the Schedule to the Bill.

Page 26, line ult.--Leave out "prices at" and insert "rentes constituées into which," and leave out "various."

Page 27, line 3.--Leave out "redeemable" and insert "converted."

Page 27, line 9.--Leave out from "Commissioner" to the end of all the forms in the Schedule, and insert "under the Seigniorial Act of 1854."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, line 1.--Leave out from "Whereas" to "be" in line 12, and insert "it is expedient to abolish all Feudal Rights and Duties in Lower Canada, whether bearing upon the Censitaire or upon the Seignior, and to secure fair compensation to the latter for every lucrative right which is now legally his, and which he will lose by such abolition; and whereas in consideration of the great advantages which must result to the Province from the abolition of the said Feudal Rights and Duties, and the substitution of a free tenure for that under which the property subject thereto hath heretofore been held, it is expedient to aid the Censitaire in the redemption of the said charges, more especially as regards those which, while they press most heavily on industry and enterprise, cannot from their very nature be otherwise made immediately redeemable without grievous hardship and injustice in many cases."

In the Title of the Bill.

Leave out from "Act" to "for."

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being put, That the said Amendments be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, and Stevenson.--(39.)

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NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dionne, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Guévrément, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Pouliot, Prévost, Sanborn, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Young.--(33.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

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And the first Amendment being read a second time;

MR. A. DORION taunted ministers with forcing the bill on the country by Upper Canada votes, a majority of 7 from Lower Canada going against them-- pushing it forward before members had an opportunity of fairly considering its provisions.⁸²

MR. J.S. MACDONALD of Glengary also insisted on the injustice to Lower Canada of the course pursued.⁸³

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD was surprised that the honorable member for Glengarry had raised his, in this instance as in so many others, weak and ineffective voice in favor of the interests of Lower Canada. They were told Upper Canadians had no interest in this question; they were voting an indemnity of £400,000. The reason of the opposition to the measure did not arise from the fact that it was not just, but because it did not go far enough to meet rash pledges made by some honorable members to their constituents. He rose to repel indignantly, the charge against members from Upper Canada, of endeavoring to force an unjust and unpopular measure on the people of Lower Canada. Those whom they looked to as best informed on the point, believed this a popular and a just measure, deserving of their support.⁸⁴

MR. PAPIN denounced at some length the course taken by members, and the manifest injustice which they were doing in concert with members from Upper Canada to the people of Lower Canada.⁸⁵

MR. HINCKS said it was false that Upper Canada members were endeavoring to commit an injustice towards Lower Canada by acting contrary to public opinion in that section of the Province. They had a right to ascertain what that opinion was. They had the fact before them that legislation was imperatively demanded by the people, and they had voted for a measure which had been submitted to them. That measure had been altered in another place. Should they accept that

measure so amended or indefinitely postpone the settlement of the question. They had a right to believe the country would prefer an imperative settlement even though some details of the bill were not satisfactory. He admitted they did not all suit himself but that men was (sic) no statesmen who expected to carry all his (sic) opinions without abatement or sonfidence (sic) in legislation. This bill as now amended was in great part in accordance with the views of the hon. and learned member for Montreal [and] urged in opposition to the Attorney General's original bill. It in many points agreed with the views given to the world by the Anti-Seigniorial Tenure Convention. Under these circumstances Upper Canada members had a right to inquire int[o] the motives which actuated the opposit[i]on, and it was evident their conduct was not based upon valid and reasonable objection, but on a factious desire to embarrasss (sic) and defeat the Government. Were Upper Canada to exercise no judgement in these matters. If a bill were introduced to confiscate the rights of the Seigniors should Upper Canadirns (sic) support an accidental majority from Lower Canada in such a measure--No! They had a right to inquire into the merits of the measure, and of the opposition in it and decide between them.--and they would do so.⁸⁶

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Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--⁸⁷

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Antoine A. Dorion, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Galt, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Pouliot, Prévost, Sanborn, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Young.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Powell, Rhodes, Pothier, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Taché.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 14 DECEMBER 1854.

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS TO CONGRATULATE LORD ELGIN ON RETIREMENT.]

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB has put a motion on the notice paper for a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin on his retirement from the Government of the ... Province.⁸⁸

[NOTICE OF MOTION: FOR CONSIDERATION OF REPORT ON POLICE CONDUCT DURING GAVAZZI RIOT AT QUEBEC.]

MR. LARWILL [gave notice that] on the first day of the next Session of Parliament [he would move] for a Select Committee to take into consideration the Report of Commissioners appointed to investigate the conduct of the Police authorities at Quebec at the late Gavazzi Riots, to the end that the House may adopt such measures in the premises as a proper security to life and property require.⁸⁹

FOOTNOTES: 14 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854), as well as the telegraph reports of GLOBE, 16 December 1854, and PILOT, 15 December 1854, state that the Savings Bank Bill was postponed. The report by Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 15 December 1854), is included here for the reader's consideration as their account of what transpired on this subject differs greatly from that which the JOURNALS record: "Mr. Drummond's Savings Bank Bill was postponed at the request of Mr. Holton, who opposed it in general, but desired that existing institutions should be prohibited from coming under it, otherwise the large accumulation in the Savings' Bank of Montreal, which now belonged to charitable purposes, might become a mere private job of a few persons. Before coming under the law, existing Banks should be wound up, as they were charitable institutions, not speculations."
25. GLOBE, 29 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
26. IBID.
27. In a commentary MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854, reports that a lengthy speech was made by Mr. Cauchon to which Mr. Marchildon replied. A full account of this cannot be found in the newspapers, which report fewer debates as the session draws to a close. The commentary on the Municipal Loan Fund Bill is reprinted here; however, it may have occurred on Friday, 15 December 1854, during the proceedings on this subject. "The Municipal Loan Fund Bill was under consideration. The debate of the bill had been discussed by the business men of the House, and every one's mind made up, when Mr. Cauchon, in imitation of Mr. Turcotte on a previous evening, placed himself at the foot of the House, just inside the bar, and on the floor of the House, and delivered a half hour's oration on the subject, straining his lungs in the utmost. I looked around to see what impression he made on others, as mine was simply that he made a noise and foolish display. Two members only were taking the slightest attention--Mr. Labelle the member for Laval, and Mr. Marchildon. All the others were reading

newspapers, conversing, or sauntering about. As soon as he had done, Mr. Marchildon rose to reply (Mr. Cauchon and his North Shore Railway and Municipal votes being the special horror of the member for Champlain), and received the attention of a good many more auditors than the member for Montmorency.

28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
29. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
30. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
31. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
33. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
35. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
36. IBID.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
38. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
39. IBID.
40. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
46. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
47. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
48. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
49. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
56. IBID.
57. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
58. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
62. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
63. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.

- 77. IBID.
- 78. IBID.
- 79. IBID.
- 80. IBID.
- 81. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 26 December 1854 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
- 82. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
- 83. IBID.
- 84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 December 1854.
- 85. MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854.
- 86. IBID.
- 87. Telegraph (PILOT, 18 December 1854), reports that before Mr. Holton's motion to adjourn, "Mr. Drummond ... moved that the House do go into committee on the amendments". MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854, in a commentary, adds: "Mr. McKenzie began the game of moving successive adjournments, and the Speaker, ruling that these were in order, according to the practice of the House, and the Opposition acting with an evident determination to speak against time, Ministers gave way about three o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Drummond himself moved an adjournment". MORNING CHRONICLE, 19 December 1854, reports: "... the House adjourned at half-past three o'clock in the morning, without passing any but the first clause."
- 88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 December 1854.
- 89. Telegraph (QUEBEC GAZETTE, 16 December 1854.)

FRIDAY, 15 DECEMBER 1854.

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THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
By Mr. Loranger,--The Petition of the Very Reverend A.T. Truteau.

By the Honorable Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of the Reverend L. Marceau and others, of the Parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic.

By Mr. Sidney Smith,--The Petition of John Wilson and others, of the Township of Haldimand.

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Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, of the City of Toronto; praying for the payment of certain amounts which he alleges are due him by this Province.

Ordered, That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being put, That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn until To-morrow at Ten o'clock in the forenoon; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Ferres moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Young, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, a Statement containing a nominal List of the Vessels registered in the Province, the Ports at which registered, and the old and new names of the Vessels to which new registers have been granted, the Ports at which new registers have been issued, or stated to apply, and the reason for the issue of such new registers; and also, for a Return shewing, in detail, the seizures made and penalties inflicted for contravention of the Customs Laws, in terms of the provisions of the 19th Section of the Customs Management Act; such Return to extend from the date of the said Act, until the 31st December, 1854; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. CAUCHON moved in Committee of the Whole that this House do make provision for the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to consider the contested election for the County of Lotbinière should Parliament be dissolved before a final judgment be rendered.¹

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH opposed the motion as calculated to offer a premium to litigants before Election Committees. He moved in amendment that the Committee should rise.²

MR. SOL. GEN. D. ROSS supported the original motion. By the action of the Government the contesting parties were deprived of any decision which would settle who should pay costs,--and, therefore, the country should pay. He would not vote, however, as he might be considered indirectly an interested party.³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN supported the motion.⁴

MR. PAPIN opposed it. This mode of doing things was very objectionable. These matters should be dealt with by a general law, not resolutions to suit particular cases.⁵

MR. LYON would vote for the amendment. He had given the subject careful attention when brought before the Committee on Contingencies. It was obvious that when the Committee lapsed (*sic*) the parties, as respects costs, [they] should be placed in the same position as when the Committee decided that neither the petition nor the defence was frivolous or vexatious. Each should pay his own expenses. The House by the adoption of the report of the Committee on contingencies has committed itself to this course, and should not stultify itself now by adopting a contrary course.⁶

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Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Ferres, and the Question being put, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to make provision for the Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry appointed on the sixth instant by the Committee to decide the Contested Election for the County of Lotbinière, should Parliament be dissolved before final Judgment be rendered by the Committee; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Desaulniers, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Morin, Poulin, Pouliot, Solicitor General Ross, Sidney Smith, Spence, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Ferres, Galt, Guévrémont, Holton, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prévost, Rhodes, Taché, Valois, and Young.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend and extend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged; and the Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding the following Proviso at the end of the 2nd Clause: "Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any Municipality to pass any By-Law for the purpose of raising a Loan under this Act, for an amount exceeding twenty per cent on the aggregate valuation of property affected by such By-Law in the said Municipality, according to the last Assessment Roll thereof."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Galt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, and the Question being put, That the Report be now received;

MR. GALT moved an amendment to the effect of referring all loans made under the previous Lower Canada Act to the popular vote, before permitting the issue by the Government of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures. He said this was necessary, as in many cases in the parishes and townships loans had been made by the County

Council, only with the assent of the Councillors of the parish or township. Again, the debentures thus obtained had been issued to contractors for public works, who knew them to be worth 70 or 80 per cent. If they were exchanged for Loan Fund Debentures they would be brought up to par, and they would thus be legislating for the profit of those individuals, as in the case of the Toronto Debentures. He wished the municipalities to have a right to decide whether they would give this extra price to the holders of Debentures or no.⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY said the evil complained of was remedied already by a clause at the end of the Act which prevented the exchange of any Debentures already negotiated for the Loan Fund Debentures.⁸

(568)

Mr. Galt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Prévost, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following Proviso at the end of the 5th Clause: 'Provided also, that in any case where a By-Law imposing a Tax upon the rate-payers of any Municipality, has not been approved by a majority of the said rate-payers, it shall not be lawful for the Receiver General to issue any money or debentures to be raised under the authority of this Act, until such By-Law has been approved by a majority of such rate-payers in the manner provided by law in respect to By-Laws passed for the purpose of raising Loans under the authority of this and preceding Acts;'"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Ferres, Galt, Guévremont, Hincks, Holton, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Larwill, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Prévost, Sanborn, Thibaudeau, and Valois.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, and Turcotte.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. MACKENZIE moved a re-reference, for the purpose of amending the bill, so as to do away with all doubts now existing with regard to the responsibility of the Province.⁹

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD opposed it. It would interfere with the respective value of Upper and Lower Canada Debentures, and those issued formerly and to be issued hereafter, by altering the precise security previously given.¹⁰

(569)

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Galt, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be again recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to provide against any doubts that may have arisen, or that may arise, as to

the liability of the Province for the payment of Bonds to be issued hereafter, under authority of Municipal Loan Fund Acts;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Stevenson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Bureau, Burton, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dionne, Antoine A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, John S. Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(52.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Mackenzie, and Murney.--(2.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend and amend the Act to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund for Upper Canada, by applying the same to Lower Canada, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cayley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Saint Francis College:"

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Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required; and also for raising a Loan on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

And then he withdrew.

A Bill to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Alleyn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Burton reported the Bill to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Alleyn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded, according to Order, to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada."

And the first Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Page 1, line 32, the next Amendments, being read a second time;

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND propose en amendement, que la chambre adopte le dit amendement.¹¹

MR. A. DORION de Montréal propose en amendement, que la chambre n'adopte pas le dit amendement¹². [He] regretted that the Government should go on without giving members and the country time to consider the bill in its present state,--after giving a history of the recent agitation on the subject, and shewing the inconsistency of the Attorney General East in accepting and urging¹³ the enactment of principles¹⁴ [OR] the investment of principal¹⁵ in the amended bill, which he had always heretofore condemned with respect to the application of the indemnity. No sooner had the opposition amendments in this House been rejected, and the bill sent to the Council, than the Attorney General humiliated himself by going up there and consenting to the mutilation of his measure by the introduction of about 150 amendments. But that even was not sufficient, but still farther change was submitted by¹⁶ [OR] submitted to by¹⁷ a special committee of that body, in whose deliberations the Attorney General and the Counsel of the Seigniors took part, as well as two or three seigniors themselves, and it was got through by this sort of ministry, ad hoc. After some farther remarks, he moved his amendments¹⁸.

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Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion moved, seconded by Mr. Turcotte, and the Question being put, That the whole of the said Amendments be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof:

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to raise such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary for the just indemnification of parties entitled to the same in consequence of the abolition of the Feudal Tenure, and for aid to the Censitaires as herein provided, by Debentures to be issued on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in such form, and at such rate of interest, and the principal and interest whereof shall be payable out of the said Fund at such times and places as the Governor in Council shall think most advantageous for the public interest; and the moneys so raised as aforesaid shall form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province:

"The moneys arising from the following sources of Revenue shall be and are hereby specially appropriated to make good to the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, the amount which may be taken out of the same for the purpose of paying the sums charged upon it under the next preceding Section, that is to say:

"All moneys arising from the value of the rights of the Crown, from droits de quint and other dues, in or upon the Seigniories of which the Crown is Seignior dominant, and all arrears of such dues:

"All moneys arising from the Revenues of the Seigniory of Lauzon, or from the sale of any part of the said Seigniory which may hereafter be sold, and all arrears of such Revenues:

"All moneys arising from Auction Duties and Auctioneers' Licenses in Lower Canada:

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"All moneys arising in Lower Canada from Licenses to sell spirituous, vinous or fermented Liquors by retail in places other than places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses:

"All moneys which shall arise from Tavern Licenses in Lower Canada, after the present charges on that Fund shall have been paid off, except however such portion of that Fund as shall be levied in the Townships:

"And separate accounts shall be kept of all moneys arising from the sources of Revenue aforesaid, allowing interest at the then current rate on Provincial Debentures, to the end that if the sums payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under this Act, and under such further Act as may be hereafter passed for the same purpose, shall exceed in the whole the total amount of the sums arising from the sources of Revenue so specially appropriated, and any interest allowed thereon as aforesaid, a sum equal to such excess may and the same shall be set apart, to be appropriated by Parliament for some local purpose or purposes in Upper Canada: Provided always, that the total amount of moneys to be paid for the abolition of the said Feudal Rights and Duties, whether in money or debentures, under this Act, and under such further Act as aforesaid, shall not exceed by more than One hundred and fifty thousand pounds, the sum of which the average yearly proceeds of the other sources of Revenue hereinbefore mentioned, (upon an average of the last five years,) would be the yearly interest at six per cent per annum;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dufresne, Galt, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, John S. Macdonald, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Prévost, Sanborn, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stevenson, and Taché.--(48.)

So it passed in the Negative.

A lengthened (sic) discussion turning upon points already gone over in previous debates [ensued.]¹⁹

MR. TURCOTTE accused the Commissioner of Public Works of having made offers to him equivalent to a bribe in order to induce him to change his vote, but which, as he had become an honest man, he indignantly repelled.²⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT said he had done nothing of the sort²¹.

MR. TURCOTTE ... replied ... "the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works did not understand what he was saying to me."²²

MR. J. DORION, de Drummond et Arthabaska, ... dit que dans quinze ans, il y aura un siècle que les censitaires du Bas-Canada se plaignent de la Tenure Seigneuriale, et il se demande s'il est possible, s'il est bien vrai qu'à deux heures du matin, pendant que les censitaires dorment par tout le pays, le bill qu'il tient à la main va devenir loi? Quoi? un siècle de plaintes et d'agitation nous amènerait à la loi monstrueuse qui nous est maintenant soumise? Il a peine à en croire les documents qu'il a devant les yeux.

Puisqu'il en est ainsi, il profitera de l'occasion qui se présente actuellement sur l'adoption de la clause qui énumère les droits pour lesquels le seigneur aura droit à une indemnité, pour faire part à la Chambre d'un tableau qu'il tient en main, afin de donner une idée de ce que coûtera au censitaire le fonctionnement de cette loi.

Il attire l'attention des représentants du Bas-Canada sur les faits suivants, et il leur demande s'ils sont disposés à rendre la condition des censitaires pire qu'elle ne l'est actuellement.

RACHAT DES DROITS SEIGNEURIAUX.

(D'après ce projet de loi)

Une terre de 100 arpents, de la valeur de £500, aura à payer les sommes suivantes:

La rente à deux sous par arpent ferait 8s 4d par année ou un capital de.....	£	7	3	9
Le droit de <u>lods</u> et <u>ventes</u> doit valoir au moins un demi <u>lods</u>		20	16	8
Droit de banalité 5s, ou un capital de.....		4	3	4
Droit de corvées, 15s.....		12	10	0
Pouvoir d'eau, 2s 6d par terre.....		2	1	8
Les eaux, 2s 6d.....		2	1	8
Droit de bâtir moulin, 2s 6d.....		2	1	8
Droit de prendre bois, pierre etc. etc., pour bâtisse, 10s.....		8	6	8
Droit de faire entretenir le chemin du moulin, 5s.....		4	3	4
Droit de pêche, 1s 3d.....		1	0	10
Droit de chasse, 1s 3d.....		1	0	10
Droit d'un banc dans l'église, 7½d.....		10		5
 Total.....	£	66	0	10

Il ne parle pas ici du droit à l'eau bénite ni des autres droits honoriifiques.²³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT lui dit qu'il oublie le pain bénit.²⁴

MR. J. DORION continue en disant qu'il croit que cet état n'est pas exagéré, et que d'après les droits que l'on reconnaît au seigneur, il leur sera facile d'exiger autant qu'il vient de l'indiquer.

Ce capital, une fois le cadastre terminé, sera converti en rente constituée, et le censitaire qui actuellement paie 8s. 4d. de rente par année, sera forcé de payer la somme de £3 19s. 3d. par année, et cela tant qu'il n'en n'aura pas payé le capital.

Maintenant, s'il passe à une terre de la même valeur, mais qui paie 12 sous de rente, la mesure sera bien plus abominable et voici comment:--

Prenant la rente de 12 sous qui représente un capital de.....	£ 41 13 4
Les droits tels que plus haut.....	58 17 1

On trouvera donc..... £100 10 5
 Le censitaire au lieu de payer £2 10s. Od. de rente paiera £6 0s. Od., et ainsi de suite.

Voilà la [pro]position que la chambre va faire au censitaire, car il est absurde de nous dire qu'il sera aidé par le fonds voté pour la tenure seigneuriale. Qu'en restera-t-il après que les dépenses des commissaires, des cours, etc., seront payées?

Convaincu que cette mesure n'est faite que dans l'intérêt des seigneurs et contre les intérêts des censitaires, il ne peut la laisser passer sans protester énergiquement contre sa passation. Il ne retiendra pas plus longtemps la chambre, mais il le déclare ouvertement, la mesure est tellement révoltante que tous ceux qui appuient de leur vote ordinairement le gouvernement, en ont été révoltés. Oui, les partisans du ministère se sont rebellés, hier, à l'idée seule qu'une mesure aussi infâme allait devenir loi. Un grand nombre d'entre eux votèrent contre. 29 du Bas-Canada votèrent contre le gouvernement et 22 seulement en faveur de la mesure du gouvernement, de sorte qu'elle nous fut imposée par les membres du Haut-Canada, dont 17 votèrent pour et 4 seulement contre. Il est certain que si l'amendement qui est proposé de voter l'argent pour le placer à intérêt et forcer les seigneurs à donner aveu et dénombrement de leurs seigneuries, afin de pouvoir législater avec connaissance de cause, avait été proposé hier, la majorité l'aurait probablement adopté, tant l'indignation était grande.

Mais alors on n'avait pas eu le temps d'intriguer auprès des membres. Depuis hier, il s'est fait de la besogne et ceux qui ne voulaient même pas de la seconde lecture, acceptent aujourd'hui tout le bill, tel qu'il est, contre leur propre conscience, contre la volonté de leurs constituants et sous l'influence du gouvernement.

Que diront les censitaires dont les rentes ont été augmentées, eux qui hier soir se sont couchés sous l'impression que les rentes étaient réduites à deux sous, que justice allait enfin leur être faite, lorsqu'il[s] s'éveilleront pour apprendre que dans une nuit tout est changé, que les rentes resteront ce qu'elles sont?

Que diront-ils lorsqu'ils apprendront que c'est le projet des seigneurs, adopté par le Conseil Législatif, qui n'est nullement responsable au peuple, que l'on nous force d'accepter ici quand on sait que ça ne conviendra pas au pays?

Les membres qui viennent de prendre sur eux cette responsabilité, sauront peut-être avant longtemps ce que leurs constituants penseront de leur conduite, quand ils ne veulent pas reconnaître le droit qu'ont les censitaires de faire réduire les rentes qui ont été augmentées contrairement aux anciennes lois françaises. Par la loi actuelle, toutes les exactions sont légalisées quant aux rentes, car on n'y touche point et on laisse les censitaires à la merci des décisions des tribunaux, qui ont toujours été intéressés.

Il faut le dire, les intérêts des censitaires sont trahis par une partie de leurs propres représentants. Le représentant pour Laval peut crier et rire, mais lorsque les habitants de St. Martin et de son comté en entier, apprendront la nature de la loi qu'il vient de leur voter, il ne rira peut-être pas autant, surtout s'il leur demande de nouveau leurs suffrages. Rira bien qui rira le dernier!

Ceux qui se sont chargés de faire passer la mesure pourront se dire que leur tâche est accomplie, mais que ça n'a pas été sans des intrigues à un degré prodigieux.²⁵

(571)

Then the said Amendments, as far as Clause E, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Clause E, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, an Amendment was made thereunto, in line 32, by leaving out the word "extent" and inserting the words "value with regard to lands held as emplacements or building lots, or for other than agricultural purposes, and

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proportionate to its extent with regard to lands held for agricultural purposes."

Mr. Turcotte moved, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers, and the Question being put, That the said Clause be further amended, by adding after the word "exist" at the end of the fifth paragraph thereof, the words "Provided always that such Censitaire shall not in any case be compelled to pay annually to such Seignior any proportion of such rente constituée greater than the amount of the sum which he now annually pays to such Seignior for cens et rentes;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Bureau, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, Devitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Gill, Guévremont, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Lemieux, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Pouliot, Prévost, Taché, Thibau-deau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, O'Farrell, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, and Stevenson.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Clause E, the said Amendment, so amended, was then agreed to.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Clause J, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Clause J, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, Amendments were made thereunto, in line 22, by inserting after the word "Judges" the words "of the Special Court," and in line 24, by adding after the word "mentioned" at the end of the said Clause, the words "and in the event of any of the decisions pronounced by the said Special Court being reversed or altered upon Appeal to the Privy Council, the Commissioners forming the Court of Revision of Schedules hereinafter mentioned, shall alter and amend the Schedules accordingly."

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Clause M, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Clause M, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot, Amendments were made thereunto, in line 11, by leaving out "Waters," and in line 12, by leaving out "as Seignior," and also in line 24, by adding after the word "does" at the end of the said Clause, the words "Provided always that no Seignior shall concede or alienate any part of the unconceded lands in his Seigniory, until after the notice of the deposit of the Schedule

thereof has been given as aforesaid, and any such concession or alienation shall be null and void."

(573)

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to.

Clause N, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, Amendments were made thereunto, in line 2, by inserting after the word "Act" the words "by any deed subsequent to the deed of concession," and in line 9, by leaving out the word "owned" and inserting the words "so acquired."

Mr. Cooke moved, seconded by Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion, and the Question being put, That the said Clause be further amended, by leaving out from "Provided" in line 7, to the end of the said Clause, and inserting "always that the owner of any land adjoining any Water Powers not occupied by the Seignior, shall be the property of the Censitaires, without any price or cost whatsoever;" the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Clause N, the said Amendment, so amended, was then agreed to.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Clause R, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Clause R, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, an Amendment was made thereunto, in line 6, by inserting between the words "aforesaid" and "shall" the following words: "and the difference between the absolute value en franc-aleu roturier of all unconceded Lands, Waters, and Water Powers in the Seigniories, and the value of the Seignior's rights therein."

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Clause CC, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Clause CC, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Morin, an Amendment was made thereunto, in line 3, by leaving out the word "arrears."

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to.

Then the said Amendments, as far as the Amendment in Page 25, line 29, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion moved, seconded by Mr. Laberge, and the Question being put, That the Original Bill be amended by leaving out in Page 25, line 20, from "extend" to "nor" in line 29, and inserting "to the lands lying within the City and Parish of Montreal, forming part of the Seigniory held by the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal;" the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Page 25, line 37, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Page 25, Line 37, the next Amendment, being read a second time;

Mr. Antoine Aimé Dorion moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Laberge, and the Question being put, That all the words from "and" inclusive, in the first line, to the end of the said Amendment, be left out; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The said Amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Laberge moved, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, and the Question being put, That the Original Bill be amended by inserting after "Sherrington" in Page 25, line 37, the words "nor to the Seigniories situated in the Counties of Iberville and St. Johns;" the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the said Amendments, as far as Page 1, line 1, in the Preamble, being read a second time, were agreed to.

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Page 1, line 1, in the Preamble, the next Amendment, being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Crysler, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Ranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Joseph C. Morrison, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, and Stevenson.--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourassa, Cooke, Darche, Desaulniers, Jean B.E. Dorion, Dostaler, Jutrasne, Guévrémont, Holton, Laberge, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Taché, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Valois.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the subsequent and last Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the original Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until To-morrow, and be then the first Order of the day.

Then, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Brown,

The House adjourned until To-morrow at Ten o'clock in the forenoon. 26

FOOTNOTES: 15 DECEMBER 1854.

1. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854).
2. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854).
7. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. LE PAYS, 22 December 1854.
12. IBID.
13. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
14. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854).
15. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
16. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854).
17. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
18. Telegraph (MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854).
19. Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854).
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854. Although the Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854) has noted that a "lengthened (sic) discussion" occurred, there is no major account of the debate on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. Since Mr. Turcotte's accusation and Mr. Com. Pub. Works Chabot's reply were reported in a commentary, it is not clear at what point in the proceedings they spoke. It is possible these remarks were made during Mr. Turcotte's speech on Thursday, December 14, 1854. They have been placed here as the commentary mentions Mr. A. Dorion's amendments just moved. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854, adds that: "The virtuous indignation of the member for Maskinongé created a quiet smile and some witticisms from the lookers-on, though the jolly head of the Public Works looked somewhat sheepish under the accusations."
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854.
22. IBID.
23. LE PAYS, 22 December 1854. It is difficult to place this speech in the proceedings on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. While Telegraph (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854) notes "a lengthened (sic) discussion" occurred, there is no complete account of the debate on the bill. The speech has been placed here as Mr. J. Dorion refers, in the latter part of his speech, to the amendment proposed by Mr. A. Dorion.
24. LE PAYS, 22 December 1854.
25. IBID.
26. TORONTO DAILY LEADER, 18 December 1854, reports that "... the debates continued till three o'clock this morning on the Seigniorial Tenure."

SATURDAY, 16 DECEMBER 1854.

(574)

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--
 By Mr. Cooke,--The Petition of the Municipality of the County of Ottawa, Division No. 2.

By Mr. Larwill,--The Petition of the Township of Harwich.

By Mr. Mackenzie,--The Petition of Winchester Division, No. 156, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

(575)

By Mr. Cauchon,--The Petition of the Reverend G.H. Besserer and others, of St. Pierre and other Parishes in the Island of Orleans, County of Montmorency.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of James Shuter and others, of the Parishes of Montreal and Lachine; praying that the Act 16 Vic. c. 127, may be so amended as to provide a remedy against the Corporation of the City of Montreal for any damages done to their property by the Agents, Contractors, or Employés of the said Corporation in the construction of a Canal for the conveyance of water to the said City.

Of Emanuel Brunelle and others, of the Township of Acton, District of Montreal; praying for the passing of an Act to facilitate the sale of lands of absentees for arrears of taxes.

Of Bradford Division, No. 146, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships Bank, be postponed until Monday the fifth day of March next, and be then the first Order of the day.

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB rose and said¹ it had been customary both in Upper and Lower Canada, when a governor left while Parliament was in session, to pass an address to him on his departure. He thought[^t] the custom a good and very proper one, and therefore purposed to follow it in this instance. His Excellency was about to leave them, and the members of the House and the country generally were aware that his Excellency's successor had been appointed.² He moved to resolve--

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing our sincere regret at His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Colony, which he has for so many years administered with honor to himself and advantage to the country; and to congratulate His Lordship on the improvement in the happiness and prosperity of the Province which have attended the able discharge of the high trusts reposed in His Excellency by our Gracious Sovereign, and on the dignities which have been conferred on His Lordship as marks of her distinguished favour, and in appreciation of the services rendered by His Excellency to Her Majesty's Crown. And further to assure His Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for his exalted character, an anxious solicitude for his future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope His Excellency may long live to enjoy the favor of his Sovereign, and the approbation of his country."³

MR. HOLTON asked if the House had any official communication before them of the intended withdrawal of His Excellency from the Seat of Government. He thought that this matter could only be introduced on a message from the Governor intimating such an intention. Without this it would be dragging in the matter officiously and without any proper foundation to assume that His Excellency was about to leave the country.⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said that, as Head of the Administration, he was aware that His Excellency was on the eve of leaving, and he thought that his statement to that effect was sufficient.⁵

MR. HOLTON then said that he regretted this subject had been brought before the House. He would have desired that the usage which had always been observed since the introduction of Responsible Government, of keeping the person of the Governor out of their discussions, had been observed on this occasion. But the Administration having deemed it proper to introduce the subject, and having chosen to move an Address imputing to His Lordship all the prosperity that the country had enjoyed, of course they invited criticism of all the acts of his administration. He regretted it also, on account of the honorable and gallant knight himself, for whom they had all personally the highest respect, but who seemed to have entirely lost sight of the respect which was due to his own position, of his own antecedents, and of his own dignity as a public man, in the course which he had now adopted. He could readily understand how the member for Renfrew could have proposed such an Address. That honorable member had been a uniform admirer of the distinguished nobleman at the head of the Government. He had supported him from the very beginning of his administration, and had had the good or ill fortune of being responsible⁶ [as] an adviser of his policy,⁷ for most of the acts of the Government during that period. But the honorable and gallant knight stood in a very different position. He could remember the time, and that not very far distant, when that honorable gentleman was sent by the great mass of his party to England, as the bearer of petitions demanding the recall of His Excellency for what they alleged to be grossly unconstitutional conduct. (Hear, hear.) And yet in the face of this fact that hon. gentleman now came down to this House and proposed that they should congratulate His Excellency on dignities conferred upon him for his conduct in that very matter, in regard to which he and his party demanded his recall from the government of this country. A more notable case of political inconsistency, to use the mildest term applicable to the case, he thought could not be found in the annals of this or any other country. (Hear, hear.) It was his lot to differ from the honorable and gallant knight on that occasion, as to the conduct of Lord Elgin. He was one of those who approved of the line of conduct adopted by Lord Elgin on that occasion, and he should therefore do no more now than merely advert to the circumstances, as shewing the position in which honorable gentlemen opposite had chosen to place themselves. If not the first, he certainly considered it one of the worst fruits they had yet witnessed of that Coalition which the House and the country had so much reason to regret. (Hear, hear.) The prosperity which the country had enjoyed, he was not disposed to attribute to the services of Lord Elgin, or to any individual or set of individuals. They owed their prosperity to their own energies, and to the blessings of that Providence which had given them a country wherein their energies could be exercised advantageously. They did not owe their prosperity either to Lord Elgin or to His Excellency's past or present advisers. If the prosperity they now enjoyed, and which they had enjoyed during the last few years, were due to Lord Elgin, then, by parity of reasoning, the commercial disasters which the country passed through during the first two or three years of his administration were due to him also. Or perhaps his honorable friend the Inspector General would assume the entire responsibility of that himself, and relieve His Excellency from any blame for the state of financial embarrassment in which the country was placed, when that honorable gentleman left office. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had no disposition to pass in review all the events of Lord Elgin's Administration, but should come down at one step from 1849 to June, 1854, a somewhat memorable epoch in our recent history, and he would like the

honorable gentlemen who now filled the Treasury Benches to inform the House what they thought of the constitutional conduct of Lord Elgin on that occasion? (Hear, hear.) Had not the Attorney General West stated that he approved of every word and every sentiment in the speech addressed to Lord Elgin by the then Speaker, his honorable friend from Glengarry,⁸ in which the course of the government was, by implication at least, severely censured, and⁹ His Lordship,¹⁰ accused of a breach of the constitution¹¹, in letter and in spirit by summoning to the bar of the Upper House, this House to be dissolved on a false pretence and a false issue?¹² By that address a direct issue of facts was raised between His Lordship and the House of Assembly. On which side did the honorable and gallant knight and the honorable and learned Attorney General then range themselves, and what were their opinions now.¹³

MR. MACKENZIE.--They can do anything. (Laughter.)¹⁴

[MR. HOLTON:] If they still entertained the same opinions how could they consent to pass such address as that now proposed for the adoption of the House?¹⁵ With facts before them, he wondered how, with any decency, those hon. gentlemen could call upon this House to compliment his Excellency on his uniform constitutional administration of the Government.¹⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. H. SMITH.--That is not in the Address.¹⁷

MR. HOLTON said that, if it were not intended to affirm that, they might perhaps agree upon such phraseology as would allow the Address to pass unanimously. If the design were only to pass a respectful Address to his Excellency, as the representative of her Majesty, with nothing relating to himself personally, he should unite in such an Address heartily; for there was no man in this House, or in the country, who had a higher respect for the office, or greater veneration for the illustrious personage whom his Excellency represented. (Hear, hear.)¹⁸ But this address went farther in its approval of His Excellency's conduct than he was prepared to go.¹⁹ The next important step in the Government of Lord Elgin, after the 20th of June, was the formation of the present Government. The conduct of Lord Elgin on that occasion, he maintained to have been grossly unconstitutional.²⁰

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--Prove it.²¹

MR. HOLTON said he would endeavour to do so, although he might not perhaps succeed entirely to the satisfaction of the hon. Attorney-General. He found a certain statement in his Excellency's speech, at the opening of this session: and as the Address now moved ignored the theory of Responsible Government, and attributed to his Excellency personally the credit for all the acts of his Administration, they were warranted in assuming that he made that speech of his own proper motion. He did not believe that his Excellency's advisers wrote a word of that speech;--that was his own individual conviction, as there was so much in it contrary to their preceding line of policy. In that speech, his Excellency affirmed that the people of this country had declared, in an unequivocal manner, in favor of a particular line of policy in regard to the then all-absorbing subject of the Clergy Reserves. But what followed? Before this House had responded to that speech, or given his Excellency the slightest ground for believing that that announcement was incorrect, he called upon the leader of the party in this House and in the country who were known to be adverse to the well-known opinions of the people stated by his Excellency to have been so recently and so unequivocally expressed--he called upon the leader of that party to form an Administration. He maintained that this was in direct violation of the spirit and practice of Responsible Government. If he had had any respect whatever for the opinions

of the people of this country, he would have called in gentlemen who were known to share those opinions, instead of being in direct antagonism to them. (Hear, hear.) And what was the next step in his Lordship's recent career? Immediately after the formation of this coalition, his Lordship made a royal progress through the country, unattended by any of his responsible advisers. During that progress, he made an infinitude of speeches--always speaking of himself and his own doings, and claiming for himself, without any reference to his responsible advisers, the whole merit of having achieved the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States--ignoring the services of her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of the distinguished colonial statesmen, who initiated that great measure, and carried it to a successful completion. He maintained that, in the absence of his constitutional advisers, it was unconstitutional for Lord Elgin to address public assemblages, on great political questions, in his own individual name. But he would advert to still another phase in Lord Elgin's constitutional practice. They must all recollect the circumstances connected with the discussion of the seat of Government question, in this House, not many weeks ago. He had occasion to allude to this matter, the other night, in very pointed terms, and he did [so] again, in order that, if there was any ... impression abroad, and if injustice were done to Lord Elgin, his friends might defend him by putting the real facts of the case before the country. The feeling then was general that, on that occasion, the influence of Lord Elgin was felt through his personal friends, and through his unconstitutional and irresponsible advisers²², [OR] the wishes of Elgin, were made to prevail through the influence of his personal friends rather than by his advisers.²³ With reference, again, to that other great measure²⁴, the Seigniorial Tenure²⁵, which passed its final stage in this House last night, would any one deny that what had been termed the secret and occult influence of Lord Elgin, was felt in the discussion of that question? They had had the degrading spectacle of a deeply important measure passed through this House--taken to the other House--and then, with the consent of the Government, changed in its essential principles and details--in fact, made a new measure. They had seen the Government bringing back that measure to this House, and using the influence they possessed over their followers to induce them to resile from their previous votes, and to affirm the very opposite principles of those contained in the previous Bill. (Hear, hear.) He asked if this was owing to the influence--the personal influence and interference of Lord Elgin? He knew some circumstances in relation to this matter, which he might state afterwards, if what he now said was contradicted. In view of all these considerations, he repeated what he said at the commencement, that he sincerely regretted that this subject had been brought before the House. He should have desired that his Lordship had passed from among them without any unfriendly criticism of his past acts. That he had desired to serve the Crown and promote the prosperity of the people he was called upon to govern, he would not dispute; but that he had failed, through lack of judgment, in the proper discharge of that duty on many important occasions, he boldly affirmed; and he challenged hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches to deny it. He could not, therefore, support the Address now before the House.²⁶

MR. HINCKS replied at great length to the remarks of the previous speaker. He said he had only read the proposed Address this morning, since the House met, and he must say that he entirely failed to discover in it, that political character which the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had endeavoured to ascribe to it. He could not see anything more in it than that proper congratulation which on an occasion, like this, unless under most extraordinary circumstances, ought to proceed from the Parliament of this province towards the Governor General.²⁷ The constitutional doctrine was admitted of course, but at the same time the

Governor General had important duties delegated by His Sovereign, and if he fulfil[1]ed them faithfully, it was not too much for Parliament to join in an address like this.²⁸ He could hardly conceive it possible for any Governor General ever to be in this province, to whom he would not vote a similar Address to that now proposed.²⁹ He knew but one governor to whom, on a similar occasion, he would have refused to vote the same address on a like occasion.³⁰ He entirely failed to discover in this Address the idea, and he could hardly believe it possible that it was intended to convey the idea that all the prosperity of the country was owing to the Governor General. He entirely agreed with the member for Montreal on that point, and believed that the prosperity of the country was owing to causes with which neither the Government [n]or the Governor General had anything particular to do, but he did not think there was in the Address any such sentiment.³¹ He therefore dissented from the member for Montreal so far only in this, that the proper exercise of the duties of the governor and of the administration must have a beneficial effect on the welfare of the country.³² The hon. gentleman objected to the wording of the Address, but he understood that communications had passed between the government and the leaders of the opposition, who refused in any way to join in it, and therefore they had put themselves beyond the pale of being consulted as to the particular language in which it should be couched. It was much to be regretted that the Address was not a unanimous one. He believed that hon. gentlemen opposite had taken a course, in which the country would not sustain them. They had placed themselves in a false position, and one which he was perfectly certain they would regret hereafter. He found nothing in the Address, giving it a political character, or that should warrant hon. gentlemen opposite in representing it as approving of all the political acts of the Governor General, or as going beyond that ordinary courtesy which was due to the representative of the Sovereign in this country. The hon. gentleman had been pleased to refer to his (Mr. Hinck's) own course, and to say that he had always been a warm admirer of his Excellency, and was responsible for many acts of the government during his Administration. But the hon. gentleman must recollect that in the earlier stages of his Excellency's government of this country, he (Mr. Hincks) was in opposition to the government of the day, but he would find that at that time he was just as ready as now to join in any congratulatory Address to him.³³ He had no doubt had they [hon. gentlemen] been disposed to concur as any opposition would do in England, they would have been consulted. Of course different men had different opinions as to the mode in which government should be carried on. There were different views of Geo. 3rd's government and of Victoria's, but that should not prevent concurrence in this address.³⁴

MR. HOLTON.--How did you act to Lord Metcalf[e] on his peerage.³⁵

MR. HINCKS said he would not deny that he had considered that Lord Metcalfe had interfered with the constitutional privileges of the people of this country. He did not, however, recollect what course was taken by his friends--he was not himself in parliament at the time--on the occasion of Lord Metcalfe's elevation to the peerage. He believed some of them voted against the Address of congratulation on that occasion, but if the hon. gentleman meant to assert that Lord Elgin and Lord Metcalfe had conducted the government on the same principles, he must say that he entirely differed from him. (Hear, hear.)³⁶ If gentlemen meant to compare Lord Elgin's conduct with Lord Metcalfe's, they were welcome to do so.³⁷

MR. HOLTON.--Exactly,--you thus raise the question of the character of the Governor's political acts.³⁸

MR. HINCKS.--I think as to political conduct in connection with this address the less said the better.³⁹

MR. HOLTON.--(Pointing to the Ministerial benches,) hear, hear, (laughter.)⁴⁰

MR. HINCKS.--Well, he denied the right of the opposition to force on Lord Elgin the responsibility of the acts of his ministry⁴¹, and it was for that reason he said that the less those matters were discussed the better. The hon. gentleman had alluded to the dissolution of Parliament in June, but he knew perfectly well that the Governor General acted, whether rightly or wrongly, on the advice of his constitutional advisers as to the legality of that course. It was a fair ground of attack on the Administration of the day, whether that dissolution was right or wrong under the circumstances--it was a great political responsibility which the administration took--but he emphatically denied that it could properly be charged on the Governor General.⁴² For the member for Montreal to act as he did, excited his (Mr. Hincks') deep regret.⁴³ The next charge was in regard to the course taken by his Excellency at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The hon. member for Montreal had thought proper to make an assertion on that subject⁴⁴ that the last speech from the throne had not been submitted to the cabinet⁴⁵--whether he had got his information from a prominent member of the late government who had joined the ranks of the opposition he could not say--but he emphatically denied that there was a word of truth in the statement.⁴⁶

MR. HOLTON explained that he did not state it as a fact, but merely gave it as his impression that the Governor General's speech was written by his Excellency himself.⁴⁷

MR. HINCKS said the impression of the hon. gentleman was contrary to fact.⁴⁸ No speech was ever more carefully considered, and it was concurred in by all the cabinet, including the member for Norfolk.⁴⁹ The hon. gentleman therefore had no right to charge on the Governor General any expressions contained in that speech.⁵⁰ After the vote at the commencement of the present Parliament, the Governor General, unless he had again dissolved the House, which would have been a most extraordinary thing, and only justifiable on the ground of the new franchise bill having past (sic), had no other course than the one he took. No arrangement could have been made like that which the hon. member for Montreal desired, and the disappointment at the failure of which seemed to have changed his position towards the Governor General.⁵¹ He maintained that the approbation given by this House, by the Parliament of the country, to the arrangement made at that time, was the best proof that could be given of the sagacity of that arrangement, so far as the Governor General was concerned. That was one of the points in which more than any other his Excellency was called upon to exercise a large amount of responsibility. It was at a crisis of that kind that the Governor General was specially called upon to act, and he asserted that the manner in which the administration had been able to carry through their measures, and the success which had attended them during this session in this and the other House, showed that no charge lay against his Excellency as to the course he took at that time. The next attack made by his hon. friend on the Governor General, related to what he was pleased to term his royal progress through the country, and the speeches he made in the absence of his constitutional advisers. In reference to that he would say that, ever since he came to this country, the Governor General had seized all proper opportunities of promoting those objects in which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects felt a common interest, and of attending such great national gatherings as the Provincial Fair at London. It was no new thing for his Excellency to make speeches on such occasions, and he

was sure that all who had listened to those speeches had done so with the utmost pleasure and admiration. It so happened that he (Mr. Hincks) was present at London on that occasion, by the merest accident, and he said so because some ill-natured remarks on that point had been made in some of the newspapers, which he had not condescended to notice before. He left Quebec, without having had the slightest communication with the Governor General, and without the slightest knowledge that his Excellency was going to the London fair, and without any intention of going there himself. The first he knew of it was in Hamilton, by accidentally hearing a gentleman connected with the Great Western Railway mention that a telegraph had been received, intimating that his Excellency was anxious to have arrangements made for getting to London. He happened to meet his Excellency in London, and heard his speeches addressed to the immense audience assembled there, and he could say that every word his Excellency spoke was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and with a unanimous feeling of approbation. He could also say that there was not the slightest political allusion of any kind or description in the two or three speeches he delivered that could give offence to any person whatever. The Reciprocity question was one of that peculiar character, that most unquestionably it was taken out of the pale of the political questions of this Province, there having been no political opposition on the part of any one in this Province to the Reciprocity Treaty. But the hon. gentleman entirely forgot the position in which His Excellency was placed, in connection with this question. It was not the Government of Canada that negotiated the Reciprocity Treaty, but it was the British Government that appointed his Excellency as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate it. The matter in fact originated, not with the department with which his Excellency as Governor General of Canada was connected, but with the foreign department of the British Government, and it was with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the idea originated of sending Lord Elgin as minister to Washington to complete the negotiation of the treaty. His Excellency had been most ungenerously charged with attempting to rob others of the credit due to them in this matter, and more particularly the distinguished British minister at Washington, Mr. Crampton. To that gentleman, no one more than his Excellency had shown a greater desire to give his fair and proper share of the credit. And in addition to this he might say also that Mr. Crampton himself had told him when he was at Washington, that he was perfectly certain that but for Lord Elgin coming to Washington as he did, the Treaty would not have been arranged for years. As to any disparagement to colonial statesmen, so far as he himself was concerned, it was well known that he had always been opposed to sending envoys to the American Government, or interfering in any way with the functions of Her Majesty's minister at Washington, and in anything he had himself ever done in the matter, and in the two or three visits he had personally made to Washington, he had always acted in full concert with the minister of [the] day. In connection with this he might mention a fact, which clearly proved what he had just said. There was a particular crisis in the history of the late Administration cf (sic) this country, when the hon. Gentleman, the member for Montreal (Mr. Young) resigned his seat in the cabinet, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues (sic) on the question of differential duties, and he (Mr. Hincks) was subjected to charges of having suddenly departed from the policy he had entered upon. That policy was deliberately entered upon, with the full intention of carrying it out, and he was prepared to have submitted the fate of the Administration to the decision of Parliament on that question, and to have gone out if he had not been able to carry it. But at a time subsequent to this decision of the Administration, he received a confidential letter from Mr. Crampton, stating that new propositions had been made, and new indications given by the American Government, that there was a probability

that the matter would be brought to a successful termination, and that in those circumstances it would not be expedient to press the retaliatory policy which he was aware that the Canadian Government at the time contemplated. It was in consequence of that that the policy he had referred to had not been carried out. From that time forward, he was kept advised of what was going on, drafts of treaties were prepared on two or three occasions, negotiations were renewed and suspended from time to time, and all that sort of dilly-dallying continued to go on, until the period when the matter was settled by Lord Elgin. He maintained then there was nothing in that speech, of Lord Elgin at London, or in any of the speeches, so far as he had read them, delivered by His Excellency during his tour in the West, that in the slightest degree compromised him, or identified him with any political party. His Excellency had taken that course, so well expressed by himself on a late occasion, that he had always endeavoured to make his house a place of ... resort for persons of all political parties, where they might meet on common ground.⁵²

An ironical hear, hear from MR. HOLTON.⁵³

MR. HINCKS.--I say emphatically yes!⁵⁴ That course His Excellency had continued from the first time of his coming to the Province down to the present moment.⁵⁵

MR. HOLTON.--And I say emphatically no!⁵⁶

MR. HINCKS.--What the Member for Montreal had said about the seat of Government was alike unfounded. From the commencement it had been an open question⁵⁷. He (Mr. H.) was not in the country at the time the original removal was determined upon, and it was natural to suppose that at that time it must have been agreeable to His Excellency's feelings that the decision of the House was in favour of the removal from Montreal, but that his Excellency had interposed his influence in that matter on any recent occasion, or that he entertained that hostility to Montreal, with which the Montreal people endeavoured to charge him, he most distinctly denied, and he had an opportunity of knowing how the facts stood. The whole course of the Governor General from the time he came to the country showed he was the very last man to entertain any vindictive feelings towards any one.⁵⁸

MR. HOLTON.--Hear, hear.⁵⁹

MR. HINCKS.--Do you mean to deny it?⁶⁰

MR. HOLTON.--No. But I think it⁶¹ [OR] him⁶² very vindictive--that's all.⁶³

MR. HINCKS.--Who could say he had acted vindictively?⁶⁴

MR. HOLTON.--The whole city of Montreal.⁶⁵

MR. HINCKS denied it emphatically⁶⁶ [and] said that he was unaware of a single act of his Excellency's life which warranted the imputation of vindictiveness. The hon. gentleman had been pleased to make reference to his (Mr. Hincks) recent speech on the seat of Government question.⁶⁷

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD to Mr. Holton.--You perhaps have a petition to that effect in your pocket. (Laughter.)⁶⁸

MR. HINCKS denied that he had any communication directly or indirectly with Lord Elgin, since he had left the Government. Then Lord Elgin had been saddled with the responsibility in regard to the Seigniorial Tenure question. Now it was idle to suppose that a man of his Lordship's undoubted talents could administer the Government for years and have no opinion upon a subject of this kind. The

question was, whether he attempted to impose his opinions on his ministers in an illegitimate way; and he must say that he was astonished to remark how seldom Lord Elgin attempted to use that legitimate influence which arose from that talent and ability which no one would deny him. He believed he had been over scrupulous, and in the present case, it was not a question where the influence of the Governor General was brought to bear on a question involving no conflicting rights. One side was largely interested in one way, and another in another. In a case like that then--where there were conflicting interests within the country itself, it was idle to throw responsibility on the Governor General. No body could say he had exercised an unconstitutional influence. Here had been great principles common to both sides of the House, the first of which was the desire to preserve all rights sanctioned by the law and the tribunals, and the next was to give assistance out of the consolidated fund to relieve the censitaires. There were conflicting opinions as to details, but in reality the thing had at last been settled by one of those compromises always necessary in the like cases. He knew not what it was the honorable gentleman referred to particularly in this connection; but as an admirer of Lord Elgin, he would feel afraid of nothing that could be brought out.⁶⁹ He had thus gone over the various points of attack which were made by the hon. member for Montreal. For his own part he thought the Government had taken the proper course in proposing this Address. He thought they would have failed in their duty, had they neglected to do so. Had the hon. and gallant knight allowed the feelings of 1849 to prevent him from moving the compliment of a congratulatory Address on the occasion of his Lordship's departure from the country, and to accord him that mark of respect which had been sanctioned by the voice of public opinion throughout the country--for how otherwise could his recent tour through the country have been a "Progress" as termed by the hon. member for Montreal, and it was well known that at London and Kingston where men of all shades of political feeling were present, there was but one sentiment expressed of respect and admiration towards his Excellency⁷⁰. It was not a paltry question at London, nor at Kingston.⁷¹

MR. HOLTON.--Kingston! Where a short time ago his Lordship dare not land!⁷²

MR. HINCKS.--Well, at any rate the member for Montreal approved of his Lordship's conduct when Sir Allan disapproved it, and the member for Hamilton approves it, now the member for Montreal disapproves it, so that the probability was that His Excellency was right all through.⁷³ Had the gallant knight, on account of old feelings, failed to propose that Address, he would have lost in his estimation very much of that respect, which in common with the member for Montreal and other members of this House, he entertained towards him. The hon. gentleman had been pleased to say that he (Mr. Hincks) had been one of those who had on all occasions admired his Excellency. It was a satisfaction to him to think that that was the case, and that he was not open to the attacks for inconsistency in that matter which had been made on other gentlemen.... At all events he believed there was hardly a man beyond the walls of this House who did not believe that his Excellency, since the time he came, had always been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Province.⁷⁴

MR. FERRES said,--I suppose that it might be expected that I ought to feel some embarrassment in speaking at all upon the question of an address to Lord Elgin.⁷⁵ (Hear, hear, ho, and laughter.)⁷⁶ But I feel that I possess that happy command of countenance that I think my friends on this side of the House will not find such fault with my appearance on the present occasion--and if I said that this faculty were common to gentlemen on the other side⁷⁷ (laughter)⁷⁸ they would be all the better pleased at my mentioning it. If I were to be actuated by

purely personal feelings,--and I suppose that no man on the floor of the House has greater reason,--I would at once vote against the motion but I consider that under the circumstances I ought to express my opinion, instead of giving a silent vote. I make a distinction between those purely personal feelings which being given us for self-defence are more readily excited and those faculties of reflection and judgment which enable us to act for the public good. If I were not to make this distinction but to act hastily from feelings which may have influenced me out of doors, on this or other matters, I am aware I would not be doing what an intelligent constituency such as I have the honor to represent would sustain me in. I disclaim, therefore, any personal feeling in the matter as being unworthy of guiding my own course, or the conduct of any man who has sought for a seat in this House. I regret extremely to see the line which the debate as it appears to me is about to take, and that the Administrative acts of His Excellency for which in my opinion he ought to be responsible are to be mixed up with those political acts of his Cabinet also, for which under our present system the ministry is alone responsible. I am of opinion that an address such as that now intended should be merely a compliment--rather of a personal nature than otherwise,--from the two branches of the legislature to the Head of the Govt. on the occasion of his departure from the country and that to be worth any thing it ought to be unanimous. Had it been so framed I would not have refused to join in such an act of usual courtesy. But when I find his Excellency complimented upon the dignity to which he had been raised by the Sovereign, I cannot help going back to the occasion upon which that dignity was conferred. That was the Rebellion Losses Bill. Now I hold that his Lordship could not prevent his ministry from introducing that measure, nor, I admit, would it have been proper for him to have interfered with it during its passage through the legislature; but when it came before him as the Representative of the Queen, it was his duty to form and follow his own opinion upon it. I think that acting upon the Royal Instructions--instructions which have been issued to every Governor since the cession of Canada--it was his duty to have reserved it as an extraordinary measure for the sanction of the Imperial Government. If his ministry gave him contrary advice, it was his duty, in my opinion, to have disregarded it because he was then acting in an independent capacity. But it was said at the time that the Rebellion Losses Bill was a local measure--a measure in which no Imperial interests were involved, and therefore there was no necessity for it being reserved. I must say that if that was not a measure affecting the interests of all Government, the Imperial as well as the Colonial, I know not what is. And the absurdity of the assertion is the more conspicuous from the fact that a bill for the amendment of a Savings Bank Act was reserved, when the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed, and was sent home as a bill by the same mail which carried the other as an act. Was that amendment of a Savings Bank Act a measure affecting Imperial interests, while the Rebellion Losses Bill was to be held out as a local measure? I consider the latter as a measure of the highest importance, affecting nothing less than the connexion of Canada with the mother country. Lord Elgin sanctioned it however, and by that sanction he outraged the feelings of every loyal man in the country. And with the strong sentiments which I have entertained in that respect, in common with thousands of others of my countrymen, I felt that I had been placed in a position in which from thenceforth all considerations arising from a British interest in the Province were to be excluded from my mind. The loyal men of the country could never act from old feelings again; the poetry of loyalty was gone, and the connexion with the mother country become a matter of calculation. Of the mode too in which the sanction to that bill was given, I might say something, but I shall refrain. But if Lord Elgin was to blame for sanctioning the bill, I consider he was no less to blame for the way

in which he carried out the law. It is unnecessary for me to say that I had no sympathy with the persons whom that bill was intended to benefit; but I must say that constituted as I am, I have respect for authority and for law. I therefore do not think any the more of his Lordship that the instructions given to the Commissioners for carrying the law into effect deprived many of those for whose benefit it was passed of the legal rights they possessed under it. And I am not surprised, that session after session, petitions on their behalf are laid on the table of this House praying for redress. I observe in another part of the proposed address that the prosperity of the country is alluded to. No doubt the country has prospered, but I believe it would have prospered just as well had Lord Elgin never been here, and I am proud to think that Canada is in that position that the acts of no one man can retard its progress. I repeat that it is a matter of regret that the Ministry, if they intended an act of mere courtesy to Lord Elgin, did not so frame their address that those who usually supported them could have joined in it, instead of laying before the House one in which unanimity could not be expected. For myself, I cannot vote for the address as it stands, and if an offer had been made by the Ministry to consult with the members of the Opposition in drawing up a document in which all could join, it is [a] matter of regret that it was not done, and I think the Opposition were wrong in not meeting them.⁷⁹

MR. HOLTON said he had never been spoken to.⁸⁰

MR. FERRES.--All I know is merely what I heard stated just now by the honorable member for Renfrew. I must say, however, that whatever may be my opinions about Lord Elgin, I do not see how the honorable member for Montreal (Mr. Holton) can object to the address, and especially as the Rebellion Losses Act was one which he very cordially supported, as well as the other proceedings at the time. In this respect he seems to me more inconsistent, in opposing it, than the honorable and gallant member for Hamilton in bringing it forward.⁸¹

MR. HOLTON said he did not approve of the removal of the Seat of Government.⁸²

MR. FERRES.--Well, as to the Seat of Government, I am bound in candor to admit, that when Parliament addressed Lord Elgin, recommending that scheme, he as much as gave them to understand that he did not approve of it, by stating, if I recollect rightly, that it was a matter deserving of great consideration. But if that was actually Lord Elgin's own opinion, as I am willing to suppose it was at the time, it is an opinion which he did not retain, for he subsequently seems to have come into the proposal of the House, and agreed to the removal. Nor do I see that the assertion, by the honorable member for Renfrew, that His Lordship had no vindictive feelings against Montreal, can be reconciled with the well known fact that he has never been in the city since, except on one occasion, when he was publicly invited, and once or twice when he could not help himself, by having to pass through it on his way to other places.⁸³

MR. A. DORION (Montreal,) had, it was true, been asked to join in this address, the object being as he understood that he should second the motion.⁸⁴ Considering the constituency he represented, he did not think there was any particular reason why he should take a prominent part in an Address of congratulation to Lord Elgin.⁸⁵ He was one, who though he had not direct proof of the interference of his Lordship, . . . had personal convictions of the truth, too strong to be easily removed. As to the rebellion losses bill, he supposed those who approved his conduct believed that he acted with the advice of his Ministry; but he was not convinced that that was the case with respect to the removal of the seat of government, because a few years before the men who formed his

ministry had recommended a fixed seat of government, and that at Montreal.⁸⁶ A short time afterwards another point came up of very great importance. A number of the citizens of Montreal expressed their views on a very important and delicate point, but in a perfectly constitutional manner. And what did they see on that occasion? They saw some of the most honourable and loyal men in the Province deprived of offices which they had held with honour to the country, and it was his opinion they were so deprived of their offices, contrary to the opinions of the majority of the administration.⁸⁷

MR. HINCKS.--It is not true! It is false!⁸⁸

MR. A. DORION only stated his conviction.⁸⁹

MR. HOLTON.--I move that these words be taken down.⁹⁰

MR. HINCKS.--Take them down, if you will.⁹¹ It was the unanimous opinion of the council⁹² [and] I shall not allow statements that are untrue to be made without a flat contradiction.⁹³

MR. A. DORION proceeded to say that he had not stated it as a fact, but had merely given his impression, and he thought the honourable gentleman had displayed a little too much warmth in contradicting him. His impression was founded on very strong presumptions, for he knew that among the members of that administration there were some who had strongly stigmatized the same line of conduct when pursued in 1835 and 1836 by Lord Aylmer and Lord Gosford.⁹⁴ The same conduct on the part of a ministry had been stigmatised as unconstitutional in 1837 by the very same men who were in the ministry of 1849, and he could not believe they had changed their views so far as to advise Lord Elgin to deprive men, who declared their loyalty in the strongest terms, in the very document they had signed. In 1836 the speeches and so forth were very much more violent and exciting than anything in 1849, so that if it were wrong, which he most strongly asserted, to discharge magistrates in the first year, it must have been much more wrong in the latter. Neither he nor his constituents then had much reason to take an active part in congratulating Lord Elgin, though while he left to the ministry the responsibility of the address he would have voted for it had it been in terms not pledging him to approve of His Excellency's whole administration, nor could he vote for one giving to His Excellency that praise for the improvement of the country which was in fact due to the energy of the people. That he was not above in feeling this to be the spirit of the address was manifest from the remarks of the member for Missisquoi, whose ministerial feeling was known to be strong. As for the honorable member for Renfrew, he was anxious now that there should be an address without political feeling; but when a similar address was moved to Lord Metcalf[e] on his elevation to the peerage, though unlike this address there was no allusion to politics in it, all the friends of that gentleman voted against it. Another reason against the address was that in thus giving Lord Elgin credit for all the good of his period, it would be necessary also to give him credit for all the bad, of consequence the commercial crisis of 1849 as well as the prosperity since.⁹⁵

MR. FELTON said all the opposition on this occasion came from Montreal; but admitting the removal of the seat of Government to be a great error, ... fair consideration ought to be given to the reasons which prompted the previous course. He sustained the rebellion losses bill, believing that our liberties were established by the blood then unhappily and uselessly shed on the scaffold and in the field. He also thought the removal of the annexation magistrate, perfectly legal, for the case was very different under Lord Gosford, when the country was in a state of servitude, and at present when it enjoyed freedom. At

the same time he did not think that deprivation at all politic. He eulogized the Governor for being always ready to sacrifice his private opinions, and remarked that while all other Governors had been surrounded by parasites, he alone had carried out the principle of responsible Government.⁹⁶

MR. CAUCHON would have voted in preference for an entirely non-political address; but as Mr. Holton had made a personal thing of the question he would vote for the address. If the member for Montreal approved of his lordship's conduct in 1849, it was not because Sir A. McNab disapproved it then, that he (Mr. A. McNab) should vote against the Address, and added that he (Mr. Holton) did not know but he might one day make as strange an alliance as that of Sir A. McNab's since he was himself now allied with those from whom he was separated in 1849.⁹⁷

MR. POULIOT considered that the address conferred great honor on Sir A. McNab, and that Lord Elgin was a great benefactor of Canada.⁹⁸

MR. DUFRESNE voted for the address, understanding that it was part of the English constitution that the King can do [no] wrong, and so far from thinking that the gallant knight ought not to move such an address, he was very glad he had done so, for his was a direct condemnation--a vote of censure, so to say of the Premier's whole political life previously.⁹⁹

MR. GALT congratulated Lord Elgin on the animated manner in which ministers supported their address, which they seemed to have left entirely to the mercies of the opposition.¹⁰⁰ [He] expressed his surprise that the members of the Government having brought down the address, should have allowed the debate to proceed so far, without saying a single word; abandoning all the acts of the Governor General to the attack on one side and the defence on the other, of independent members of the House.¹⁰¹ Now in bringing forward such a motion as the present one the House was challenged to canvass (sic) the acts of the Governor General, and in taking it for granted that that nobleman had duties as well as his advisers, he took just the view which was taken on that point by Sir A. McNab in 1849, both said His Excellency was not to be a puppet.¹⁰² He was sure the House would listen to the gallant Knight's explanation of his present position, with a great deal of satisfaction. They would like also to hear the Attorney General West, defining his course, and showing how he could urge this address, after having approved of every sentiment uttered by the late Speaker, which was in direct censure of the very individual whom it was now proposed to compliment. Mr. Galt then proceeded to argue that His Excellency had failed to attend to his duty, in preserving the constitution of the country inviolate, by neglecting to see that Parliament was called together every year, so as to have an opportunity of controlling the expenditure of the public money.¹⁰³ But what had taken place? Why owing to his absence, of which no explanation had been given the pledge given by his advisers had not been fulfilled, and 18 months passed without the representatives of the people having an opportunity of considering the finances of the country. He considered the Government bound to see (sic) that ministers did their duty on these points--he could not allow them for instance to call Parliament one day and prorogue it the next. The member for Renfrew had said something about Lord Elgin's popularity and his avoidance of identifying himself with a party. He did not dispute His Excellency's hospitality; but as to identification (sic) with a party it was most distinct. What was his answer to the address in 1849, especially to the address from Hastings? He here read part of the answer to that address in which it¹⁰⁴ stigmatized the¹⁰⁵ conservatives¹⁰⁶ led by the gallant Knight, now at the head of the Government, as "foes to the liberties of this country." (Hear, hear,

and laughter.)¹⁰⁷ He asked if that was not identifying himself with a party? At any rate the gallant knight could not pretend to answer in the negative.¹⁰⁸ He did not think, therefore, that it came well from the gallant Knight to move an address complimenting His Excellency on the acts of his administration. He was in favour of presenting an address,¹⁰⁹ [but] he regretted that the words of the address had not been such as he could vote for--for he disclaimed all the personal feelings which had been attributed to him.¹¹⁰ He should, therefore, move in amendment that all after the word "that" be left out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:--"An humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the sincere regret of this House at His Lordship's approaching retirement from the Government of this Colony; and to assure His Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for his exalted character, and anxious solicitude for his future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope His Excellency may long live to enjoy the favor of His Sovereign, and the approbation of his country."¹¹¹

MR. HINCKS explained that for the expressions made use of by Lord Elgin, to which the last speaker had referred, his Government for the time being, was responsible.¹¹²

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD said the Government had hoped that the Address would have been unanimously adopted.¹¹³ Had he thought the address required explanation, [he] would have made it¹¹⁴. That they were mistaken he was sorry to see¹¹⁵; but at least the debate had this advantage it showed how far faction could go, and he confessed¹¹⁶ he was not surprised to see that those gentlemen were unwilling to pay a decent mark of respect to the representative of their Sovereign, when he remembered that on a former occasion those very gentlemen were anxious to sever the connection between the Sovereign and this country. He was not surprised that those who wished to have no Sovereign, should not be willing to pay a mark of respect to the representative of that Sovereign.¹¹⁷ But if any respect were due to the Sovereign, it was due also to their representative and to carry the amendment would be a most wanton insult.¹¹⁸ The member for Montreal who spoke first, said he regretted the course taken by his gallant friend at the head of the Government, and that out of due respect to himself, he should not have adopted that course. He would reply that the whole course of his honourable and gallant friend's life had been that of loyalty and devotion to his Sovereign, and to the representative whom she chose in the exercise of Her prerogative to send here. Strongly as their feelings were outraged in 1849, his gallant friend and those who like himself followed and acted under him; never, in the very height of those commotions, so far forgot themselves as in any way to disparage the representative of their Sovereign. (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) They never so far forgot their duty to their sovereign or the respect due to themselves as to allude in any manner to the personal course adopted by his Excellency the Governor General.¹¹⁹ Now supposing that his hon. friend had been incapable of forming an administration, and one had been constructed more consonant with the feelings of the member for Montreal, would it not have become the duty of the latter to propose this address and would not all his convictions that Lord Elgin was a vindictive man speedily have vanished. As to the member for Sherbrooke, though according to his theory, the Governor General had violated the constitution in June, he must have greatly changed his mind since, as he was prepared to support the Government when it afterwards met Parliament.¹²⁰ He had been amused to hear the remarks made by the honorable member for Montreal (Mr. Dorion), when he spoke so indignantly of the insinuations thrown out against the loyalty of the men who joined in the annexation movement. He said, they met openly and loyally to discuss--what? The throwing

off of their allegiance to their sovereign. Openly and loyally to discuss whether it would not be well to sever the connection with Great Britain! He conceived that that was the same sort of loyalty which was being exhibited in so unseemly a manner on the present occasion, when, of all others, it seemed to him that a due regard to their own position should have prompted a ready acquiescence in the motion of his hon. and gallant friend. It had been stated that he (the Attorney General) had approved of the course taken by the late Speaker in the address he made to his Excellency. He did approve of that course, and he approved of it still. He thought the protest then made was against a breach of the constitution, but in adopting the principle of responsible government, he had a right to suppose, and he did assume that every step his Excellency took was on the advice of his constitutional advisers, the law officers of the crown, and they in a most manful manner had themselves assumed the responsibility, and on the meeting of Parliament in September, seeing that the house did not approve of the course taken by the late administration, they felt their responsibility, and gave up their positions.¹²¹

MR. MACKENZIE. Why there they are now--they are your colleag[u]es.¹²²

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD it was against all idea of the British constitution to vis[i]t the fault of the Council or (*sic*) Lord Elgin.¹²³ He did not think that this address was obnoxious to the charge of having in any way a political character. But whatever might be thought of the course taken by his honorable and gallant friend it was at least disinterested. He had no more favors to ask or obtain from the distinguished individual to whom this address was to be voted. They were simply performing the duty which devolved upon them as a portion of the Legislature of this Province, and as devoted and loyal subjects of her Majesty, in paying this proper meed of respect to her representative on leaving our shores. Had this been an address to a coming governor, they might have been obnoxious to the charge of unworthy motives, but it was to a retiring governor from whom they had nothing to expect.

"Let others praise the rising sun,
We bow to him whose course has run."¹²⁴

MR. CARTIER regretted only one thing, that the occasion had reference to his lordships severing the connexion, which had hitherto subsisted between him and the Province; but trusted he would still be able and willing to render Canada his assistance in the House of Lords and elsewhere.¹²⁵

MR. LEMIEUX approved of the address and of the fact that Sir Allan McNab had proposed it.¹²⁶

MR. HINCKS replied to the remarks of Mr. Dorion in regard to the removal of the magistrates from office in 1849, and the removal of the seat of Government from Montreal, in regard to both of which matters he denied that Lord Elgin should in any way be held responsible.--¹²⁷ As to the annexation dismissals the Cabinet was unanimous; but the member for Chicoutimi was on the ministry, which was not the case, and of the other members of the cabinet he would not cite any from Upper Canada who had ever been of that opinion, so that the action of the Council required no explanation on the interference of the Governor. As to the seat of Government he believed the people of Montreal were quite ready to forget the past, and there were indications that they were not hostile as their representatives alleged to Lord Elgin.¹²⁸

MR. A. DORION had not said they were hostile but that they were not likely to desire him to vote for such an address as that proposed.¹²⁹

MR. HINCKS continued. Imputations of cowardice might be cast on His Excellency; but if the Government, had taken the course pressed on them by all their friends out of doors, they would have given rise to feeling that would not have subsided in a lifetime. It was owing to Lord Elgin's firmness (*sic*) in opposing bloodshed that the good feeling which had since prevailed had arisen.¹³⁰ The citizens of Montreal in 1849¹³¹, however showed a most disgraceful apathy¹³². He said that such things had been allowed there as would not have been allowed in any other city in the world, and contrasted what he termed their pusillanimity with the conduct of the citizens of London on the occasion of the Chartist riots¹³³, when every man from the nobleman turned out to preserve the peace.¹³⁴

MR. A. DORION. The citizens of Montreal did so.¹³⁵

MR. HINCKS. They acted with shameful pusillanimity.¹³⁶

A VOICE. It was not left to the citizens; the Government undertook to organize a force.¹³⁷

MR. A. DORION said, many young men of Montreal, some of whom opposed the bill, had offered their services to preserve the peace: but they were no sooner accepted than they were discharged. It was the pusillanimity of the Government not of the citizens, which permitted those disgraceful riots to go on.¹³⁸

MR. HINCKS meant to say the majority of influential citizens did not exert themselves. The respectable citizens stood with their arms folded and saw the representative of the Sovereign insulted. It was true a certain number of young men did offer their services; but things of that kind could not be put down by party organization, or what had the appearance of being so, and the effect of using that force would have been to deluge the streets of Montreal with blood.¹³⁹

MR. HOLTON defended the citizens of Montreal from the charge brought against them by the honorable member for Renfrew¹⁴⁰.

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB did not think it any great honor to the people of Montreal that they had selected as their representatives the Secretary of the Annexation Society and the other honorable gentleman who had supported him in that, and who now opposed this address to his Excellency, and would be glad if no Governor-General ever came here again.¹⁴¹ [He] had proposed the address because he believed it in accordance with the will of the people.¹⁴² It might be that he (Sir Allan) had formerly opposed the administration of Lord Elgin, and had opposed many acts of his Government strongly and energetically, but that was no reason why he should not do his duty here on the present occasion. He should feel that he deserved the censure of this house and of this country, and would probably be despised by the people of this country, and at all events he should despise himself, if he allowed the disappointment he endured on the occasion he had referred to, and the defeats he experienced not only here but in England--if he allowed those feelings to prevent him from presenting such an address as that which he had now submitted to the house.¹⁴³ He had bowed to the desires of the country already on more occasions than one, and he would again if necessity should require.¹⁴⁴ But honorable gentlemen opposite said--did you not oppose the Rebellion Losses Bill?¹⁴⁵

MR. HOLTON--And petitioned for Lord Elgin's recall, and took over to England petitions which demanded his recall?¹⁴⁶

MR. MACKENZIE: And took home other people's petitions for his recall.¹⁴⁷

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB: I do not recollect such a petition.¹⁴⁸

MR. HOLTON. I do.¹⁴⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB. I must have some better authority.¹⁵⁰

MR. HOLTON. Do you deny it?¹⁵¹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB. Well, if I did, is that a reason I should exhibit a want of courtesy and propriety towards the Governor General now?¹⁵² In urging the House to pass this Address, he felt that he was consulting the honour of the House and the best feelings of the people of this country.¹⁵³ He was astonished to hear the observations of the member for Sherbrooke because that member was in the opposition in 1849; but when the times pressed he united with the member for London, and went over to the other side. Again when the hon. member was in England about some business that concerned his breeches pockets--at that time when honor was done to Lord Elgin by a dinner at the London Tavern, there was the member for Sherbrooke doing honor to him too, because he had had some little interest in matters that were going on. He (Sir Allan) had never in his place in Parliament spoken disrespectfully of Lord Elgin (sic), was he to be told therefore that in introducing this address, he was to bring up the Rebellion Losses Bill, or the seat of Government? or the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, or passages from answers to the addresses on the Rebellion Lossess (sic) Bill? Gentlemen opposite were the very last in the Province to take the abuse they were giving¹⁵⁴ [OR] to take the course they were doing.¹⁵⁵ He (Sir A.) had been in opposition but had always pursued a steady course of loyalty and duty.¹⁵⁶

MR. GALT had been honored with a personal attack, first from the Attorney General West and then from the gallant premier, which he considered the more gratifying because the conduct of those gentlemen had been such as to make them particularly well informed on the subject of consistency. The Attorney General reproached him with the support he gave the last Government; but what opportunity had he had for testifying his want of confidence in them after the events for which he blamed them. Was he in this respect like the Attorney General West, who advised the Speaker on the course he should take with regard to the protest, and who after it was taken affected to act as if he supported? Was the Attorney General West the man to talk of consistency? Had not his whole life been engaged in the advocacy of one set of principles, and the subsequent abandonment of them? Had not that gentleman been the man to carry out what he had only a very short time before called robbery and spoliation--and why? Out of his great consideration for the feelings of the people! Upon his word the people owed the Attorney General West a very great deal, and he had no doubt, before the hon. gentleman got through, he would put the country under a still heavier debt, (laughter.) But the reason the Attorney General West justified the course of the Governor General on the prorogation, was very remarkable. It was that his conduct was under the advice of responsible ministers, and especially of the law officers of the Crown. Why these same law officers were now sitting on the same benches as the gentleman himself. They were all there except the member for Niagara--but he supposed that that member was not the only one who advised the unconstitutional course. One day the Attorney General accused these gentlemen of an unconstitutional course, and the next he came down and took his seat with them as their legal colleagues (sic). The hon. gentleman talked of loyalty as if there was any meaning in such a word coming from a gentleman who told the people that if the Rebellion Losses Bill passed, any thing would be better than our present position? Perhaps the gentleman, however, was not now speaking his own opinions--perhaps he was unable, as on another occasion, to say anything, because the gallant knight had got a fit of the government. But were the supporter[s]

of the gentlemen (sic) all as deeply imbued as himself with this spirit of loyalty? Who was it that formed the British league? What took place at their meetings? Were they as anxious as the gentleman was now to separate the Governor General from his advisers? Why, the hon. gentleman was himself a member of that body, and we know that they were the last to discover the extreme loyalty which he now displays on these points. But the gallant knight had found it necessary, in order to attack him (Mr. G.) to go abroad. The gallant knight said the member for Sherbrooke [has] gone to the dinner at London, because he was influenced by pecuniary considerations. By what was the gallant knight's own course influenced? Why was he at that moment on the Ministerial benches? Was he influenced by nothing but public policy? Did he yield all his convictions and get nothing in return? No sir! no! no! He came into office at the price of sacrificing all his honest opinions; he holds office by sacrificing them and is he the man to accuse another of inconsistency.¹⁵⁷ He might reconcile those parts of his own conduct as he could, but he was not the man to accuse another of being actuated by mercenary motives.¹⁵⁸ But as to the fact which the gallant knight had spoken of, that gentleman must know that the dinner in London was to the Governor General of Canada--to whom he (Mr. Galt), was quite willing to vote an address--and not to Lord Elgin--that it was a dinner from which all political considerations were entirely excluded¹⁵⁹ to let the London world know something of the material progress of Canada¹⁶⁰.

Some one here cried out--"The progress of the Grand Trunk."¹⁶¹

[MR. GALT continued:] But the gallant knight had also come back to his (Mr. G.'s) conduct in 1849, and had told the house that he had deserted his party at the moment of danger. He thought the party had deserted itself. He was then but a new member, having been but a few days in the house; but he had the misfortune to differ from the gallant knight as to the policy to be pursued by the party in the house and subsequently in the country, but in thus differing he had conducted himself as he was bound under such circumstances to do. The gallant knight would not deny that he had placed his views in writing before him and the present Inspector General before he left them, and it was only upon finding that they would not adopt a course such as he could approve that he had left them and had never since acted with them. He could see no ground upon which he was subject to the attack of the gallant knight. He could understand how the member for Renfrew or his colleagues might suppose they had reason for attacking him, but he repeated not how the gallant knight could do so. It had been admitted even on the other side of the house that the address went beyond the proper limit, and he therefore would move in amendment (here the hon. member moved the amendment already published.)¹⁶²

MR. POST. GEN. SPENCE was at a loss to understand why all the circumstances of the Government of the country, from 1849 to the present time, should be brought up to prevent the voting of a respectful address to the Governor General; but he did not regret that this had taken place from any fear that the character or the feelings of the Governor General would be affected, but only from fear that it would prevent the harmony which ought to reign in the debates of the House. He believed that feelings such as those which had prevailed in 1849 should not prevent unanimity on an occasion like the present, and he cited the example of the public estimation in which the Duke of Wellington had been held, in order to show patriotism was respected in England, even in spite of violent differences of opinion. As to the opinion of the gentlemen who claimed to represent Montreal, he gave them the credit of being exceptions to the feeling of (sic) Montreal, since he remembered that in 1852, the citizens of Montreal had

respectfully tendered their hospitality to the Governor General. But in any case, was the House to be guided by the feeling in Montreal? What would be the feeling in broad Canada? His Excellency might pass through from one end to the other and there would be but one feeling manifested, a sentiment of delight to do him honor, for he was a household word in the hearts of the people of Canada, as one who had conferred upon that people their fullest rights.¹⁶³ He believed that no name would stand higher, and that, in future times, none would be more revered in the history of Canada than that of the Earl of Elgin.¹⁶⁴ He believed the opposition came not from the opposition, but from a mere section of it, and that it neither proceeded from the hon. member for Glengary nor from the hon. member for Lambton, and he hoped there would be nothing to prevent an affectionate address from being carried.¹⁶⁵ He hoped that those feelings would subside, and that the illustrious nobleman, whose best energies had been expended on behalf of Canada, would feel, when he retired from the citadel of Quebec, that in leaving the country for which he had done so much, he did not leave one unkindly feeling behind him.¹⁶⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND denied that the people of Lower Canada, or even of Montreal entertained any rancorous feelings towards Lord Elgin. The members for Montreal themselves said there was no such feeling.¹⁶⁷ [He] repudiated the idea that the members for that city had expressed truly the sentiments of their constituents towards the Governor General.¹⁶⁸ With very few exceptions, there was no place in the Province where the Governor General was more respected than in Montreal, and in Lower Canada he was universally revered as a benefactor of the country. He regretted the reference which had been made to matters, which should be buried in oblivion--he regretted it the more because it led to accusations against individuals and against communities, and especially against the city of Montreal. He did not certainly agree with the member for Renfrew, and he believed, on the contrary that the great body of the citizens were anxious in 1849, to put down the disturbances. He had occasion to know the fact, especially he knew it to have been so with some gentlemen on the other side of the House. He must, however, acknowledge, while on the subject, that some of the gentlemen opposite, though opposed to the Ministry in politics, had gone to their houses for the purpose of defending them from the mob. What prevented more active interference was the opinion of the Government that the citizens should not be called on, but that the matter should be left in the hands of the Corporation, which unfortunately did nothing. Leaving this topic, he (Mr. D.) expressed his regret and surprise that persons in the position of the Governor should be exposed to obloquy for acts, for which they were not responsible, among a people who demanded the continuance of constitutional rules. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Hincks, that Lord Elgin never brought any influence to bear on the Seat of Government question; and the dismissal of the annexationists was determined on unanimously.¹⁶⁹

MR. LORANGER supported, and MR. MARCHILDON opposed, the Address submitted by the Government.¹⁷⁰

MR. PAPIN [spoke]¹⁷¹.

MR. MACKENZIE--A nobleman of much experience in public life--of ancient lineage (few names more distinguished than that of the Bruce,) and having the advantages of a suitable political education, and very influential connexions in Britain, comes out to this distant country as its chief ruler, unconnected with the feuds, the rivalries, the jealousies that distinguish a young and free community, but also unacquainted with the character of the people he was to govern,

and their public men. After remaining eight or nine years in Canada, he is now returning to his native land to receive such rewards as his Sovereign may choose to bestow; and the principal Executive Councillor who he has very recently selected to assist at his Councils, asks of one-third of this House, the other two-thirds having gone home, their unanimous and unqualified vote of approbation of his political career. The Governor General found one set of men in the public affairs--another under Mr. Baldwin, succeeded them, followed by the members for Renfrew and Norfolk, and their Lower Canada allies.--Now, we have Civil Officers, specially selected by His Excellency--not forced upon him by an overwhelming majority here, but expressly chosen to thwart that majority and bend them to his views, or again to break up the House, and continue to set constitutions and oaths of office at defiance, by emptying the public treasury, at pleasure, in the confidence that an Assembly would be obtained, who would readily sanction whatever the Executive might have done. This new Government has for its chief members, the gallant Knight of Hamilton, the imaginary leader of some half a dozen members of our body, and the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Morin) from Chicoutimi, who lost his election in his own county, and would find it difficult to tell how to get in for another. His Excellency came here to carry out responsible Government, which clearly means that when he sees one set of Councillors pursue a corrupt or unjust course, he should change them, or check their measures unless he approve of their misconduct, and stop the wrong, either by enforcing a change, or by intimation of a change. The Governor has sought changes, it is understood, but not for Canadian interests--he was ready enough to refer to the prerogative when immediate secularization, and a removal from Montreal, came in question, but through all the mazes of corruption which have made responsible Government a reproach, his Excellency was a willing traveller--in that direction no set of men could seemingly go too far for him. If English temporary interests were served, little he seems to have cared for the fortunes of Canada; and of all men on earth one would have thought that the last to come forward, without even a blush of shame upon his cheek, to ask us to endorse the whole career of the Governor General, would have been the gallant Knight from Hamilton. Has he forgotten his own conduct? Does he repudiate it? In this address, his last speech and confession acknowledging a factious, violent, dangerous opposition to the best part of Lord Elgin's conduct--his evident desire at one time to conform to the wishes of the people, clearly expressed through an overwhelming majority of their Representatives? The gallant Knight and his friends near him opposed the Feudal Tenures bill of 1853. Does he now endorse it? He voted for the Tenures bill of 1854, and then at the dictation of Spencerwood voted for a bill from the Council, of quite an opposite character. He stood beside Bishop Strachan at laying the foundation of Trinity College, and denounced Lord Elgin's conduct in converting Toronto University into a "Godless College." He long and loudly declared that an Elective Senate was the death knell of British power--that municipal corporations were not wanted, and that I, and those who voted with me, twenty years since, to promote a secularization of the Clergy Reserves, for Education to all, were thus promoting rebellion, and taking a powerful prop from the monarchy. Are place, patronage and salary his price? Has the Governor given him these, on condition that he desert his principle, and praise him through the echoes of an empty Legislative hall? The gallant Knight declaimed against Lord Elgin's Jury bill, abhorred his extension of the Franchise, which gives this House 130 members, disputed the wisdom of the hon. member for Renfrew's changes in the assessment laws, and cried out lustily for representation by population, to which the Government are stoutly and successfully opposed. To-day the gallant Knight tells His Excellency, you have administered the Government for many years, with great honour to yourself and unspeakable advantage to the people--we are

better off and far happier in Canada, in consequence of the able discharge of your duty in the high trust reposed in you, your services to our country have richly merited the dignities which the Queen has heaped upon you, and we will, therefore, "ever feel the highest respect for your exalted character." Is not the minister who uses this fulsome flattery to a retiring ruler, the same person who advised the English in Canada to seek annexation? Who urged the people of Montreal onwards to deeds of violence and outrage? Who advised the foolish of Montreal and Quebec to expel a Scottish Governor General from their St. Andrew's Societies, and from the Thistle Curling Club? The men of '37 rebelled against ages of constitutional wrong, which peaceful efforts had failed them to redress --the member for Hamilton rebelled against constitutional rule, for the sake of office and its emoluments. He accuses the hon. representative for Sherbrooketown whose gifted and truly loyal and Conservative sire has left a name of which tens of thousands might well be proud, of praising the Governor General when in England, because it was his interest, and asserts that he (Sir Allan) had always pursued a steady course of loyalty and duty. Was he loyal and unselfish in 1849? He denies having ever uttered a disrespectful word of Lord Elgin, but how are the facts? The Times, London, March 23, 1849, saw what he was driving at long before the people at the Champ de Mars were told that "now was the time for action," when they burnt the Parliament House, and a noble library, the accumulation of ages.--The Times asked, "whence all this ferment?--Why is Sir Allan MacNab working up the loyal population to fury, and why does Canada talk of 'annexation' with the 'United Stars and Stripes?' Why are Durham, Sydenham, Metcalfe and Elgin, now proclaimed traitors in disguise?" And who but Sir Allan and his colleagues from Upper Canada had thus proclaimed them?

Shall we vote for approbation to the ruler who stooped to take his most violent traducer, from a feeble minority, and place him at the head of the Council? who gave us, as a secularizer, the unwearied enemy of all freedom in religion? Never? His Excellency may do an unwise thing, we will at least strive to be consistent. The gallant Knight from Hamilton urged his friend Mr. George Moffatt, and the so-called loyal of Montreal, to get up an address to the Queen, and volunteered to take it to London and ... urge its prayer there, and actually did so. Yes, the Hon. George Moffatt, presided at the Friday meeting at the Champ de Mars, Montreal, where, under the leadership of the gallant Knight, a petition was adopted with loud cheers, and here is a remarkable passage from it:

"The Earl of Elgin, by giving the royal assent to a bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by Your Majesty's troops, and by others--hath seriously impaired your Majesty's royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquility of the Province. Your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's royal authority, and the insult to themselves, an outrage, and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience. And they humbly pray, that your Majesty will graciously please to recall the Earl of E. and K. from the Government of this Province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the state or honor of your Majesty, and that your Majesty will disallow the said bill, which is an insult and robbery to every man, who in the time of trial, stood for the defence of your Majesty's Crown and dignity."

Yet the hon. member for Hamilton, who took this petition to London, who urged its prayer there, who asked England to trample upon the local bill passed here, says he has always treated the Governor General with becoming respect! His emmisaries (sic) here were stirred up, and from Quebec did Lord Elgin's admirer carry to the foot of the throne, a petition, saying:

They "would most earnestly implore your Majesty to disallow the rebellion losses, and to recall the Earl of Elgin, in whom they have lost all confidence.

Your petitioners are satisfied that order and tranquility will not be restored till the Earl of Elgin is removed from the Government of this Colony, and that a continuance of the late state of misrule and impending anarchy may lead to consequences the most deplorable."

On language like this of "insult," "robbery," "misrule and impending anarchy," and "outrage," used to the chosen representative of the monarch of two hundred millions of the human race, I offer but this comment: it could only be surpassed by that representative choosing the author of [the] petition as his chief adviser, and forcing him upon a reluctant Legislature. His Excellency may perhaps know his own real merits better than most of us--but the spectators here, and they are but a dozen or two in the midst of gloom and darknes[s], indicate no remarkable popularity in his Lordship, indoors or out. I think it would have shewn more discretion had the gallant knight and his friend the Attorney General West adopted, not an irritating but a soothing tone toward the opposition, but the hon. member for Kingston tells us that "the amendment (Mr. Galt's) (sic) to this address comes from men, who, on a former occasion, came forward for destroying the happy connexion subsistsng (sic) between us and the mother country," and the gallant ktight (sic) adds, that "the hon. gent. (Mr.--.) was the secretary of the annexation society, and would be very glad indeed, if no British Governor were ever again to set foot upon the shores of Canada." But for provoking language like this, I might, as I did yesterday, upon the Tenure question, have voted in silence. I will not, however, remind the gallant Knight, that the loyalists of Montreal had lost the trade of the port, and that England would not lend them money. The Government had been wasteful and imprudent--business was at a stand--habitants and emigrants were leaving in thousands, there were no discounts, and one-fourth [of] the city was "to let." The people looked to the stout and stalwart Knight for sage advice and, "loyalty run mad," hinted at annexation, and thus to swamp the hated Frenchmen! I shall not trust to memory in this case, but at once refer to the Quebec Gazette of the 23rd February, 1849, an anti-rebellion losses journal, where the gallant Knight's speech in Assembly, on Feb. 17, is given at length, is like his other speeches, and proves him to be the father of annexation in Montreal--no doubt he said more in private; but down with the alien French! a repeal of the Union, and annexation, were his chief staples along with the rebellion losses.

"He (Sir Allan MacNab) warned the Ministry (Messrs. Baldwin' Morin & Co.) that the course they were taking was likely to drive the people of Upper Canada to desperation, and to make them feel thankful that if they were to be ruled by foreigners (hear, hear,) it would be more for their benefit to be ruled by a neighboring and kindred people, (hear, hear,) than by those with whom they had no alliance, either in blood, language, or interest. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.) ... What struck him as remarkable was, that the Governor did not stand by the loyal men as the ministers did by the rebels. Instead of that, loyal men were cast adrift; they were told they were in the minority, and ought to be in the majority."

There's the advice, and its (sic) plain enough, from the President of Lord Elgin's Council viz., to prepare to join the Yankees, they're of one blood, one language, one interest with us--and abandon the outlandish Lower Canada Frenchmen with their foreign outlandish tongue; they are aliens to us in blood, language and interest. To America not to Britain, must we look for true friends. I really do not know which to pity most, the poor knight, who, for sake of office, hath to sell his principles and do any work; the Frenchmen who are his colleagues in the Council or his parasites in the House, or the retiring governor who, for the sake of a farewell puff, has wheeled the k[n]ight into a desertion of friends, fame, fidelity, and made his factotum as ready to kiss his toe as he

ever was to kick at him. His friend, the Attorney-General West, too, liked the debate, as it enabled him "to see how far the force of faction would go." Did he mean the Knight and himself, who admit by their position here that their whole lives have been factious, and that for office and profit alone they are ready to trample upon all that noble minds hold sacred? But yesterday, the Knight and the Attorney West had approved of the late Speaker's noble protest against the trick of the member for Renfrew, with consent of the Governor, to turn the Legislature adrift last June, quash enquiry, and seize another £900,000 for the Grand Trunk, --now, they fraternize with the men they then condemned, and the member for Renfrew, who is ever ready for any speculation that promises profit, lends them "a generous support," but stands prepared, nevertheless, for "new combinations." Not only had the Knight of Dundurn denounced this Governor, he had also slandered the memory of Lady Elgin's noble father, the Earl of Durham. "He (Sir Allan McNab) would 'tell the House that, if Lord Durham had been a private soldier, he would have been shot as a deserter for running away, as he did, from his post at Quebec.... It was by their means (the family compact) that Upper Canada was saved from a vile faction. The Earl of Durham was sent out to Canada to give it a constitution, and brought with him Mr. E.G. Wakefield, who, to be sure, was a convicted felon, and declared on very good authority to be a monster; but from his pen emanated the famous report of which hon. members opposite were so proud, and no wonder, for

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."¹⁷²

Here the Government side of the House showed some signs of impatience¹⁷³.

MR. MACKENZIE asked them if they did not think that for once he was keeping too close to the question.

The Governor General had made a poor bargain in forcing on the House the member for Hamilton to split up the reform majority under threats of dissolution; and pitiful and mean was the chivalry of France that enlisted under the banner of the father of annexation, who sought (sic) to sow dissension on account of birth-place--but it was the work of the member for Renfrew, (Mr. Hincks,) between whom (sic) and the gallant knight there had for years been a mutually profitable understanding. The other night the member for Renfrew hinted at a repeal of the Union, and thought it couldn't last. So said his friend the gallant knight in the debate of 13th February 1849.

"He, (Sir Allan,) did not make the statement rashly: he knew the people of Upper Canada as well as any man; and he would tell them that there was an opinion gaining ground rapidly in Upper Canada, that by the truckling of their representatives, they were placed under the dominion of FRENCH MASTERS. They were convinced of that fact from the submission of the Upper Canadian Reformers in the House to FRENCH INFLUENCE, when that influence was adverse to the interests of the people they were sent to represent. It so happened that the Union had completely failed in its object. It had been intended for the purpose of reducing the Lower Canadians to the domination of the British Canadians (hear, hear,) and the very contrary effect had been brought about.... That party (Upper Canada) whom it was intended to benefit were reduced to be SERFS OF THE OTHER."

The Governor's favorite Counsellor, it would be seen, had lashed the British population into fury, taunted them as serfs to Frenchmen, advised a dissolution of the Union, and after collecting all the petitions he could to denounce Lord Elgin as the abettor of treason, had left Montreal for London, May 21, to prevail on the Cabinet to disgrace the Governor, whom now he lauded to the skies as the cause of all our prosperity, the author of every good measure, the Mordecai whom the Queen could not sufficiently honor! Can we unite in these Hosannahs! Can we laud Lord Elgin for deserting those who stood by him in the worst of times, and

pulling the Knight out of the mud hole he had long floundered in! "Dissolving Views" had been applied to a member--the Knight was entitled to the soubriquet, for assuredly he had principle in proportion to his personal interest. He had said within the hour, "I feel that I am representing the feelings of the people of this country upon the present occasion," and if that be true he must have been purposely misrepresenting them for many years past. If we applaud the Governor for his firmness in 1849, what words can express our feelings at seeing him put down the Reformers in 1854, in order to exalt his own traducers. "Not only (says the Quebec Gazette, speaking of the Governor, May 3, 1849) was he pelted with rotten eggs, and his postillions, horses, and escort covered with filth, but he was assaulted with such violence with sticks and stones, that his carriage was broken, Colonel Bruce seriously hurt, and Lord Elgin himself struck in the face by a missile ... absolutely chased by the mob, Scotchmen running at the top of their speed, and stopping here and there to hurl a brick-bat and an imprecation, ... at length the unfortunate victim finds a shelter; he creeps into Monklands by a back door. What a picture?"

Sir, I was enthusiastically on the side of His Lordship then; so were the gentlemen near me, and the parent of annexation taunts us, by authority? We thought his Lordship right in 1849, and, thinking so still, can we take the taunts of his bitter enemies, and praise him for upsetting majorities now? The men who would have taken his life in 1849, laud him in 1854 for the Rebellion Losses? Can we laud the member for Renfrew, and his friend the knight for corrupting every available means whereby the truth could go to the people, for seizing the people's money without their consent, for supplying themselves and friends when no supplies had been sought or granted, and for trusting the public interests in unworthy hands? Never! His Excellency wrote Lord Grey, of the men who now surround him--"Montreal, April 30, 1849. To denounce the Parliament as French (*sic*) in its composition, and the Government as subject to French influences, has been their constant object, and violent doctrines have been broached with respect to the right which belongs to a British minority of redressing, by violence, any indignity to which it may be subjected from such a source." It is a poor compliment to Lower Canada, to force these disorganizers upon a free majority under threats of dissolution, and to place at the head of them the man who was able, in 1849, to induce even Scotchmen, clannish as they ever have been, to chase the State carriage of the lineal representatives of the best and noblest of Scottish kings, he of whom Caledonia's sweetest bard sings,

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has often led,"

and the patriotic deeds of whose glorious ancestors, nerves, to noble daring, the Highlander who glows and gladdens at the memory of the past, as he struggles for fame and freedom on the classic banks of the Euxine. But let the Times, England's greatest journal, portray Lord Elgin's favorite Ministers, and his colleagues, in their true colors. Will the House indulge me while I quote from the Times of May, 1849, its opinion of the man who this day seeks a vote of approbation of their shabby, sordid truckling, under cover of a laudation of a departing ruler?

"Riot, insult, and conflagration are the acts of a party which despairs of attaining its end by peaceful and ordinary methods. A month since, the steamer brought us an account of Sir Allan Macnab, with a dozen or two brother legislators, dining in public, drinking destruction both of body and soul, to the Governor General's responsible advisers, and standing in a balcony after dinner to see the chief of them burnt in effigy before the windows. Lord Stanley is a warm and rather reckless politician, but if His Lordship invited a party of friends to dine and see Lord John or Sir Robert Peel burnt in effigy in St. James Square, we

should conclude that he thought his chances of power somewhat desperate, and was taking it out in revenge. This is the case with Sir Allan MacNab and his associates. They are now a despicable minority. Low as they are in numerical strength, they are still lower in character and fortune, with all their jobs laid bare to noon-day,--their characters blasted, and their fortunes ruined; with the door of office closed upon them, and incapable of honest employment, they have no alternative but to throw things into confusion.... The minority which is making all this commotion is nothing more or less than the old 'family compact' turned out of doors, and rather out at elbows and ravenously hungry. The MacNabs, the Sewells, the Boultons, the Robinsons, and the Feltons, who divided all the offices in Church and State in the Tribunals, in the Banks, and in the Canada Company, between them--who made a majority of the Legislative Council, and had actually granted the greater part of Upper Canada to themselves, their fathers, their cousins, and relations, to the remotest degree, have worked out that once productive mine. They have now changed places with the unfortunates whom they used to tread upon ... a trial to which the pot-loyalty of MacNab and his associates is manifestly unequal."

Shall we laud a retiring ruler for placing, aye for forcing power into the hands of that faction? For saying to us--take the measures your country desires, in such a form as may suit the MacNabs, Strachans, Boultons, and Robinsons,--or take nothing? Shall we praise the scheme of £16,000 contingencies and also their daily pay to Legislative Councillors the people never chose, and who serve the Governors as a screen when they desire to nullify our best measures? shall we laud high tariffs wasting the substance of our countrymen, and new debts to be laid upon their lands? The angler baits his hook for the pike, and office is the bait which brings our Coalition Ministry to agree that the MacNabs, the Cayleys, the Macdonalds, and the Robinsons were grievously wrong in their politics, up to the 15th of September last,--that Lord Elgin is the Saviour of Canada,--that reciprocity, even from him, is a great blessing,--and that the French Canadians, once declared by the gallant Knight to be aliens in blood, language, and religion, for such they said they were, are and ever have been the truest patriots, and this Union of ours the happiest of contrivances. There is a passage in the gallant Knight's speech of the 13th Feb., 1849, which I must therefore refer to, Mr. Speaker, as the Attorney General West declares he stands ready to carry out the doctrines of Responsible Government. It is thus:--"The Hon. Inspector General had justified the Upper Canada rebels because the Government of the day had not given way at the first onset to the doctrines broached by William Lyon Mackenzie, for he was in reality the father of responsible government." No doubt Mr. Speaker, I was the first to use the term up west; and since, for love of office, the gentlemen opposite have become my pupils, I am perhaps ungrateful in not fraternizing,--but I cannot forget that they tried every desperate measure before borrowing my thunder, and when I call to mind that their leader, the Governor's new convert, tried hard to upset that popular theory in 1849, and been its enemy ever since, prudence requires that I should prefer the amendment of the hon. gentleman from Sherbrooke to an inconsistent eulogy by the Knight of Dundurn--who, when he went to London to upset Lord Elgin and the Parliament, and persuade the Queen to upset the law also, came back with this answer, signed "B. Hawes."

"I am directed, by Earl Grey, to inform you, that he has duly laid before the Queen the petitions to Her Majesty, which you delivered to him, for that purpose, on Saturday last. These petitions are from the inhabitants of Toronto, from the inhabitants of Kingston, from the residents of Weston, and its vicinity, from the residents in the Newcastle District, from Prescott County, from the Ottawa District, and from the City of Montreal. The petitioners pray for the recall of the

present Governor-General of Canada, for the dissolution of the Parliament of that Province, and for the disallowance, by Her Majesty, of the Act lately passed by that Parliament, for the indemnification of all parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion, in the years 1837 and 1838."

The honorable member for Renfrew asserts that the citizens of Montreal did not even attempt to preserve the peace of that city in 1849, that they shewed the utmost pusil[1]animity--a shameful pusil[1]animity--upon the occasion; but was it not the honorable member for Renfrew's new friends now in office, who persuaded them to hold back? and is not the honorable member for Renfrew very indiscreet thus to insult the whole people of the most populous city of British America? It is not essential to the passage of the ad[d]ress he professes to admire; and the truth, as he well knows, is, that if there was cowardice in any quarter, the Ministry were assuredly not free of it. Mr. Speaker, although I cannot unite in this address, I do fervently "hope that His Excellency may long live to enjoy the favors of His Sovereign, and the approbation of his country," and that his honored successor may be a little more mindful of his solemn obligations, and the great charge entrusted to him, than many Canadian rulers, have been. Well will it be for him, for us, and for the country, should he be found to possess the wisdom to see the right path, and the abiding firmness to pursue it.¹⁷⁴

MR. BROWN said:--Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for the motion which has been placed in your hands by the hon. gentlemen opposite. It is with no little regret and pain I find myself disagreeing from the friends with whom I generally act, but I cannot recall the important political events which have rapidly succeeded each other during the last eight years, without coming to the conclusion that it is my duty to vote for this address. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) It is true, sir, that I agree with a great deal of what has fallen from my friends around me, in regard to certain acts of the distinguished nobleman at the head of the Government. I am convinced that his influence has been often used, and used with effect, in opposition to the views advocated on this side of the house. I also think that his Excellency unhappily permitted himself to be too closely identified with members of the late administration--an administration under whose auspices corruption grew to an extent never before known in this country. (Hear, hear.) I do think that his Excellency may on some occasions have stepped beyond the line of his position as representative of the sovereign--that he may have too strongly influenced his Cabinet, and through them controlled public affairs. And I cannot help feeling that that section of the people of Upper Canada, whose confidence to some extent I have the honor to possess, encountered more disappointment than any other, from the executive proceedings of the last three years.--But, Mr. Speaker, with a knowledge of all this--feeling it as keenly as perhaps any of my friends--I cannot forget that it is not for me to bring the Governor General of this Province to account for his proceedings, so long as he abides by the constitution. (Hear, hear.) While we enjoy British constitutional government we are bound to maintain inviolate the principle, that the king can do no wrong. Without the sworn advice of a cabinet holding the confidence of this house, the Governor General cannot do one Executive act--and for his every proceeding we hold his cabinet responsible. The Governor General has full right to hold his own views on political questions, and to make them felt within his own proper sphere--it is our fault, the fault of the people's representatives, if he is enabled to carry out wrong views; and as I would be the first to object the moment any Governor overstepped his proper boundary, so I would be the last to deny him the full exercise of his legitimate constitutional influence. (Cheers.) The people of Canada have nothing now to fear from Executive influence--it may be used to modify, to restrain, to delay--but in the end the popular will must

prevail over every barrier. While I dissent, then, from much of Lord Elgin's recent policy, I would scorn to deny that he was entitled to throw his influence on what side he chose--or that in doing so he may have acted conscientiously. (Hear, hear.) And I am further bound to say that I would much rather the Governor General leaned unduly towards his ministers for the time being, than that he should give aid to the Opposition--even to that Opposition with which it is my happiness to act: (Cheers.) I confess, too, Mr. Speaker, that I do not think this an occasion when it becomes us to be guided by narrow views--(cheers); for one, I cannot deny to myself that in all these matters I have been a zealous partizan. I have been in the midst of the mêlée--have felt all the heat of an active combatant--and I cannot think it would be generous in me, when the strife is over, in judging of one whom at least we deemed on the other side, to allow the feelings of the moment to control my judgment. (Loud cheering.) On the contrary, sir, placed as we are--about to sever a connection which has lasted long beyond the ordinary term of colonial sovereignty--considering that we may never enjoy an opportunity of expressing those modified opinions which time so often brings after the feelings of the hour have passed away, I desire to forget entirely all passing animosities. I would seek to look at Lord Elgin's administration of Canada, not from any one point of view, not in any one particular aspect, but as a whole--and I would look at it with that candour and impartiality which his lordship will be entitled to receive from the future historian of our country. (Loud and continued cheering.) Looking, in this light, at the appearance and long residence of Lord Elgin among us, I am bound to admit that his regime will be entitled to a prominent place in the pages of history, as the period when self-government was fully conceded and secured to the Canadian people. (Cheers.) Sir, there are points in Lord Elgin's administration which I will never cease to regret--but this I am free to say, that when I reflect that his Excellency was the first Governor of this Province who not only, from his advent, admitted the theory of British constitutional government as applicable to Canada, but who avowed his intention to abide fully by its practical working, and who, by an experience of eight years, has established it so firmly that it can never be overturned--I am ready to forget all else, and remember only this. (Cheers.) Self-government is not only a blessing in itself to any people fit to use it aright--it educates the masses--it teaches them self-reliance--it throws them on their own resources--it develops energy and genious and talent, if there is any to be extracted. Who can doubt that the full recognition of self-government in Canada has given a wonderful impetus to the wondrous prosperity which has set in throughout our land--and shall we deny our acknowledgments to the individual who set his seal to the recognition? (Cheers.) Sir, I may be told that self-government was our right, and that its admission was only justice. True, sir, and I would be the last to submit to a denial of it, come from what quarter it might. But we cannot forget that such was not always the universal opinion--was not even the opinion of Canadians themselves, and that not many years ago. How apt are we to forget, in the continued enjoyment of a privilege, how valuable that privilege is, or that our title to it was ever disputed! The course of this debate has irresistibly carried me in thought back to the past political history of our country. I have been recalling for the last hour all that I have read of the old irresponsible system of government, with the petty despotism of Downing street and all the harrassing and degrading bickerings that plentifully flowed from it. I have summoned to recollection the long persevering struggles of the old Reform party, ending unhappily in an appeal to arms--not to obtain separation from Great Britain, and still less to procure annexation to the neighbouring Republic, as has been alleged--but simply, as I firmly believe, to secure for Canada just and efficient government through a responsible Executive.

(Cheers.) I have thought of the messenger of peace sent to inquire into the cause of all our turmoil and discontent and of the admirable report of the noble Commissioner (Lord Durham) pronouncing self-government--the full concession of representative institutions--the only remedy for our ills. I have recalled the stormy days of Lord Sydenham, with all their arbitrary but salutary proceedings; and the too brief reign of Sir Charles Bagot, when representative government received for a day its first fair trial. And coming down to a period but ten years past, I have summoned before me all the outrages on our constitution perpetrated by Lord Metcalfe. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship came to this country avowing that he could better govern us without the aid of a responsible cabinet, and that he would consult his advisers only when it pleased him. He dismissed his cabinet while it held large majorities in both branches of the Legislature--he called men to his councils who did not possess the confidence of any considerable section of the people, and he allowed three men for ten months to grasp all the offices of state, and to administer the whole affairs of the country. (Hear, hear.) Who has forgotten the direct corruption brought to bear by the Executive at the general election of forty-four? Who can ever forget that in defiance of all propriety, the Governor General's name became a rallying cry at the polls--that many elections were carried by violence and fraud--and that scenes followed in election committees still more scandalous! (Hear, hear.) I had the advantage, sir, of watching closely all public proceedings while Lord Metcalfe was with us, and can fully estimate the injury which a representative of the Sovereign may work, protesting all the while that he is the fast friend of constitutional liberty. I well remember the prevalent feeling of those days, that the Governor was the natural enemy of the Reform party--and I cannot forget the anxiety of the most determined advocates of popular rights, when Lord Elgin came among us, lest he should prove of like stamp with his predecessor. From the first, his Excellency took his stand firmly on the constitution, and though I have on more than one occasion felt it my duty to censure with a freedom and warmth which the occasion seemed to warrant--I am bound to say that he has respected to the fullest extent the rights of the people, and has always carried his ends by Ministers constitutionally responsible, and holding a large degree of public confidence. (Cheers.) He has established forever the great principle that the government of this country must be administered according to the will of the people, as declared by their representatives--and I am sure he will be long remembered as the Governor who did more to establish the constitutional rights of the people, than any Governor who preceded him. (Loud cheers.) On that ground, Mr. Speaker, I vote for the Address, and I could not otherwise discharge my duty conscientiously. Much has been said as to the inconsistency of hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches in proposing this Address, and with nearly the whole of it I cordially sympathize. Who can have forgotten the wailing of the Tory party, when their hereditary spoils were taken from them by the practical adoption of Responsible Government--their fierce agitation--carried on, under the pretext of antipathy to a Bill passed with all the sanctions of the constitution--and their proposed remedy for all our ills, peaceable annexation! (Cheers.) By his firmness on that occasion--by resisting every attempt to coerce him into arbitrary opposition to the other branches of the Legislature--Lord Elgin struck down the last hope of colonial Toryism, and taught politicians that they must in future look to the hustings, and not to the vice-regal palace, for political advancement. (Cheers.) So far from opposing this Address, I do think it should have proceeded from this side of the House, and that we should have called on the gallant Knight to confess his errors of the past by voting for it. (Cheers.) We profess to represent the popular party of this country--and it is the chief characteristic of Lord Elgin's Administration, that effect has been given, under it, to the wishes of the people, constitutionally expressed--¹⁷⁵

MR. HOLTON.--Not when he called a minority to his councils!¹⁷⁶

[MR. BROWN:] Yet he had doubtless, a right to do so, and unless he had the support of the popular Branch of the Legislature he could not go on.¹⁷⁷

MR. HOLTON.--But this was immediately after the people had expressed their opinion, and in opposition to it.¹⁷⁸

MR. BROWN.--My honourable friend says his Excellency did not respect the wishes of the people when he charged the honourable member for Hamilton with the duty of forming a Cabinet. My honourable friend knows well that I did not approve of his Excellency's conduct on that occasion. I believe the Conservative party were a minority in this House and in the country--I think they ought not to have been called in to form a government--and I am certain the coalition that has flowed from it, will go down ere long amid general reprobation. But I am free to admit that in acting as he did, Lord Elgin only exercised his legitimate constitutional right as the representative of the Sovereign--(hear, hear)--and so long as the Governor of Canada respects the rights of the people, I will not seek to interfere with his prerogative. Had the gallant knight not found supporters--had he not been sustained by a majority of the people's representatives in this House, his Excellency's act would have had little practical effect. It was for us to condemn or endorse the act of Lord Elgin--and much as I condemn the course of those professing Reformers who adhered to the coalition, I cannot as a Constitutionalist deny that the large majorities by which the administration has been sustained--by what means obtained I care not--have to a certain extent justified the action of his Excellency. (Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.)¹⁷⁹

MR. HOLTON--The Address violates that doctrine--that is why we wish to amend it.¹⁸⁰

MR. BROWN thought that might be so;¹⁸¹ but I think we should strive to bury the feelings which these passing events excited, and look rather at the general results of his Lordship's administration. I do trust the Address will pass without a division. We cannot expect that all parties could view alike the course of one who has been so closely and for so long a space mixed up with our political warfare; but we all admit the service Lord Elgin has rendered to constitutional government, and the aid he has rendered by his speeches and by his pen to the material progress of our country--(Cheers)--and I think we might well act as on a late memorable occasion. For my own part, I am very glad to have had an opportunity of expressing my views--for opposed as I have been to much of his policy, and freely as I have censured it, I would not like to part in enmity, or to withhold the acknowledgment that for his policy as a whole, his Excellency is entitled to the gratitude of the Canadian people.¹⁸²

Loud applause from both sides of the House.¹⁸³

MR. HOLTON [replied] ... that the opposition was entirely founded upon the manner in which the administrative acts of the Governor General were brought under consideration¹⁸⁴.

Some conversation then took place in which MR. BROWN, MR. HINCKS, and MR. HOLTON took part, as to the possibility of so altering the wording of the Address, as that it should pass by a unanimous vote, but finally it was allowed to stand as it was.¹⁸⁵

(575)

The Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Spence, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented

to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing our sincere regret at His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Colony, which he has for so many years administered with honor to himself and advantage to the Country; and to congratulate His Lordship on the improvement in the happiness and prosperity of the Province which have attended the able discharge of the high trusts reposed in His Excellency by Our Gracious Sovereign, and on the dignities which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon His Lordship as marks of Her distinguished favor, and in appreciation of the services rendered by His Excellency to Her Majesty's Crown. And further to assure His Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for his exalted character, an anxious solicitude for his future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope His Excellency may long live to enjoy the favor of his Sovereign, and the approbation of his Country;

Mr. Galt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Holton, That all the words after "expressing" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the sincere regret of this House at His Lordship's approaching retirement from the Government of this Colony; and to assure His Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for his exalted character, an anxious solicitude for his future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope His Excellency may long live to enjoy the favor of his Sovereign, and the approbation of his Country."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bureau, Cooke, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Galt, Guévremont, Holton, Laberge, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, and Sanborn.--(15.)

(575-576)

NAYS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Gill, Hincks, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutilier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

(576)

Then the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Crysler, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guévremont, Hincks, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutilier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(43.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bureau, Darche, DeWitt, Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Galt, Holton, Laberge, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, and Papin.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

And the said Address, as engrossed, is as followeth:--

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of expressing our sincere regret at Your Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Colony, which you have for so many years administered with honor to yourself and advantage to the Country, and to congratulate Your Lordship on the improvement of the happiness and prosperity of the Province, which has attended the able discharge of the high trusts reposed in Your Excellency by Our Gracious Sovereign, and in the dignities which have been conferred on Your Lordship as marks of Her distinguished favor, and in appreciation of the services rendered by Your Excellency to Her Majesty's Crown. And further, to assure Your Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for your exalted character, and an anxious solicitude for your future welfare and happiness, and that we sincerely hope Your Excellency may long live to enjoy the favor of your Sovereign and the approbation of your Country.

(577)

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing their Honors, that the House hath adopted a Valedictory Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on his retirement from the Government of this Province, and requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions by providing a system for the registration of Voters:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks in this Province:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make legal the Assessments made in Upper Canada during the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to extend the time for making Assessments and collecting Taxes:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Council-lors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada:."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend and amend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, by applying the same to Lower Canada, and for other purposes:." And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to their Amendments to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada," without any Amendment: And also,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company;" and the same was read, as followeth:--

Page 1, line 23. Leave out the word "Count."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Ross do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

MR. O'FARRELL moved to Resolve, "That the Accountant of this House be authorised to pay out of the Contingent Funds and as Contingencies of this House, the sum of ten shillings per day to each Member of the Legislative Assembly for the time they shall have respectively attended at the Seat of Government during the present Session of the Legislature until the apjournment (sic).¹⁸⁶

MR. BROWN hoped the House would reject this proposition to vote themselves two dollars a day over the statutory indemnity, especially when brought forward at the very moment the House was breaking up. It would have a very prejudicial (sic) appearance in the eyes of the country. He was opposed to the increase under any circumstances, but the thing would not have been so objectionable, if carried after discussion in a full House.¹⁸⁷

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengary) and MR. MACKENZIE also opposed the motion.¹⁸⁸

MR. CAUCHON briefly supported it.¹⁸⁹

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB said that, on the part of the Government, he had consented to the introduction of the motion, but it was for the members themselves to decide what should be done with it. He had not had an opportunity of consulting his Excellency on the subject, and it was one of those sort of things that he hardly knew well what to do with it. If the members thought they required this addition to indemnify them for their expenses here, perhaps they should get it.¹⁹⁰

(577)

Mr. O'Farrell moved, seconded by Mr. Pouliot, and the Question being put, That the Accountant of this House be authorized to pay out of the Contingent Fund, and as Contingencies of this House, the sum of Ten shillings per day, to each Member of the Legislative Assembly for the time they shall have respectively

(578)

attended at the Seat of Government during the present Session of the Legislature, until the adjournment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Blanchet, Cauchon, Chabot, Cooke, Crysler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Fournier, Gill, Hincks, Labelle, Loranger, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir A.N. MacNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Taché, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Brodeur, Brown, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Darche, DeWitt,
Jean B.E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Holton, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie,
Marchildon, and Papin.--(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab,

Resolved, That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn until Monday next at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the freedom of Elections, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Gill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Gill reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Morin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Province, by filling up the blank with "Legislative Council and:" And also,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed Monday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Joint Address of both Houses on the subject of His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Province; and that the Legislative Council will attend His Excellency at that time.

(579)

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the original Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thibaudeau reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Spence,

Resolved, That this House will attend His Excellency the Governor General with the Honorable the Legislative Council, on Monday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to present the Joint Address of both Houses on the subject of His Excellency's retirement from the Government of this Province.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Marchildon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Casault do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 16 DECEMBER 1854.

1. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854). The Scrapbook Hansard identifies the source of their report as the Globe. However, the date this report may have appeared in the Globe newspaper cannot be identified. The account does not appear on the microfilm of the Globe newspaper during the month of December 1854 nor the month of January 1855.
2. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
3. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
8. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
9. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
10. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
11. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
12. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
13. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
14. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
16. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
20. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
21. IBID.
22. IBID. The ellipsis represents illegible words.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
24. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
26. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
27. IBID.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
29. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 December 1854.
31. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
32. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
33. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
34. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
35. IBID.
36. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
44. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
45. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
46. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.

50. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
52. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
53. IBID.
54. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
55. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
57. IBID.
58. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
63. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
68. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
69. IBID.
70. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
71. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
72. IBID.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 December 1854.
74. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854. This speech and the ensuing exchange between Mr. Ferres and Mr. Holton differ from an earlier version reported in the MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854, and in MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 December 1854 (which copied the MORNING CHRONICLE report). This is probably the most accurate report of Mr. Ferres' speech as it was corrected and reprinted as the result of a letter (MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854) by Mr. Ferres, to the editor of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, in which the honorable member claimed he had been "entirely misrepresented by the Reporter" in the earlier reports.
76. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854.
78. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854.
80. IBID.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854. The earlier versions of this reprinted speech, in MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 December 1854, differ from each other. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854, is inconsistent with both MONTREAL GAZETTE reports and states that Mr. Holton "opposed everything that was done in 1849".
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 December 1854.
83. IBID.
84. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
85. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
86. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
87. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
88. IBID.
89. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
90. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
91. IBID.
92. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.

93. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
94. IBID.
95. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
102. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
103. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
104. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
105. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
106. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
107. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
108. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
109. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
110. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
111. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
114. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
115. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
116. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
117. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
118. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
119. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
120. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
121. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
122. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
123. IBID.
124. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
125. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
126. IBID.
127. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
128. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
132. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
133. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
134. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
135. IBID.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. IBID.
139. IBID.
140. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
141. IBID.
142. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
143. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
144. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
145. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
146. IBID.
147. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.

148. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21 December 1854.
149. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.
152. IBID.
153. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
154. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
155. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 December 1854.
156. MORNING CHRONICLE, 21 December 1854.
157. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
158. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
159. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
160. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854. This commentary is the only account which reports this interjection. It adds that "the admission and uncontradicted report go to shew ... that Lord Elgin lent his name and position on that occasion to a Grand Trunk Railway puff".
162. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
163. IBID.
164. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
165. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
166. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
167. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
168. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
169. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
170. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
171. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
172. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1855. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 December 1854, comments that Mr. Mackenzie's speech was "decidedly one of the best of the Session." In the debate on the address MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854, states that "the Reporter had not been able to prepare [Mr. Mackenzie's speech] for the Press today, the quotations in which were very numerous." The lengthy account appeared, later, in MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 December 1854. LE PAYS, 1 January 1855, and the report used here, MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1855, carried exact copies of MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 December 1854.
173. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1855.
174. IBID.
175. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
176. IBID.
177. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
178. IBID.
179. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
180. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
181. IBID.
182. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
183. IBID.
184. MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 December 1854.
185. GLOBE (in Scrapbook Hansard, 16 December 1854).
186. IBID.
187. IBID.
188. IBID.
189. IBID.
190. IBID.

MONDAY, 18 DECEMBER 1854.

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PURSUANT to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Very Reverend A.F. Truteau; praying for aid on behalf of the Catholic School for Deaf and Dumb Girls in the Parish of Longue Pointe.

Of the Reverend L. Marceau and others, of the Parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic; praying aid for the improvement of Bic Harbour.

Of John Wilson and others, of the Township of Haldimand; and of Winchester Division, No. 156, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

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Of the Municipality of the County of Ottawa, Division, No. 2; praying that the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company may not pass into Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Harwich; praying that all Companies of Railways exceeding twenty-five miles in extent, may be compelled to construct double tracks for the prevention of accidents such as that which recently occurred on the Great Western Railway.

Of the Reverend G.H. Besserer and others, of St. Pierre and other Parishes in (sic) the Island of Orleans, County of Montmorency; praying for aid in behalf of a Female Educational Establishment under the care of the Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame, in the Parish of Ste. Famille.

Mr. Thomas Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:

In consequence of the Vote of Your Honorable House on Saturday last, increasing the Allowance of Indemnity to Members during the present period of the Session, Your Committee find it necessary, as the Act authorizing the payment of Indemnity does not contemplate such increase, to submit that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting the placing in the hands of the Clerk of Your Honorable House a sum to cover the amount occasioned by the said Vote.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Fortier, seconded by Mr. Galt,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Eight thousand pounds, currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. Langton, from the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for the regulation and management of the Parliamentary Library, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:

The Council of the Canadian Institute have made application to the Committee for some pecuniary assistance in the publication of their Journal, which is a monthly periodical devoted to the diffusion of Scientific and Literary information, chiefly connected with the progress of Science and Art in this Province. It also serves as a medium for the publication of such papers of interest, on

topics of Provincial concern, as may be read before the Institute, and is a record of the proceedings of that steadily improving and useful Society. By a recent arrangement, the proceedings of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec are also given in this Journal. Viewing it as a vehicle for the dissemination of accurate and practical knowledge on topics of great and increasing importance in this Country, and as a means of collecting information regarding the mineral resources and manufacturing skill of Canada, which may tend to advance our interests abroad, the Committee have unanimously agreed to recommend that Sixty copies of the Journal be subscribed for from its commencement, and for the future, until further orders. These copies they suggest should be circulated in the proportion of thirty-six in Upper Canada, and twenty-four in Lower Canada, among Mechanics' Institutes, Colleges and Schools; and they are now in correspondence with the Editor, in order to ascertain in what localities the

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circulation of the Journal could be increased, so as best to forward the interests of the publication, and to meet the views of the Committee for the benefit of those to whom they would desire to have it sent. Having ascertained these particulars, and obtained the sanction of the House to their recommendation, they will direct the copies subscribed for to be dispatched direct from the Office of the Journal to their respective destinations.

The Committee have further to state that, since their last Report, Sir Charles Stuart has made known his willingness to agree to the proposition made to him by the Committee in reference to the purchase of a selection of Books from his Library, and he now offers to dispose of any works in his possession which may be considered desirable for the Library, without restriction to any particular amount of purchase.

The Committee have accordingly directed the Librarians to examine the collection, after the adjournment of Parliament, and with the assistance of the Honorable the Speakers of the two Houses, to select such Books as may appear suitable for the Library, and to report a List of the same to the Committee on the re-assembling of the Legislature. The price to be paid for the Books will be settled by arbitration, but no actual purchase will be made until the Committee shall have approved of the selection, and of the terms which may be agreed upon in payment thereof.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

Ordered, That the Supervisor of Cullers' Accounts for the year 1853, laid before the House on the twenty-fifth day ... of September last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipality of the County of Ottawa, Division No. 2, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, seconded by the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab,¹

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the County of Kamouraska, in the room of Jean Charles Chapais, Esquire, whose Election has been declared void.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Government House, Quebec, 18th December, 1854.

Sir,--I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, to-day at One o'clock, P.M., to assent, in Her Majesty's Name, to certain Bills passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
L. Oliphant.

The Honorable The Speaker
of the Legislative Assembly.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN moved that when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Friday the 23rd of February.²

MR. BROWN thought it would be well to meet earlier. It was almost certain that there would be a three months session, which would bring them into June. In connection with this subject, it would be well if some understanding were come to as to the time of the removal to Toronto. (Hear, hear.) Many of the persons connected with the public departments would be taking their houses again on the first of May, and it would be well that they should have fair notice of when they were to remove to Toronto, that they might not retake them for a year, and so involve the country in a great deal of expense by having to make them compensation.³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said that in Quebec the houses could not be taken for a number of months but must be taken for a whole year, and the Government would have no other alternative than to indemnify the public officers who suffered loss in the way alluded to.⁴

MR. HOLTON hoped the Government would not agree to any day for re-assembling, earlier than the 23rd of February.⁵

The motion was then agreed to.⁶

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Morin, seconded by the Honorable Sir Allan N. MacNab,

Resolved, That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, after the presentation of the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, adjourn until Friday the twenty-third day of February next.

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Ordered, That all the Orders of the day fixed for any day anterior to the said twenty-third day of February next, do stand on the Orders for that day.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 30th October last, for copies of the two last Reports of Mr. Bruce, Inspector of Schools for the City and District of Montreal.

For the said Return, see Appendix (B.)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to provide for the freedom of Elections."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada."

And then he withdrew.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Legislative Council Chamber:--

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

An Act to enable the Superior Courts of Law and Equity to issue process to compel the attendance of Witnesses out of their jurisdiction, and to give effect to the service of such process in any part of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the College Masson at Terrebonne.

An Act to authorize the sale of certain Lands described as Lots numbers five and six in Division A, of the Township of Guelph, and the re-investment of the proceeds for the objects of the Trust.

An Act for the removal of doubts and to explain the Provincial Statute 12th Victoria, chapter 42, to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Whitby, and to define the limits thereof.

An Act to declare valid a certain Survey of part of the Town of Cornwall.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of Monies arising from the Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes.

An Act for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

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An Act to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal.

An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating the City Bank, and to add to its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend to Lower Canada the provisions of the Act to establish a Standard Weight for the different kinds of Grain, Pulse and Seeds in Upper Canada.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of La Banque du Peuple, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act to revive the Act authorizing the Inhabitants of the Seigniory of Yamaska to regulate the Common of the said Seigniory.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Laws of this Province.

An Act to incorporate the Huntingdon Academy.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the North Shore Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbour, and to authorize them to borrow a further sum of money for the completion thereof.

An Act to erect the Town of Bytown into a City, under the name of the City of Ottawa.

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Joint Stock Pier, Wharf, Dry-Dock, and Harbour Company Act.

An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Bedford.

An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee to exchange a concession Road allowance for another portion of Land to be given in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

An Act to enable the Reverend William Ritchie to sell and convey, or to demise certain Lands held by him in trust.

An Act to allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations and friends without being thereunto authorized by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries.

An Act to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province, to solemnize Matrimony and to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.

An Act to extend the Act, intituled, "An Act to authorize Limited Partnerships in Upper Canada," to Lower Canada.

An Act to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act for the relief of a Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated the German Evangelical Church.

An Act to provide for the holding of the several County Courts in Upper Canada in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the County Judge.

An Act to enable the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of a lot of Land appropriated for School purposes in that Town.

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An Act to incorporate the Canada Copper Company.

An Act to change the name of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, and to amend the Act incorporating the same.

An Act to enable the Trustees and Members of Zion Church in Montreal, to alienate and hypothecate certain property of the said Church, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Megantic Mining Company.

An Act to regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which may fall due on legal Holidays.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Exchange.

An Act to incorporate the International Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend the Acts imposing Duties of Customs.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Dispensary.

An Act to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in the City of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Shipton Slate Works.

An Act to incorporate the Kingsey Slate Works.

An Act to incorporate Saint Francis College.

An Act to incorporate the Members of the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the Qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions by providing a system for the registration of Voters."

An Act to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks in this Province.

An Act to make legal the Assessments made in Upper Canada during the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to extend the time for making Assessments and collecting Taxes.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

An Act to authorize the City of Quebec to raise a Loan to consolidate their Debt.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works.

An Act to extend and amend the Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, by applying the same to Lower Canada, and for other purposes.

An Act further to provide for the freedom of Elections.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company.

An Act to amend the Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada.

And afterwards, that he had addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth:--

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative Assembly have voted the Supplies required for the Public Service, and we now solicit Your Excellency's Assent to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the year One thousand eight

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hundred and fifty-four, and for certain purposes for which a Supply is required; and also, for raising a Loan on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

To which Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:--

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

Mr. Speaker reported, That both Houses had attended His Excellency the Governor General, this day, with their Address; to which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Answer:--

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

The expression of your approbation and regard at such a moment, is in the highest degree grateful to me. I am conscious that I brought to the discharge of the functions of Governor General of Canada, few qualities except an earnest

desire to do my duty to my Sovereign and the People of the Province, and a just appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the trust confided to me.

If any success has attended my endeavours, it is mainly due to the fact that I have been throughout enabled to co-operate cordially with the other Branches of the Provincial Parliament, and with the Public men enjoying their confidence.

The testimony which you bear in this Address to the improvement which has taken place in the happiness and prosperity of the Province, is of the greatest value. I pray God that Canada may advance with accelerated speed in all the lines of progress, material and moral, during the years that are to come, and that this magnificent Province may continue to furnish an example of the noble purposes to which powers of self-government may be turned by an enlightened and high-minded people.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Casault,
The House adjourned until Friday the twenty-third day of February next.

APPENDIX: 18 DECEMBER 1854.⁷

[NOTICE OF MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS: TO OBTAIN COPY OF LEASE ON CERTAIN LANDS.]

MR. LEMIEUX [gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move an] Address to His Excellency for a Copy, or Copies, of the Lease, or Lease by virtue of which, the North West Company, or any Companies or ind[i]viduals, are in possession of the territory lying to the North East and North of the River Saguenay, that is to say, the territory commencing at the River Saguenay, following the course of the said River, and extending to Labrador, and, also, of any Lands, known as the "Labrador Territory," or by any other name; and for Copies of all Correspondence relative to the said Lease, or Leases; and to the Grant of the said Territory to the said Company, or Companies, or individuals.⁸

[NOTICE OF MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS: TO OBTAIN COPIES OF DEPOSITIONS RE: GAVAZZI RIOT AT QUEBEC.]

MR. LARWILL [gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move an] Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the Depositions taken during the month of June, 1853, and subsequently, before Daniel McCallum, Robert Symes, Esquires, Justices of the Peace in the District of Quebec, on the evening of the sixth of said month, on the occasion of a Lecture therein delivered.⁹

[NOTICE OF MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS RE: IRON SCREW TUG BOATS.]

MR. FERRES [gave notice that] on Monday next [he would move] to Resolve:--
1st. That it would be of great benefit to the Shipping frequenting the St. Lawrence, and of material advantage to the Trade of the Province, if a Line of Iron Screw Tug Boats, of sufficient power, were employed to ply on the River below Quebec.

2nd. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting that His Excellency wil[1] be pleased to take such measures as he may think fit for providing such Iron Screw Tugs.¹⁰

[NOTICE OF MOTION FOR AN INSTRUCTION TO MAKE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIVE.]

MR. BROWN [said] that when the motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (No. 47) to make the Members of the Legislative Council Elective, by the people, he will move that it be an instruction to the Committee so to amend the Bill, that the representation by population, without regard to any separating line between Upper and Lower Canada, shall be the basis of the measure.¹¹

[NOTICE OF MOTION RE: AMENDMENT TO SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.]

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND [gave notice that] when the debate on Mr. Patrick's motion on the Seat of Government, and of Mr. Brown's motion in amendment, shall be resumed [he would move] that the amendment by Mr. Brown be amended by adding the words, "in so far as it regards the place where THE NEXT Parliament shall be held, but that a proper place should without delay be selected, where appropriate buildings may be (immediately) erected for the permanent use of the Legislature and officer connected with the civil Government, after the expiration of Parliament."¹²

[NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.]

MR. THIBAUDEAU [gave notice that] To-morrow [he would move an] Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is the intention to proceed with the measure now before the House, which relates to the remodelling of the constitution of the Legislative Council, and, if so, when, and on what day?¹³

[QUESTION RE: CONTRACT FOR TUG BOATS.]

Before the House broke up, MR. HINCKS said he wished to put a question to the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Baby had got the contract for tug steamers, in spite of lower tenders. He wanted to know what progress he had made with them, and when they would be ready for service?¹⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS CHABOT not being in his place, no answer was given¹⁵,

MR. HINCKS saying his object was gained in calling the attention of members to the fact, and warning Ministers that they must keep Mr. Baby to his contract.¹⁶

[WITHDRAWN MOTION TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST LATE ADMINISTRATION.]

MR. GALT moved, seconded by Mr. Holton, that the Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against the members of the late administration be ordered to report forthwith.¹⁷ That Committee had been appointed on the motion of the Government, and had now been sitting for three months without making any report. The charges which had been brought so warmly against the members of the late Administration by hon. gentlemen now on the Treasury Benches, and which had been the chief means of depriving that Administration of office¹⁸ [and] had led to a break up of the late administration¹⁹, had been all that time in the hands of a Committee named at the instance of the Government, but which had not as yet favoured this House with any report. It appeared to him either that the Government finding that these charges were true, were desirous that the Committee should not report on them and thereby make it impossible for the Conservative members of the Government to retain office with their present colleagues who were implicated in those charges--or, if those charges were not true they were doing great injustice to the hon. member for Renfrew in allowing them to remain so long hanging over his head, and incapacitating him from taking any more active share in the business of the Government of this country than he could do as an independent member. He desired to know what the committee had been doing up to this time, and he therefore moved that they be instructed to report forthwith.²⁰

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MORIN said that on this the last day of the session, when very few members of the Committee remained at the Seat of Government, he did not think they could with any propriety be asked to report. Besides the administration should have received some notice of a motion like this, that they might have had time to consider its bearing. He could not see the object of the motion, unless it was merely to attract public attention to the matter without serving any good end. When all the members returned and the Committee was again in full operation, then would be the time to make such a motion.²¹

MR. HOLTON said the object of the motion was apparent. If the charges were true, the Government were trying to shield their colleagues from exposure, by preventing the Committe[e] appointed by themselves from making any report. If the charges were false, the country would appreciate the ingratitude with which they were treating the hon. member for Renfrew, who had put them in office, and was sustaining them in office by his energy and abilities. It was time that the country was put in possession of the evidence which²² hon. gentlemen on the

Treasury benches and the Committee which they controlled²³ had been accumulating for three months, that they might see whether the charges that had carried those hon. gentlemen into office, were true or false. He could not see with what show of decency on their part the motion could be resisted.²⁴

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB could not prevent the hon. gentleman from making such assertions as he thought proper, but²⁵ [he] denied that the Committee had been appointed at the instance of the Government. (Oh! oh!)²⁶

MR. HOLTON. The Solicitor General West moved for it, and is chairman of it.²⁷

[MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MACNAB continued:] The Solicitor General, on whose motion the Committee had been appointed, was not a member of the Administration²⁸ nor is he chairman of the committee.²⁹ (Oh! oh!)³⁰ The government did not control the committee, and as far as he was concerned he knew no more about its proceedings than the man in the moon. He had indeed heard that questions had been sent to England to be answered by Mr. Glynn and Mr. Baring, and he supposed that would account of itself for the committee not reporting before the recess.³¹ If hon. gentlemen opposite wished to know what [it] had been doing, there was a member of the Committee present, the hon. member for Lambton, who could tell them all about it. If it was thought desirable to print the evidence already taken, he personally had no objections, but it would seem strange if they published one half of the evidence; that half perhaps which would prejudice the individuals attacked in the public estimation, while the remaining portion of the evidence not yet taken, might have directly the contrary tendency. He would think himself that that was a strange administration of justice. Personally he had no feeling in the matter and knew nothing at all about it, but he looked upon this motion in the circumstances as one of the most extraordinary things he had ever heard of.³²

MR. GALT said an extraordinary motion was required, in order to be applicable to the extraordinary proceedings of a Government having a Committee of Enquiry sitting on the conduct of their own colleagues, and when such a motion was necessary to find out whether justice had been done in the premises.³³

MR. FELTON rose to a point of order. He did not think it in order to make this motion without previous notice.³⁴

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER ruled that the objection was not applicable to the present case.³⁵

MR. GALT proceeded to say that the Committee should have been prepared by this time to report on some of the charges at least.³⁶ It was a great shame that this committee should sit month after month, and come to no conclusion. He could only account for it as the result of the influence of ministers holding these charges over the heads of certain members to suit their own purposes.³⁷ It was not necessary to send enquiries to England about the Point Levi affair, or the Toronto affair or anything else except as to the Grand Trunk. He had mentioned to the Solicitor General his intention to bring forward this motion, and he regretted the absence of that hon. gentleman from his place, as he might have given the House some information on the subject.³⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. CAYLEY indicated the position of the Government, and denied that they had shown any disposition to prevent a full enquiry.³⁹

MR. BROWN said he would have taken no part in this debate, but for the absence of the Solicitor General, who, though aware that this motion was to be made, had left the House as it was coming on. That honorable gentleman moved for

the committee, and being sustained by a large majority of the committee, he was the proper person to explain how matters stood.--But, in the Solicitor General's absence he could not, as a member of the committee, allow the debate to go on without stating as briefly and guardedly as possible his own views in regard to it. He knew nothing of the motion till just before it was brought on, and had endeavoured to persuade his honorable friend from Sherbrooke not to insist on it. Of the seven members of the committee only three⁴⁰ [OR] only two⁴¹ were now in Quebec, and whatever the fate of the motion, it was now impossible that its suggestion could be carried out. But he agreed with a great deal of what had fallen from the honorable member for Sherbrooke. The Government having moved for the committee, were bound to have pressed the inquiry, but the very reverse was the case. The committee had now been organized for seven or eight weeks, but very little had been done.--Over and over again, for weeks in succession, he had got notice of a meeting, had come down to the House at the very hour, and been kept for one, two, and three hours waiting in vain for a quorum to enable them to proceed to business. (Hear, hear.) Allusions had been made to the questions sent to London. It was he (Mr. B.) who had moved that those interrogatories should be sent to Messrs. Baring and Glynn, but it was three weeks before he could get a quorum to agree to them, and after the approval of the committee had been obtained,--the yeas and nays being recorded on each interrogatory,--outside influence was brought to bear on the members of the committee, and the questions were set aside and replaced by a new set so general and pointless⁴², softened down in a manner to deprive them of much of their utility⁴³, that he had felt a strong inclination to give up attending the committee altogether. (Hear, hear.) As to the Point Levi job no evidence whatever had been taken.⁴⁴

MR. SICOTTE the SPEAKER here interrupted the honorable member. He did not think it in order to explain what had transpired in the committee.⁴⁵

MR. BROWN submitted to the Speaker's decision. He then went on to say that though every member of the committee was no doubt prepared to do his duty, and to listen to any proposition which might be made, yet it must be apparent to all that a committee of this kind, in order to be effective should be composed of gentlemen who really believed there was something in the charges worth enquiring (sic) into, and who desired to probe the matter to the bottom. He felt himself placed, therefore, in a very peculiar position. He had no desire to put himself in the place of a public prosecutor in this matter, to call witnesses, and to ferret out information in opposition to the views of other members of the committee, and he had left the prosecution of the enquiry entirely in the hands of the gentlemen who had moved for the committee. He was placed upon the committee in his absence, and when he came down to Quebec he was in the disagreeable position of having to say whether he would act or not, and he felt that if he had refused, it would have been said that he was not able to prove the charges he had made in debate. He had waited the action of those gentlemen who had obtained the appointment of the committee; and, seeing how little progress in the matter was making (sic), he intended to pursue a different course when the House met again in February.⁴⁶

MR. AT. GEN. DRUMMOND said there was no member of the government affected by these charges who would have any objection to the publication of the evidence now.⁴⁷ If it were thought desirable that the evidence should be published, an understanding to that effect could be come to.⁴⁸

MR. BROWN said there was very little evidence before the Committee, except documentary, as the evidence in the Toronto Debenture case, which had been

published already. It was out of the question for the Committee to report the evidence in its present shape.⁴⁹

MR. HINCKS, as personally interested in the matter, was anxious that any report the Committee might make should be made as soon as possible, and he was very much disappointed at the slow progress that had been made. He was satisfied, however, that there have been no design to protract the investigation manifested either on the one side or on the other. The difficulty of getting a quorum, alluded to by the hon. member for Lambton, was due in many cases to some of the members having to attend Election Committees. He thought it unfortunate⁵⁰ [and] a very strange proceeding⁵¹ that this motion should have been brought up on the last day of the session. He thought it might have occurred to his hon. friend from Sherbrooke that it would have been desirable had such a motion been made before most of the members of the committee had left town. As to the Toronto Debenture case, he understood the committee had done nothing but get the evidence in the Court of Chancery, which had all been printed already, and it would serve little good end to re-print it just now. In regard to the Point Levi matter, he believed the hon. member for Lambton was not quite correct in saying that no evidence had been taken. He believed the evidence of one gentleman had been taken which he (Mr. Hincks) considered very important. In regard to the Grand Trunk Stock, questions had been sent over to England, and no satisfactory report could be made by the committee in that matter, until the whole evidence was obtained. There were some other charges as to which he doubted very much whether any evidence would ever be got. He had not heard of the motion until a few moments ago, and he had been quite taken by surprise when he heard it, but he did not think in the circumstances it would do any good to ask the committee to report. However, he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the House.⁵²

MR. MACKENZIE was astonished that the hon. gentleman should have been taken by surprise. If he had any manliness in his character, he would have allowed the enquiry to take place at the time that he (Mr. Mackenzie) moved for it, instead of going about from member to member in order to prevent its being carried.⁵³

MR. HINCKS.--I say distinctly (sic) it is not true.⁵⁴

MR. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentleman could not deny that he allowed his friends to vote down the enquiry on that occasion. It was said that such a motion should not have been made on the last day of the Session. But when the Government left the question of defects and flaws in their own character to be investigated by a committee, it was their duty to have seen to it that there was a report from them before now, or if the present members of the Committee did not do their duty, to have seen to it that others were appointed in their place who would. (Hear, hear.)⁵⁵

MR. HOLTON said the discussion had elicited this much--that members of the government who had obtained office on the cry of corruption raised against ex-ministers and some of their present colleagues, that these men had no farther evidence of their corruption than what was patent to the world when the Attorney General West had declaimed so fervently against them.⁵⁶

MR. AT. GEN. J.A. MACDONALD.--The causes of his taking office with his colleagues would be in the memory of the House, and it would be remembered they were not those indicated by the hon. member for Montreal. Beaten as the opposition had been since then, through this stormy session, beaten, horse, foot and artillery, they sought to wind up their factious proceedings with this sham fight over a bunkum motion. It was said that it was a very unusual course for

ministers to sit with colleagues against whom investigations were pending. He would refer honorable gentlemen to the case of Lord Melville and the Pitt administration. In this case the committee had been granted and the investigation set on foot at the instance of the parties accused. The government had not appointed the committee, nor did it control its movements now. It had been appointed in the only legitimate manner, by the whole House,⁵⁷ and the Government had nothing at all to do with it, except from their position as guiding that majority. (Hear, hear.)⁵⁸ If its composition and its proceedings did not exactly suit the gentlemen opposite, it was just because the decision of the majority of the House never did. For his part he thought the manner in which the Committee was proceeding shewed conclusively that it was not a mere whitewashing body. Had that been its object they could have hurried proceedings, taken little evidence, and that imperfectly, and then brought in an exculpatory report. But now they were proceeding deliberately, and in a searching manner. The trouble they had taken in sending questions to England of itself shewed they were in earnest.⁵⁹

MR. FELTON said the object of the proposers of this resolution was manifest. They had no intention or expectation of getting any report or any information, but they wanted an opportunity of abusing the hon. member for Renfrew and the government.⁶⁰

After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn.⁶¹

FOOTNOTES: 18 DECEMBER 1854.

1. LE PAYS, 22 December 1854, differs from the JOURNALS here and attributes this motion to Mr. Com. Cr. Lands Morin.
2. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The Appendix items, footnotes 8-13, are reported in MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1855, and some are again reported in MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 12 January 1855. The day on which these notices occurred is uncertain as neither of the newspaper accounts are dated. It is most probable they were placed on 18 December 1854, and not earlier, since none of the items were presented to the House before the session adjourned.
8. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 12 January 1855.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 5 January 1855.
13. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE, 12 January 1855.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 December 1854.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854. NORTH AMERICAN WEEKLY, 27 December 1854, in its commentary, attributes this motion for the Committee's report to Mr. Holton. According to GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard), and MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854, Mr. Holton only seconded the motion.
18. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
19. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
20. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
24. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
25. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
26. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
27. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
28. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
29. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
30. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
31. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
32. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
38. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard). Here MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854, differs from GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard), and reports Mr. Galt said: "No questions were sent to England about the Point Levi job, or the Toronto debentures business; why was there no report on these points? He believed no evidence at all had been taken on some points."

39. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
40. IBID.
41. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
42. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
43. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
44. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
48. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
52. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
57. IBID.
58. GLOBE, 4 January 1855 (in Scrapbook Hansard).
59. MORNING CHRONICLE, 22 December 1854.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.

PROPER NAME INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The following Index applies only to the names of men who were members of the Legislative Assembly in the Fifth Parliament, First Session, First Part, for the period covered in this volume, that is November 27, 1854 to December 18, 1854 inclusive. It refers to every occasion a member proposed or seconded a motion or resolution, or brought up a petition; it refers to every speech he delivered during debates or to every other time he addressed the House; and also when he took the chair of the House in Committee of the Whole, or was appointed to sit on a Committee. Only individual votes are excluded because divisions rightfully belong with the legislation they pertain to, and all legislation is included in the subject Index.

As explained in the Introduction to Volume XII, Part I, the subject Index for the entire volume will be contained in the final part.

The letter "f" after the page number indicates a member's speech or motion referred to in the footnote pages.

The punctuation (?) following a page number indicates there is reason to doubt that the member made the speech or moved the motion. The reader is advised to refer to the appropriate footnote in the footnote pages for an explanation.

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- Marchildon, Thomas, 1463, 1468, 1546, 1552f, 1576-1577, 1623, 1707, 1730, 1756, 1868.
- Masson, Luc Hyacinthe, 1443, 1463, 1464, 1470, 1529, 1568-1569, 1569, 1638.
- Matheson, Donald.
- Mattice, William, 1530.
- McCann, Henry Wellesly.
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- McKerlie, Daniel.
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- Morrison, Angus, 1441, 1528.
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- Patrick, William, 1533, 1563, 1579, 1602.
- Polette, Antoine, 1473f, 1519, 1663.
- Poulin, Joseph Napoléon, 1530, 1663.
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- Powell, William Frederick, 1473f, 1510, 1542, 1577, 1579, 1594, 1595, 1610, 1629.
- Prévost, Gédéon Mélasippe, 1519, 1568, 1661, 1825.

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- Rankin, Arthur, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1529, 1622, 1623, 1698-1699, 1732.
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- Smith, Henry, 1446, 1461, 1483, 1505, 1514-1515, 1528, 1530, 1542, 1545, 1555, 1555-1556, 1558, 1584, 1609-1610, 1639, 1652, 1655, 1694, 1741, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1779, 1823, 1837, 1874.
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- Somerville, Robert Brown, 1527, 1707, 1746, 1747, 1765, 1767.
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- Stevenson, David Barker, 1495, 1524, 1580, 1639, 1779, 1826.

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- Terrill, Timothy Lee, 1464, 1481, 1481-1483, 1512-1513, 1513, 1514, 1515.
- Thibaudeau, Joseph Elie, 1503-1504, 1529, 1587, 1602, 1630, 1707, 1795, 1867, 1881.
- Turcotte, Joseph Edouard, 1495, 1495-1496, 1583, 1730, 1791, 1794, 1827-1828, 1828, 1829, 1831.

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